GENERAL QUESTIONS

		Answer	Comments	Relevant law/regulation/ guidelines	Guidelines
ACQUIS	SITION AND/OR RENTAL OF LAND AND REAL ESTATE	1			
1	Is acquisition of land or real estate by foreigners prohibited?	Y/N			These questions captures discriminatory treatment against foreigners regarding the acquisition and use of land or real estate for commercial and residential purposes, which may mainly act as a barrier to the commercial establishment of foreign firms. It covers also restrictions on agricultural land, provided these apply in a discriminatory manner. A simple
2	Is rental of land or real estate by foreigners prohibited?	Y/N			Examples could include but are not limited to: prohibition or restriction to obtain rentals/leases/concessions in border, coastal or protected areas; discriminatory requirements to obtain authorization or prior approval from the
NOTIFI	CATION AND SCREENING OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT				
3	In which sectors is notification of foreign investment required? - Commercial Banking - Deposit taking - Commercial Banking - Lending - Commercial Banking - Other - Life insurance - Non-life insurance: Maritime, Aviation and Transport (MAT)	Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N			Indicate if a prior notification to the relevant authority is required before the foreign investment is made. For instance this notification could be for purely information or statistical purposes. If sectors do not exactly correspond to the label
	 Non-life insurance: Other Reinsurance Telecommunications - Fixed telephony Telecommunications - Mobile telephony Telecommunications - Internet 	Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N			provided in this list, please specify in the comments box below. More information on the coverage of sectors may also be found in the definitions of sectors.
	- Distribution: retailing - Distribution: wholesale - Air passenger: domestic services - Air passenger: international services - Air freight: domestic services	Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N			
	 Air freight: international services Maritime shipping services: international Maritime intermediation services (maritime agency, freight forwarding, customs clearance) 	Y/N Y/N Y/N			
	 - Maritime auxiliary: Maritime cargo handling, container depot station, storage and warehouse services - Road freight services: domestic services - Road freight services: international services 	Y/N Y/N Y/N			
	 Rail freight services: domestic services Rail freight services: international services Accounting services Auditing services 	Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N			
	 Legal advice domestic law Legal representation on domestic law Legal advice foreign law None of the above Other services (please specify) 	Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N			

		Answer	Comments	Relevant law/regulation/ guidelines	Guidelines
4	In which sectors is there screening of foreign investment or the need for prior				"Screening of foreign investment" involves approval
	approval? (if relevant, please specifiy in the comments if this process is				by the authority before the investment can be
	subject to a certain threshold above which the screening or approval is				made. In jurisdictions where there is some form of
	necessary)				foreign investment screening, the approval decision
	- Commercial Banking - Deposit taking	Y/N			is usually based on a combination of criteria, such
	- Commercial Banking - Lending	Y/N			as national security, competition, environmental and
	- Commercial Banking - Other	Y/N			social impact, or net benefit or economic needs test.
	- Life insurance	Y/N			In some cases, jurisdictions may simply require a
	- Non-life insurance: Maritime, Aviation and Transport (MAT)	Y/N			prior notification to the relevant authority before the
	- Non-life insurance: Other	Y/N			investment is made, in which case this would be
	- Reinsurance	Y/N			captured by the previous question. However what
	- Telecommunications - Fixed telephony	Y/N			should be captured in this question and the
	- Telecommunications - Mobile telephony	Y/N			following ones refers to instances where there is an
	- Telecommunications - Internet	Y/N			inquiry or review process. Screening may also
	- Distribution: retailing	Y/N			require that the burden of proof (with regard to a
	- Distribution: wholesale	Y/N			specific criterium) be on the foreign investor.
	- Air passenger: domestic services	Y/N			In some jurisdictions this screening applies to any
	- Air passenger: international services	Y/N			foreign investment in any sector of the economy,
	- Air freight: domestic services	Y/N			while in others such screening applies only to a
	- Air freight: international services	Y/N			number of sectors. In any case, the aim of such
	- Maritime shipping services: international	Y/N			regulations is to monitor and authorize (foreign)
	- Maritime intermediation services (maritime agency, freight forwarding,	Y/N			investment based on general economic, security,
	customs clearance)				environmental concerns.
	- Maritime auxiliary: Maritime cargo handling, container depot station,	Y/N			FDI screening is usually separate from specific-
	storage and warehouse services				sector licensing. Licensing or permitting certain
	- Road freight services: domestic services	Y/N			activities in specific sectors is in many cases a
	- Road freight services: international services	Y/N			separate (albeit complementary) process that
	- Rail freight services: domestic services	Y/N			applicants (domestic or foreign) also have to
	- Rail freight services: international services	Y/N			conduct to be able to exercise certain activities or
	- Accounting services	Y/N			supply certain products (services).
	- Auditing services	Y/N			If sectors do not exactly correspond to the label
	- Legal advice domestic law	Y/N			provided in this list, please specify in the comments
	- Legal representation on domestic law	Y/N			box. More information on the coverage of sectors
	- Legal advice foreign law	Y/N			may also be found in the definitions of sectors.
	- None of the above	Y/N			
	- Other services (please specify)	Y/N			
5	In which sectors screening should explicitely considers economic				This question refers to cases where laws or
	benefits/interests?				regulations enable governments or regulators to
	- Commercial Banking - Deposit taking	Y/N			alter or prohibit foreign investment projects, and
	- Commercial Banking - Lending	Y/N			the consideration of economic motives or economic
	- Commercial Banking - Other	Y/N			interests is explicitly included in the criteria for
	- Life insurance	Y/N			approval. Screening for net economic benefits or for
	- Non-life insurance: Maritime, Aviation and Transport (MAT)	Y/N			compatibility with economic interests can take the
	- Non-life insurance: Other	Y/N			form of a prior approval requirement or the
	- Reinsurance	Y/N			possibility of reviewing the investment ex post. Tick
	- Telecommunications - Fixed telephony	Y/N			the sectors where laws or regulations mandate the
	- Telecommunications - Mobile telephony	Y/N			consideration of economic interests in the review of
	- Telecommunications - Internet	Y/N			foreign investments, including for instance the
	- Distribution: retailing	Y/N			impact of an investment on competition,
	- Distribution: wholesale	Y/N			employment, income or technology. Note that even

		Answer	Comments	Relevant law/regulation/	Guidelines
				guidelines	
	- Air passenger: domestic services	Y/N			if no firm hitherto has been denied market access
	- Air passenger: international services	Y/N			under the regulation for the specific sector, it should
	- Air freight: domestic services	Y/N			still be ticked in the list above.
	- Air freight: international services	Y/N			
	- Maritime shipping services: international	Y/N			If sectors do not exactly correspond to the label
	- Maritime intermediation services (maritime agency, freight forwarding,	Y/N			provided in this list, please specify in the comments
	customs clearance)				box. More information on the coverage of sectors
	- Maritime auxiliary: Maritime cargo handling, container depot station,	Y/N			may also be found in the definitions of sectors.
	storage and warehouse services				
	- Road freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Road freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Accounting services	Y/N			
	- Auditing services	Y/N			
	- Legal advice domestic law	Y/N			
	- Legal representation on domestic law	Y/N			
	- Legal advice foreign law	Y/N			
	- None of the above	Y/N			
	- Other services (please specify)	Y/N			
6	In which sectors is screening of foreign investment subject to				I.e. Such screening can take the form of a prior
	consideration of factors other than economic benefits (e.g. national				approval requirement or the possibility of reviewing
	interest/competition, security or environmental considerations)?				the investment ex post., where economic benefits
	- Commercial Banking - Deposit taking	Y/N			are not explicitely used as a factor to consider. If
	- Commercial Banking - Lending	Y/N			sectors do not exactly correspond to the label
	- Commercial Banking - Other	Y/N			provided in this list, please specify in the comments
	- Life insurance	Y/N			box. More information on the coverage of sectors
	- Non-life insurance: Maritime, Aviation and Transport (MAT)	Y/N			may also be found in the definitions of sectors.
	- Non-life insurance: Other	Y/N			
	- Reinsurance	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Fixed telephony	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Mobile telephony	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Internet	Y/N			
	- Distribution: retailing	Y/N			
	- Distribution: wholesale	Y/N			
	- Air passenger: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Air passenger: international services	Y/N			
	- Air freight: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Air freight: international services	Y/N			
	- Maritime shipping services: international	Y/N			
	- Maritime intermediation services (maritime agency, freight forwarding,	Y/N			
	customs clearance)				
	- Maritime auxiliary: Maritime cargo handling, container depot station,	Y/N			
	storage and warehouse services				
	- Road freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Road freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Accounting services	Y/N			

3

		Answer	Comments	Relevant law/regulation/	Guidelines
		Allowei	Comments	guidelines	Guidennes
				3	
	Auditing convices	Y/N			
	Auditing services Legal advice domestic law	Y/N Y/N			
	3				
	- Legal representation on domestic law	Y/N			
	- Legal advice foreign law	Y/N			
	- None of the above	Y/N			
	- Other services (please specify)	Y/N			
PAYMENT	S AND TRANSFERS				
7	Are there restrictions on subsequent transfer of capital and investments?	Y/N			"Conditions on subsequent transfer of capital and
					investments": This measure entails restrictions on:
					(i) the conversion of funds to and from foreign
					currency; (ii) compulsory transfer of ownership to
					local firms over a given time period; (iii) whether
8	Are there restrictions on the repatriation of earnings/profits?	Y/N			there are restrictions on the free transfer of shares
					or other proprietary rights; (iv) restrictions on
					foreign shareholders' rights such as payment of
					dividends or reimbursement of capital upon
					liquidation: and (v) whether there are restrictions
MODE 4 at	nd BUSINESS VISAS				
9	Is there a limit on the total number or the share of foreigners employed in the	Y/N			
	domestic economy?				
10	What is the cost of obtaining a business visa (USD)?	Y/N			
11	What is the number of documents needed to obtain a business visa?	Y/N			
12	What is the average visa processing time (business days)?	Y/N			
CDOSS BC	PRDER DATA FLOWS (excluding banking, insurance or other financial serv	ricos)			
13	Is there a specific governmental agency or any other authority in your	Y/N			Note that some specific questions on data flows
13	jurisdiction which is competent for the design, implementation and/or	1714			relating to the provision of banking and insurance
	enforcement of requirements and rules governing cross-border data flows?				services will also be addressed in relevant specific
	eritor cernetit of requirements and rules governing cross-border data nows:				questionnaires on financial services.
13.1	If yes, does the relevant agency/authority (or agencies/authorities) have	Y/N			Note that some specific questions on data flows
	discretion in designing, implementing and/or enforcing the applicable rules and				relating to the provision of banking and insurance
	requirements affecting cross-border data flows?				services will also be addressed in relevant specific
					questionnaires on financial services.
14	Are the rules and requirements of your jurisdiction related to restrictions on	Y/N			Note that some specific questions on data flows
	cross-border data flows applied and enforced uniformly?				relating to the provision of banking and insurance
	,				services will also be addressed in relevant specific
					questionnaires on financial services.
1		1	ļ		questioninanos off financial sol vices.

		Answer	Comments	Relevant law/regulation/ guidelines	Guidelines
15	Indicate in which contars the laws of your jurisdiction require companies to				If costors do not exactly correspond to the label
15	Indicate in which sectors the laws of your jurisdiction require companies to maintain a local establishment before they are allowed to transfer data abroad				If sectors do not exactly correspond to the label
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				provided in this list, please specify in the comments
	for further processing.	Y/N			box. More information on the coverage of sectors
	- All sectors	Y/N Y/N			may also be found in the definitions of sectors. Note
	- Commercial Banking - Deposit taking				that some specific questions on data flows relating
	- Commercial Banking - Lending	Y/N			to the provision of banking and insurance services
	- Commercial Banking - Other	Y/N			will also be addressed in relevant specific
	- Life insurance	Y/N			questionnaires on financial services. "Local
	- Non-life insurance: Maritime, Aviation and Transport (MAT)	Y/N			establishment" is understood here as any form of
	- Non-life insurance: Other	Y/N			local presence, including not only an establishment
	- Reinsurance	Y/N			set up in accordance with domestic law for the
	- Telecommunications - Fixed telephony	Y/N			purposes of supplying a service or perform an
	- Telecommunications - Mobile telephony	Y/N			economic activity, but also other 'lighter' forms of
	- Telecommunications - Internet	Y/N			presence, such as a place/address for notifications,
	- Distribution: retailing	Y/N			
	- Distribution: wholesale	Y/N			
	- Air passenger: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Air passenger: international services	Y/N			
	- Air freight: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Air freight: international services	Y/N			
	- Maritime shipping services: international	Y/N			
	- Maritime intermediation services (maritime agency, freight forwarding,	Y/N			
	customs clearance)				
	- Maritime auxiliary: Maritime cargo handling, container depot station,	Y/N			
	storage and warehouse services	.,,,			
	- Road freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Road freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Accounting services	Y/N			
	~	Y/N			
	- Auditing services	Y/N			
	- Legal advice domestic law	Y/N Y/N			
	- Legal representation on domestic law	1			
	- Legal advice foreign law	Y/N			
	- None of the above	Y/N			
	- Other services (please specify)	Y/N			
16	Indicate in which sectors there is a legal requirement that certain data be				If sectors do not exactly correspond to the label
	stored locally.				provided in this list, please specify in the comments
	- All sectors	Y/N			box. More information on the coverage of sectors
	- Commercial Banking - Deposit taking	Y/N			may also be found in the definitions of sectors.
	- Commercial Banking - Lending	Y/N			
	- Commercial Banking - Other	Y/N			
	- Life insurance	Y/N			
	- Non-life insurance: Maritime, Aviation and Transport (MAT)	Y/N			
	- Non-life insurance: Other	Y/N			
	- Reinsurance	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Fixed telephony	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Mobile telephony	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Internet	Y/N			
1	- Distribution: retailing	Y/N			

5

		Answer	Comments	Relevant law/regulation/	Guidelines
				guidelines	
	- Distribution: wholesale	Y/N			
	- Air passenger: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Air passenger: international services	Y/N			
	- Air freight: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Air freight: international services	Y/N			
	- Maritime shipping services: international	Y/N			
	- Maritime intermediation services (maritime agency, freight forwarding,	Y/N			
	customs clearance)				
	- Maritime auxiliary: Maritime cargo handling, container depot station,	Y/N			
	storage and warehouse services				
	- Road freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Road freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Accounting services	Y/N			
	- Auditing services	Y/N			
	- Legal advice domestic law	Y/N			
	- Legal representation on domestic law	Y/N			
	- Legal advice foreign law	Y/N			
	- None of the above	Y/N			
	- Other services (please specify)	Y/N			
17					If sectors do not exactly correspond to the label
	Indicate in which sectors there are laws that prohibit or constrain data from				provided in this list, please specify in the comments
	being transferred to, or accessed from, abroad (including but not limited to by				box. More information on the coverage of sectors
	preventing usage of remote computing services known as cloud computing).				may also be found in the definitions of sectors. Note
	- All sectors	Y/N			that some specific questions on data flows relating
	- Commercial Banking - Deposit taking	Y/N			to the provision of banking and insurance services
	- Commercial Banking - Lending	Y/N			will also be addressed in relevant specific
	- Commercial Banking - Other	Y/N			questionnaires on financial services.
	- Life insurance	Y/N			
	- Non-life insurance: Maritime, Aviation and Transport (MAT)	Y/N			
	- Non-life insurance: Other	Y/N			
	- Reinsurance	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Fixed telephony	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Mobile telephony	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Internet	Y/N			
	- Distribution: retailing	Y/N			
1	- Distribution: wholesale	Y/N			
	- Air passenger: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Air passenger: international services	Y/N			
	- Air freight: domestic services	Y/N			
1	- Air freight: international services	Y/N			
1	- Maritime shipping services: international	Y/N			
1	- Maritime intermediation services (maritime agency, freight forwarding,	Y/N			
1	customs clearance)				
1	- Maritime auxiliary: Maritime cargo handling, container depot station,	Y/N			
1	storage and warehouse services				
	- Road freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Road freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: domestic services	Y/N			

		Answer	Comments	Relevant law/regulation/ guidelines	Guidelines
	- Rail freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Accounting services	Y/N			
	- Auditing services	Y/N			
	- Legal advice domestic law	Y/N			
	- Legal representation on domestic law	Y/N			
	- Legal advice foreign law	Y/N			
	- None of the above	Y/N			
	- Other services (please specify)	Y/N			
17.1	Do these laws distinguish between countries or regions to which data may be	Y/N			
17.1	transferred to or accessed from?	1714			
18	Indicate in which sectors local data storage is a precondition for supplying				If sectors do not exactly correspond to the label
	services to public- or private-sector entities (please use the comments box to				provided in this list, please specify in the comments
	clarify if necessary).				box. More information on the coverage of sectors
	- All sectors	Y/N			may also be found in the definitions of sectors.
	- Commercial Banking - Deposit taking	Y/N			
	- Commercial Banking - Lending	Y/N			
	- Commercial Banking - Other	Y/N			
	- Life insurance	Y/N			
	- Non-life insurance: Maritime, Aviation and Transport (MAT)	Y/N			
	- Non-life insurance: Other	Y/N			
	- Reinsurance	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Fixed telephony	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Mobile telephony	Y/N			
	- Telecommunications - Mobile telephory - Telecommunications - Internet	Y/N			
	- Distribution: retailing	Y/N			
	g and a second s	Y/N			
	- Distribution: wholesale				
	- Air passenger: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Air passenger: international services	Y/N			
	- Air freight: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Air freight: international services	Y/N			
	- Maritime shipping services: international	Y/N			
	- Maritime intermediation services (maritime agency, freight forwarding,	Y/N			
	customs clearance)				
	- Maritime auxiliary: Maritime cargo handling, container depot station,	Y/N			
	storage and warehouse services				
	- Road freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Road freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: domestic services	Y/N			
	- Rail freight services: international services	Y/N			
	- Accounting services	Y/N			
	- Auditing services	Y/N			
	- Legal advice domestic law	Y/N			
	- Legal representation on domestic law	Y/N			
	- Legal advice foreign law	Y/N			
	- None of the above	Y/N			
	- Other services (please specify)	Y/N			
19	Are there laws in your jurisdiction that prohibit or constrain government	Y/N			
	procurement of foreign goods or services because such procurement would				
	imply non-local data storage or data transfers abroad?				

7

Commercial banking (deposit taking, lending and payment services)

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your		suppliers				
GLIV	country? Please choose one of the following and provide the						
	names of the applicable regulation or policy						
GEN.a	- This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy	Y/N					
OLIV.u	or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this	1714					
	section based on this policy/regulation)						
GEN.b	This sector is primarily regulated by the country's	Y/N					
GLIV.D	overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general	1711					
	laws (name and date): Please complete this section based						
	on this policy/regulation						
GEN.c	- No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in	Y/N					
OLIV.O	practice foreign service providers CAN provide services	1714					
GEN.d	- No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in	Y/N					
	practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide						
	services						
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N					
A. REGULAT	ORY AUTHORITY	<u>I</u>	•		•		
A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N					
FIN.A.1.1	What is the length of term of heads of the supervisory authority?	Number					In jurisdictions where several authorities are involved in insurance authorisation and supervision, "supervisor" is understood as all relevant
							supervisory authorities.
							In most countries, the head of the supervisory
							agency is appointed for a fixed term, sometimes
							with the possibility of reappointment. This question
							requests to indicate how long the heads of the
							supervisory authority can be appointed for (e.g. for
							how many years). When indicating the total time,
							please consider the maximum number of allowed terms, and clarify the system (e.g. length of each
							term, number of terms allowed) in the comments.
							In case the law/regulation does not foresee any
							fixed time limit for the head of the supervisory
							agency, please indicate 99 in the reply, and clarify
							it in the Comments box.
FIN.A.1.2	Does the regulatory/supervisory agency have full authority	Y/N					In jurisdictions where several authorities are
	over licensing and the enforcement of prudential measures?						involved in insurance authorisation and supervision,
			["supervisor" is understood as all relevant
FINI A 1 2	Dogs the Covernment have discretioners continued	\/ /NI					supervisory authorities.
FIN.A.1.3	Does the Government have discretionary control over	Y/N	[In jurisdictions where several authorities are involved in insurance authorisation and supervision,
	funding for the supervisory agency?		["supervisor" is understood as all relevant
							supervisory authorities.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N					
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N					
	BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS n of entry						
B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").	Y/N		?			Even if only some foreign services or foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services (Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and arises when a service crosses a national frontier (i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move) For example, it covers cases where a consumer in your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance from a provider located abroad. It would also include the purchase by a consumer in your jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.4	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Y/N		?			If answer is different for deposit-taking, lending of payment services, please describe in the comments. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of

9

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
FIN.B.1.3	Is local data storage a precondition for supplying/rendering those services?	Y/N		?			
B.2 Licens	ing/registration						
B.2.1	Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
B.3 Opera	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1				1
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)	Y/N		?			This question refers to limitations on, e.g. payments, access to foreign exchange, etc.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time). For commercial banking it also includes differential tax treatment of consumers or corporations contracting with foreign banks, such as differences in the tax deductibility of interest payments, or in
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			uncomo toy overntione for encelfic covinge
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?			In some services (e.g. cross-border insurance, cross-border deposit-taking by banks), suppliers are liable to their clients and are sometimes required to possess either financial guarantees or professional liability insurance or both, for the purpose of the policyholder protection.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?			In some services (e.g. cross-border insurance, cross-border deposit-taking by banks), suppliers are liable to their clients and are sometimes required to possess either financial guarantees or professional liability insurance or both, for the purpose of the policyholder protection.
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?
C. COMMERCI C.1 Form of	AL PRESENCE CONDITIONS						
C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N		?			Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N		?			
FIN.C.1.1.3.a	Are there restrictions on the establishment of branches by foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			Any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control).
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?			A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company: then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture).
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantit							
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm		
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
FIN.C.2.1.a	Is local data storage a precondition for supplying/rendering	Y/N	?	?			
	financial services?						
	/registration	1//1					
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
BAN.C.3.2.a	In the licensing and authorization process, is each ATM considered as a separate branch?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Consolidated supervision by the home regulator requirement	tick tick	?	?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	 Period of time for an applicant to be incorporated in its home country before it can obtain a licence Other licensing requirements Other 	tick tick	?	?		
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?		
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?		
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?		
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?		
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?		
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?		Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?		
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N				
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N				
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?		
C.4 Opera	itions					
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?		Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
BAN.C.4.1.a	Are certain banking services reserved for domestic suppliers?	Y/N		?			E.g. foreign banks not allowed to issue credit cards; or only allowed to participate in activities related to trade in goods, such as the provision of trade credit and foreign exchange and credit to foreign firms, but are not allowed to take deposits or extend loans to residents in domestic currency. If foreign bank subsidiaries are allowed to supply all services open to domestic banks but foreign branches are not, the restriction is not counted here but under C.1.1.3.a Restrictions on foreign
BAN.C.4.1.b	Are there restrictions on internet banking once commercial presence has been established?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.C.4.2.a	Is the number of (sub)branches that a (foreign branch or) locally incorporated firm may open limited?	Y/N	?	?			Laws or regulations may limit the number of branches that a supplier can operate with a given licence, in a discriminatory or non-discriminatory manner. Quantitative or geographical limits on the expansion of the branch network inhibit the deployment of new and foreign entrantss and put them at a competitive disadvantage. Such limits can for instance take the form of a cap on the number of branches, an obligation to submit applications for new branches one by one, geographical restrictions or the non-automatic approval of new branches already established and satisfying capital requirements and prudential
BAN.C.4.2.b	Is the number of ATMs that can be opened limited?	Y/N	?	?			Restrictions on the number of on-premise or off- premise ATMs per bank.
BAN.C.4.2.c	Can foreign banks establish their own ATM network?	Y/N		?			
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national	tick	?	?			
	- Majority must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- At least one must be resident	tick	?	?			
	- Majority must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select - Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- Managers must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees		suppliers				
0.4.0	required? Please select						
	- Minimum number required	tick	?	?			
	- Mininimum percentage required	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
BAN.C.4.9.a	Are foreign bank branches subject to local capital requirements (also called endowment or dotation capital)?	Y/N		?			
BAN.C.4.9.a.1	If foreign bank branches subject to local capital requirements, are operations (e.g. lending) limited by the amount of capital localized by the foreign bank branch?	Y/N		?			
BAN.C.4.9.b	Are foreign bank branches subject to local liquidity requirements, such as BIS Liquidity Coverage Ratio? (i.e. the regulator imposes a minimum liquidity level on the branch established in its jurisdiction, in addition to any liquidity requirements imposed at the group level)	Y/N		?			
BAN.C.4.9.b.1	If foreign bank branches are subject to local liquidity requirements, are operations (e.g. lending) limited by the amount of capital localized by the foreign bank branch?	Y/N		?			
BAN.C.4.9.c	Are foreign bank branches allowed to supply all types of deposit-taking and lending services?	Y/N		?			
BAN.C.4.9.d	Are foreign bank branches limited to wholesale banking activities (interbank lending, trade finance and corporate lending, as well as money market and capital markets activities)?	Y/N		?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
BAN.C.4.9.e	Are foreign banks discriminated in their access to the wholesale (i.e. large value) payment system?	Y/N		?			E.g. If foreign-owned banks and branches can only be indirect participants in payment systems through a local sponsor but cannot be granted direct access, no objective and verifiable rules to grant new entrants a right of access to sponsorship by one of the incumbent banks. Regulations that limit access to payment systems on the basis of the ability of credit institutions to cover their liabilities through collateral and liquid assets, and to build and maintain the systems required to participate directly, are not covered by this question as long as the technical and prudential criteria are applied similarly to domestic and foreign banks. Similarly, a requirement to maintain an account with the central bank in order to participate should not be
BAN.C.4.9.f	Are foreign banks (including foreign bank branches) allowed to raise capital domestically under the same conditions/regulations as local banks?	Y/N		?			In particular through the issuance of domestic securities (raising equity, issuing bonds) and access to short-term funding on the interbank market. Requirements to fund affiliates' operations locally should also be covered by this question.
BAN.C.4.9.g	Are foreign-owned banks discriminated with regard to access to the central bank discount window?	Y/N		?			
BAN.C.4.9.h	Are foreign banks discriminated in their access to the retail payment system (small-value payments between individuals, companies and government)?	Y/N		?			E.g. If foreign-owned banks and branches can only be indirect participants in payment systems through a local sponsor but cannot be granted direct access, no objective and verifiable rules to grant new entrants a right of access to sponsorship by one of the incumbent banks. Regulations that limit access to payment systems on the basis of the ability of credit institutions to cover their liabilities through collateral and liquid assets, and to build and maintain the systems required to participate directly, are not covered by this question as long as the technical and prudential criteria are applied similarly to domestic and foreign banks. Similarly, a requirement to maintain an account with the central bank in order to participate should not be considered.
BAN.C.4.9.i	Are foreign banks discriminated in their access to clearing houses? If yes, please explain	Y/N		?			A bankers' clearing house is an organization that transfers money between member banks, originally to clear checks. Nowadays, clearing houses settle paper-based instruments (checks), as well as interbank movements (debit and credit instructions) that are not based on paper documents or cash, but are carried out through electronic means.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
BAN.C.4.9.j	Are there restrictions on the type of investments foreign banks (including foreign bank branches) may do (e.g. to specific sectors, abroad)?	Y/N		?			
BAN.C.4.9.k	Are subsidiaries of foreign banks covered by the deposit insurance scheme equally to domestic banks?	Y/N		?			
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time). For commercial banking it also includes differential tax treatment of consumers or corporations contracting with foreign banks, such as differences in the tax deductibility of interest payments, or in
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			uncome tax avamptions for specific savings

	Question	Answer		Preferential	Comments of law firm	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to	treatment applied to	or law firm	law/ regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers	334		(Text/IIIK)	
D PRESENC	E OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS	1	Suppliers		<u> </u>	<u>l</u>	
D.1 Form							
D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,						Even if only some foreign service suppliers
1	practice or consult in the country?						originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
	produce or consum in the country?						are allowed, the answer should be yes.
							Questions on restrictions on the movement of
							natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
							across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
							restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reported in this section accordingly.
							Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the
							temporary presence of foreign individuals for the
							purpose of providing services directly to firms or
							consumers of your jurisdiction or for intra-
							corporate movement/employment in foreign service
	 Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or 	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
							country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
							contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		7			Independent professionals: individuals that enter
	macponacin professionals (11)	tion		•			the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
							or government agencies, including to fulfill
							contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
							multinational firm transferred from an office in one
							country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick		7			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an
	local firm	LICK		:			employer-employee relationship with a service firm
	Iodal IIIIII						in the host country.
		1 .					
	- None of the above	tick		?			
	- Other	tick		?			
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service	Y/N		?			
	required before allowing foreign natural persons?	1					

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of						Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	foreign natural persons?						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
							across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
							restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reported in this section accordingly.
							This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a
							certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12
							months) before being allowed to supply services in
							your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals
							and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an
							intra-corporate transferees or other types of
							employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	Y/N		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)	.,					foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
	contractadi soi vices suppliors (coo)						country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
							contract in that country.
	la de a cardent a actual (ID)	\/ /NI		7			Independent professionals: individuals that enter
	- Independent professionals (IP)	Y/N		?			the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
							or government agencies, including to fulfill
							contracts.
	Intro Cornerato Transference (ICT)	Y/N		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	Y/IN		•			multinational firm transferred from an office in one
							country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	Y/N		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an
	local firm						employer-employee relationship with a service firm
							in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2 Quan	ntitative limits			L	<u>.</u>		
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?		suppliers				Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	tick		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Oper	rations						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					
	SURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES arket conditions on the supply of services						
E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new banking products or services?	Y/N					
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N					
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N					
BAN.E.1.3.a	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of interest rates by banks (e.g. maximum lending rates or minimum deposit rates)?	Y/N					
BAN.E.1.3.a.i	Are contractual interest rates regulated?	Y/N					
BAN.E.1.3.a.ii	Are interest rates for deposits regulated?						
BAN.E.1.3.b	Are banking fees regulated?	Y/N					
BAN.E.1.3.c	Are early repayment conditions and fees subject to regulation?	Y/N					
BAN.E.1.3.d	Are there restrictions on extending loans or taking deposits in foreign currency?	Y/N					Limitation or prohibition of deposits or loans in foreign currency.
BAN.E.1.3.e	Is the amount of loans restricted?	Y/N					
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	<u> Luostion</u>	75	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm		Gulidolli los
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the
BAN.E.1.6.a	Are there directed credit/lending schemes (e.g. obligation imposed on banks to direct lending to specific client segments, for example, SMEs, agriculture sector, rural areas)?	Y/N					Subsidies and the tax deductibility of interest rates on certain loans are not considered in this question, as long as they do not constrain the ability of banks to freely determine the composition of their credit portfolio.
BAN.E.1.6.b	Are there restrictions on lending to non-residents for domestically licensed banks?	Y/N					
BAN.E.1.6.c	Are commercial banks prohibited from engaging in capital markets activities (e.g. trading in securities, underwriting of securities)?	Y/N					
BAN.E.1.6.d	Are commercial banks prohibited from engaging in insurance activities?	Y/N					
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.a	Do the laws of your jurisdiction require banks to maintain a local establishment before they are allowed to transfer data abroad for further processing?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.b	Is there a legal requirement that certain data be stored locally in this sector?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.c	Do laws prohibit or constrain data for this sector from being transferred to, or accessed from, abroad (including but not limited to by preventing usage of remote computing services known as cloud computing)?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.c.1	If yes, do these laws distinguish between countries or regions to which data may be transferred to or accessed from?						Please list countries/regions if relevant.
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?			Restrictions on cross-border capital flows include exchange control regulations or approval requirements which limit the ability of resident persons and firms to open accounts with non-resident banks at their own initiative and transfer deposits or interests payments to and from foreign countries. Anti-money laundering measures and obligations to report transactions for tax purposes should not be considered.
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			

Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines	Guidelines
Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the					(Text/link)	
						Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or state-owned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
- Domestic tenders	tick					
- International tenders	tick					
- Never	tick					
participation in public procurement?	Y/N		?			E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?			
Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?			
Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N					The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
etition policy						
Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie						
- Cross-subsidisation	tick					
•						
			2			
· ·	1/IN		, f			
Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					Restrictions on cross-border capital flows include exchange control regulations or approval requirements which limit the ability of resident persons and firms to open accounts with non-resident banks at their own initiative and transfer deposits or interests payments to and from foreign countries. Anti-money laundering measures and obligations to report transactions for tax purposes should not be considered.
	- International tenders - Never Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement? If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation? Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms? Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? Petition policy Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	- International tenders - Never Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement? If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation? Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms? Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? Poes competition policy apply to activities in this sector? If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Product-tying practices - Other Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition? Is product bundling/tying regulated? Y/N	- International tenders - Never Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement? If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation? Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms? Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? Is competition policy Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition? Is product bundling/tying regulated? Y/N	- International tenders - Never Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement? If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation? Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms? Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition? Is product bundling/tying regulated?	- International tenders - Never Never Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement? If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation? Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms? Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Product-tying practices - Other Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition? Is product bundling/tying regulated? Y/N Y/N Price-fixing - Pric	- International tenders - Never Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement? If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation? Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms? Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Product-tying practices - Other Is product bundling/tying regulated? Itick - V/N -

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Allswei	treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	Guidennes
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			,	
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N					Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners. Vertically linked production stages: Vertical integration occurs when firms merge at different stages of production. There are two types of vertical integration — backward and forward. Backward vertical integration occurs when a firm merges with another firm which is nearer to the source of the product, such as a car producer buying a steel manufacturer. Forward vertical integration occurs
5 2 4		V/N					when a firm merges to move nearer to the consumer, such as a car producer buying a chain of car showrooms. In the context of banking, vertical integration may refer to banks performing both core business (e.g. deposit-taking and lending) and non-core business (e.g. savings or insurance products through their distribution networks).
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors). One of the 5 largest commercial banks in the country by volume of

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm		Guidelines
BAN.E.3.7.a	Does a collateral registry exist and do all lending institutions have access to collateral information?	Y/N					A unified collateral registry or securities interest registry allows lenders to check, before extending a collateralised loan to a natural or legal person, whether the asset is already pledged. It should cover a minima land, real estate and large commercial assets (e.g. ships, aircrafts), and make the information available in a non-discriminatory way to all financial institutions undertaking secured credit-granting activities in the country.
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
	strative procedures and regulatory transparency	1	_		T	ı	
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to	Preferential treatment applied to	Comments of law firm	regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/ suppliers	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards? Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. For commercial banking the international standards cover Risk weighting and calculation of the capital adequacy ratio (Basel Committee on Banking Supervision), Accounting rules for regulatory reporting (International Financial Reporting Standards), Transparency and anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) rules (Financial Action Task Force 40). We in particular would like to record whether national laws, regulations or relevant standard-setters require the use of or have adopted the international contained in Basel 2, "2.5" or 3 (including Basel 3's liquidity coverage ratio and net
FIN.E.4.3.a	Do national standards deviate from international capital- adequacy standards (e.g. different risk-weightings)?						
FIN.E.4.3.b	Do national standards deviate from international accounting standards?	Y/N					
FIN.E.4.3.c	Do national standards deviate from international standards on transparency and AML/CFT rules?	Y/N					Transparency and anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) rules (Financial Action Task Force 40).
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N				
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N				
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?		
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N				
FIN.E.4.8.a	Is there a specific governmental agency or any other authority in your jurisdiction which is competent for the design, implementation and/or enforcement of requirements and rules governing cross-border data flows in the sector?	Y/N				
FIN.E.4.8.a.1	If yes, does the relevant agency/authority (or agencies/authorities) have discretion in designing, implementing and/or enforcing the applicable rules and requirements affecting cross-border data flows?	Y/N				
FIN.E.4.9	Are the rules and requirements of your jurisdiction related to restrictions on cross-border data flows in the sector applied and enforced uniformly?	Y/N				

Life insurance

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy				
GEN.a	This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation)	Y/N			
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N			
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N			
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N			
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N			

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
FIN.A.1.1	What is the length of term of heads of the supervisory authority?	Number		i s I a v r s t t t	In jurisdictions where several authorities are involved in insurance authorisation and supervision, isupervisor" is understood as all relevant supervisory authorities. In most countries, the head of the supervisory agency is appointed for a fixed term, sometimes with the possibility of reappointment. This question requests to indicate how long the heads of the supervisory authority can be appointed for (e.g. for now many years). When indicating the total time, please consider the maximum number of allowed terms, and clarify the system (e.g. length of each term, number of terms allowed) in the comments. In case the law/regulation does not foresee any fixed time limit for the head of the supervisory agency, please indicate 99 in the reply, and clarify the Comments box.
FIN.A.1.2	Does the regulatory/supervisory agency have full authority over licensing and the enforcement of prudential measures?	Y/N		i	n jurisdictions where several authorities are nvolved in insurance authorisation and supervision, 'supervisor" is understood as all relevant supervisory authorities.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	Guidelines
FIN.A.1.3	Does the Government have discretionary control over funding for the supervisory agency?	Y/N				In jurisdictions where several authorities are involved in insurance authorisation and supervision, "supervisor" is understood as all relevant supervisory authorities.
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N				
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N				

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B. I FUITH U	i entry				
B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").	Y/N	?		Even if only some foreign services or foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services (Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and arises when a service crosses a national frontier (i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move). For example, it covers cases where a consumer in your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance from a provider located abroad. It would also include the purchase by a consumer in your jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N	?		
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N	?		
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N	?		

B.1.1.4	Question If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can
							only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
FIN.B.1.3	Is local data storage a precondition for supplying/rendering those services?	Y/N		?			
B.2 Licensin	g/registration						
B.2.1	Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			

Question		Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization, regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
D 2 Operation							
B.3 Operation	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers	Y/N		?			
5.6	purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)	.,		·			
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.

Question		Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries		Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time). For insurance it also includes differential tax treatment of consumers or corporations purchasing insurance policies from foreign suppliers, such as different rates of premium tax or stamp duty, or differences in the tax deductibility of insurance premiums.
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N	_	?	_		
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?		
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1 Form of	· · J			
C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
FIN.C.1.1.3.a	Are there restrictions on the establishment of branches by foreign suppliers?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N	?	A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
INS.C.1.1.4.3.a	Are there restrictions on the establishment of foreign subsidiaries?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantita	tive limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or job for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
FIN.C.2.1.a	Is local data storage a precondition for supplying/rendering financial services?	Y/N	?	?			

C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?		
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?	Licence and permit: this question seeks to cany obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit des a lighter and more temporary form of permis while licenses are of a more permanent naturate granted after fulfilling specific criteria direction at demonstrating competence in the area or concerned. For example, if a homeowner seemake structural additions to her property, shave to apply for permits from local land-used Zoning boards. These permits expire on a cedate or when the work is finished. By contraction who completes the work will likely local license that allows her to operate her befor a certain number of years. The existence form of authorization, regardless of the actuterminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.	act. cribes ssion, re and ected service eks to ne may e and rtain st, the o hold a usiness of any
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N				

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(TOXE) IIIIK)	
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?		Suppliers				Consolidated supervision refers to a prudential
0.3.2.3	what are the licensing requirements:						supervision approach used to evaluate the financial condition of individual banking institutions within a group and the strength of an entire group. It is a supervisory approach generally accepted by the international banking/insurance regulatory community to ensure that home country regulators supervise banking groups' operations globally, i.e. both at the headquarter level and also the situation in overseas establishments.
	- Minimum capital requirement	tick	?	?			
	- Consolidated supervision by the home regulator	tick	?	?			
	requirement						
	- Period of time for an applicant to be incorporated in its	tick	?	?			
	home country before it can obtain a licence						
	- Other licensing requirements	tick	?	?			
	- Other						
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly	Y/N	?	?			
	available criteria are fulfilled?						
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a	Y/N		?			
	foreign licence?						
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the	Y/N	?	?			
	duration and renewal of licences?						
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing	Y/N	?	?			
	decision within a certain period of time?			· ·			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization	Y/N					
1	obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the						
	reasons for rejection of a license?						
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements	Y/N					
	during the license term?	•					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration	Y/N		?			
1	relating to market entry?						

C.4 Operations

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	suppliers ?	?		Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
INS.C.4.1.a	Are certain life insurance activities reserved for domestic suppliers?	Y/N		?		
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?		
FIN.C.4.2.a	Is the number of (sub)branches that a (foreign branch or) locally incorporated firm may open limited?	Y/N	?	?		Laws or regulations may limit the number of branches that a supplier can operate with a given licence, in a discriminatory or non-discriminatory manner. Quantitative or geographical limits on the expansion of the branch network inhibit the deployment of new and foreign entrantss and put them at a competitive disadvantage. Such limits can for instance take the form of a cap on the number of branches, an obligation to submit applications for new branches one by one, geographical restrictions or the non-automatic approval of new branches already established and satisfying capital requirements and prudential criteria.
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?		
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national - Majority must be nationals - At least one must be resident - Majority must be residents - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick tick tick	? ? ? ?	? ? ?		

C 4 5	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select - Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- Managers must be residents- None of the above- Other	tick tick	?	?			
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required - Mininimum percentage required	tick tick	?	?			
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time). For insurance it also includes differential tax treatment of consumers or corporations purchasing insurance policies from foreign suppliers, such as different rates of premium tax or stamp duty, or differences in the tax deductibility of insurance
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of entry

D.T Form	or entry			
D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,			Even if only some foreign service suppliers
	practice or consult in the country?			originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
				are allowed, the answer should be yes.
				Questions on restrictions on the movement of
				natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
				across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
				restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)			foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
				contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter
				the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
				or government agencies, including to fulfill
				contracts.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	None of the aboveOther	tick		?			
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N		?			
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
D.2 Quantita	tive limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)? - Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to national	applied to certain		regulation/ guidelines	
			services/ suppliers	countries		(Text/link)	
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	suppliers	?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	tick		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Operat	tions						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one
							country to an office in another country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?		suppliers				Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new	Y/N		This measure records regulations that require
	life insurance products or services?			insurance companies to seek formal approval
				before offering an insurance product or service the
				were not previously providing, within a class of
				insurance for which they are already authorised.
				Whether it applies to all lines of life insurance
				business or only for compulsory life insurance the
				answer should be "yes".
INS.E.1.1.a	If yes, does it apply only to compulsory life insurance?	Y/N		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to	Preferential treatment applied to	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/ suppliers	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N					
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N					
INS.E.1.2.1.1	If yes, does it apply only to compulsory life insurance?	Y/N					
INS.E.1.3.a	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of life insurance premia, fees or margins (e.g. maximum values)?	Y/N					This can apply to one or more types of insurance policies, including compulsory insurance. Minimum, maximum or recommended rates are to be considered. Legal provisions that regulate the terms of the contract strictly for consumer protection purposes (such as information and disclosure requirements) but do not limit the ability of insurers to set their premiums competitively are not considered as restrictive. Whether it applies to all lines of (life/non-life) insurance business or only for compulsory life insurance the answer should be "yes".
INS.E.1.3.a.a	If yes, does it apply only to compulsory life insurance?	Y/N					
INS.E.1.3.b	Is the value of life insurance policies restricted?	Y/N					Whether it applies to all lines of life insurance business or only for compulsory (life/non-life) insurance the answer should be "yes".
I.N.S.E.1.3.b.a.		Y/N					
INS.E.1.3.c	Is the term of life insurance policies restricted?	Y/N					
INS.E.1.3.d	Are there restrictions on writing issurance contracts in foreign currency?	Y/N					Underwriting insurance policies in foreign currency typically carries higher exchange rate risk for domestic providers than for foreign providers. When insurance contracts in foreign currency are prohibited, foreign insurance carriers are likely to be the most affected by the restriction as they are more reliant on foreign currency income and hedging.
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
INS.E.1.6.a	Are life insurance companies prohibited from engaging in other banking activities?	Y/N					
INS.E.1.6.b	Are life insurance companies prohibited from engaging in capital markets activities (e.g. trading in securities, underwriting of securities)?	Y/N					
INS.E.1.6.c	Can life insurance companies supply non-life insurance services?	Y/N		?			
INS.E.1.6.d	Is there an upper limit on the share of risks that can be ceded by a life insurer to reinsurers?	Y/N	?	?			
INS.E.1.6.e	Are there mandatory cession requirements (of all or portion of risks) of life insurance to specified reinsurers?	Y/N	?	?			I.e.: obligation to cede a share of risks to specified reinsurers. Some countries impose that a minimum share of the risk portfolio of primary insurers must be ceded to specific reinsurers, which may be designated reinsurance companies or domestic reinsurers in general. This measure only covers restrictions that apply equally to domestic and foreign primary insurers established in the country.
INS.E.1.6.e.1	If there are mandatory cession requirements, what is the percentage of risks of life insurance to be ceded to the domestic re-insurer(s)?	Y/N	?	?			I.e.: obligation to cede a share of risks to domestic reinsurer(s).
INS.E.1.6.e.1.a		Y/N	?	?			
INS.E.1.6.e.2	Are foreign-owned life insurers subject to mandatory cession to domestic reinsurers?	Y/N		?			I.e.: obligation to cede a share of risks to domestic reinsurers.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.a	Do the laws of your jurisdiction require life insurance companies to maintain a local establishment before they are allowed to transfer data abroad for further processing?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.b	Is there a legal requirement that certain data be stored locally in this sector?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.c	Do laws prohibit or constrain data for this sector from being transferred to, or accessed from, abroad (including but not limited to by preventing usage of remote computing services known as cloud computing)?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.c.1	If yes, do these laws distinguish between countries or regions to which data may be transferred to or accessed from?						Please list countries/regions if relevant.

	Question	Anguaron	Difference in	Preferential	Commonts	Dolovont	Cuidolinos
	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
INS.1.9.d	Are there restrictions on the nature of assets in which life insurers can hold funds?	Y/N	?	?			The restrictions on asset holdings considered under this question are prohibitions on investments of insurance companies in broad classes of assets such as common equity, real estate, or foreign assets. General requirements regarding diversification, currency matching and duration matching, and rules setting maximum percentages of technical provisions that may be held in individual asset classes are not considered as restrictions.
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers	Y/N		?			
E.1.11	(e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)? Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			
	pare and extremely of restrictions arresting operations.	1 1/14		· ·	L		1
E.2 Condit	tions on government procurement						
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?						Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders	tick					
	- International tenders	tick					
	- Never	tick					
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		?			E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?			
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?			
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N					The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
E.3 Compe	etition policy						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie						
	- Cross-subsidisation	tick					
	Price-fixingDumping practices	tick tick					
I	- Dumping practices	LICK	I	I	I	I	I

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Product-tying practices	tick					
5010	- Other	tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	Y/N		?			
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
INS.E.3.5.a	Are publicly-controlled firms or undertakings subject to rules that affect the competition with private life insurers?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors). One of the 5 largest life insurance, non-life insurance or reinsurance firms in the country by volume of assets or written premiums.
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E 4 Admini	strative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
FIN.E.4.3.b	Do national standards deviate from international accounting standards?	Y/N					
FIN.E.4.3.c	Do national standards deviate from international standards on transparency and AML/CFT rules?	Y/N					Transparency and anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) rules (Financial Action Task Force 40).
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					
FIN.E.4.8.a	Is there a specific governmental agency or any other authority in your jurisdiction which is competent for the design, implementation and/or enforcement of requirements and rules governing cross-border data flows in the sector?	Y/N					
FIN.E.4.8.a.1	If yes, does the relevant agency/authority (or agencies/authorities) have discretion in designing, implementing and/or enforcing the applicable rules and requirements affecting cross-border data flows?	Y/N					
FIN.E.4.9	Are the rules and requirements of your jurisdiction related to restrictions on cross-border data flows in the sector applied and enforced uniformly?	Y/N					

Non-life insurance

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy				
GEN.a	This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation)	Y/N			
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N			
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N			
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N			
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N			

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N		
FIN.A.1.1	What is the length of term of heads of the supervisory authority?	Number		In jurisdictions where several authorities are involved in insurance authorisation and supervision, "supervisor" is understood as all relevant supervisory authorities. In most countries, the head of the supervisory agency is appointed for a fixed term, sometimes with the possibility of reappointment. This question requests to indicate how long the heads of the supervisory authority can be appointed for (e.g. for how many years). When indicating the total time, please consider the maximum number of allowed terms, and clarify the system (e.g. length of each term, number of terms allowed) in the comments. In case the law/regulation does not foresee any fixed time limit for the head of the supervisory agency, please indicate 99 in the reply, and clarify it in the Comments box.
FIN.A.1.2	Does the regulatory/supervisory agency have full authority over licensing and the enforcement of prudential measures?	Y/N		In jurisdictions where several authorities are involved in insurance authorisation and supervision, "supervisor" is understood as all relevant supervisory authorities.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment		Guidelines
FIN.A.1.3	Does the Government have discretionary control over funding for the supervisory agency?	Y/N				In jurisdictions where several authorities are involved in insurance authorisation and supervision, "supervisor" is understood as all relevant supervisory authorities.
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N				
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N				

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign services or foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services (Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and arises when a service crosses a national frontier (i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move). For example, it covers cases where a consumer in your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance from a provider located abroad. It would also include the purchase by a consumer in your jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N	?	
INS.B.1.1.1.a	In particular, can maritime, aviation and transport insurance (MAT) services be supplied on a cross-border basis?		?	"Marine, Aviation and Transport (MAT) insurance" means insurance of risks comprising maritime shipping, commercial aviation, space launching and freight (including satellites), with such insurance to cover one or both of the following: the goods being transported, the vehicle transporting the goods and any liability arising therefrom. These services fall within "non-life insurance".
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N	?	
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N	?	

B.1.1.4	Question If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines Commercial presence is required in order to provide
	commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?						cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
INS.B.1.1.5	If the supply of MAT insurance is allowed cross-border, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?			?			"Marine, Aviation and Transport (MAT) insurance" means insurance of risks comprising maritime shipping, commercial aviation, space launching and freight (including satellites), with such insurance to cover one or both of the following: the goods being transported, the vehicle transporting the goods and any liability arising therefrom. These services fall within "non-life insurance".

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
INS.B.1.1.6	Is commercial presence required to provide MAT insurance cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?			?			"Marine, Aviation and Transport (MAT) insurance" means insurance of risks comprising maritime shipping, commercial aviation, space launching and freight (including satellites), with such insurance to cover one or both of the following: the goods being transported, the vehicle transporting the goods and any liability arising therefrom. These services fall within "non-life insurance". This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
INS.B.1.1.6.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if MAT insurance services are domestically unavailable?			?			"Marine, Aviation and Transport (MAT) insurance" means insurance of risks comprising maritime shipping, commercial aviation, space launching and freight (including satellites), with such insurance to cover one or both of the following: the goods being transported, the vehicle transporting the goods and any liability arising therefrom. These services fall within "non-life insurance".
FIN.B.1.3	Is local data storage a precondition for supplying/rendering those services?	Y/N		?			
B.2 Licensine	g/registration						
B.2.1	Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
B.3 Oper	rations						
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time). For insurance it also includes differential tax treatment of consumers or corporations purchasing insurance policies from foreign suppliers, such as different rates of premium tax or stamp duty, or differences in the tax deductibility of insurance
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers			Guidelines
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?		
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?		
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1 Form of	entry			-	
C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?		Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?		
FIN.C.1.1.3.a	Are there restrictions on the establishment of branches by foreign suppliers?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?		Any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?		
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N	?		A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number	?		
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
INS.C.1.1.4.3.a	Are there restrictions on the establishment of foreign subsidiaries?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantita	tive limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?		Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N				
FIN.C.2.1.a	Is local data storage a precondition for supplying/rendering financial services?	Y/N	?	?		

C.3 Licensing/registration

C.3.1	Is registration Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	7	7	
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?	Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N			Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management, Fit and proper test of applicant's shareholders and directors, Adequacy of risk management and internal control systems

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm		
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			,	
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?						Consolidated supervision refers to a prudential supervision approach used to evaluate the financial condition of individual banking institutions within a group and the strength of an entire group. It is a supervisory approach generally accepted by the international banking/insurance regulatory community to ensure that home country regulators supervise banking groups' operations globally, i.e. both at the headquarter level and also the situation in overseas establishments.
	- Minimum capital requirement	tick	?	?			
	 Consolidated supervision by the home regulator requirement 	tick	?	?			
	 Period of time for an applicant to be incorporated in its home country before it can obtain a licence 	tick	?	?			
	- Other licensing requirements - Other	tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			

C.4 Operations

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	suppliers ?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
INS.C.4.1.a	Are certain non-life insurance activities reserved for domestic suppliers?	Y/N		?			
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.C.4.2.a	Is the number of (sub)branches that a (foreign branch or) locally incorporated firm may open limited?	Y/N	?	?			Laws or regulations may limit the number of branches that a supplier can operate with a given licence, in a discriminatory or non-discriminatory manner. Quantitative or geographical limits on the expansion of the branch network inhibit the deployment of new and foreign entrantss and put them at a competitive disadvantage. Such limits can for instance take the form of a cap on the number of branches, an obligation to submit applications for new branches one by one, geographical restrictions or the non-automatic approval of new branches already established and satisfying capital requirements and prudential criteria.
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national - Majority must be nationals - At least one must be resident - Majority must be residents - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick tick tick	? ? ? ? ?	? ? ? ?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	 Guidelines
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select - Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?		
	- Managers must be residents- None of the above- Other	tick tick	?	? ?		
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required - Mininimum percentage required - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick	? ? ?	? ? ?		
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?		This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?		
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?		This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?		This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time). For insurance it also includes differential tax treatment of consumers or corporations purchasing insurance policies from foreign suppliers, such as different rates of premium tax or stamp duty, or differences in the tax deductibility of insurance
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

ſ	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
l			suppliers				

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form	of entry			
D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work, practice or consult in the country?			Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes. Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the temporary presence of foreign individuals for the purpose of providing services directly to firms or consumers of your jurisdiction or for intracorporate movement/employment in foreign service providing firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick	?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as		Comments of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	 Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm 	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

D.2 Quantitative limits

D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign			Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	natural persons in the sector for the following categories?			natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
				across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
				restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
				legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
				(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
				insofar as it applies to the sector, information
				should be reporded in this section accordingly. If
				there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly
				or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is
				determined by administrative procedure or an
				Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test
				for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer
				should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode
				3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the
				limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)			foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
	contractual convices suppliers (cos)			country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
				contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter
				the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
				or government agencies, including to fulfill
				contracts.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT) Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country. Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?						across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general natural insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Ope	rations						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

ſ	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
ı			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
ı			suppliers				

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new	Y/N			This measure records regulations that require
E-11-1	non-life insurance products or services?	1/10		i k v i V t t	insurance companies to seek formal approval before offering an insurance product or service they were not previously providing, within a class of insurance for which they are already authorised. Whether it applies to all lines of non-life insurance business or only for compulsory non-life insurance the answer should be "yes". Reminder: Although not mandatory, we encourage you to use the comment box to provide any relevant information.
INS.E.1.1.a	If yes, does it apply only to non-life compulsory insurance?	Y/N			
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N			
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N		i k v i V t t	This measure records regulations that require insurance companies to seek formal approval before offering an insurance product or service they were not previously providing, within a class of insurance for which they are already authorised. Whether it applies to all lines of non-life insurance business or only for compulsory non-life insurance the answer should be "yes". Reminder: Although not mandatory, we encourage you to use the comment box to provide any relevant information.
INS.E.1.2.1.1	If yes, does it apply only to non-life compulsory	Y/N			
INS.E.1.3.a	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of non-life insurance premia, fees or margins (e.g. maximum values)?	Y/N		F r c t F c c r f	This can apply to one or more types of insurance policies, including compulsory insurance. Minimum, maximum or recommended rates are to be considered. Legal provisions that regulate the terms of the contract strictly for consumer protection purposes (such as information and disclosure requirements) but do not limit the ability of insurers to set their premiums competitively are not considered as restrictive. Whether it applies to all lines of (life/non-life) insurance business or only for compulsory life insurance the answer should be "yes".
INS.E.1.3.a.a.1	If yes, does it apply only to compulsory non-life insurance?	Y/N			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
INS.E.1.3.b	Is the value of non-life insurance policies restricted?	Y/N					Whether it applies to all lines of life insurance business or only for compulsory (life/non-life) insurance the answer should be "yes".
I.N.S.E.1.3.b.a.	If yes, does it apply only to compulsory non-life	Y/N					,
INS.E.1.3.c	Is the term of non-life insurance policies restricted?	Y/N					
INS.E.1.3.d	Are there restrictions on writing issurance contracts in foreign currency?	Y/N					Underwriting insurance policies in foreign currency typically carries higher exchange rate risk for domestic providers than for foreign providers. When insurance contracts in foreign currency are prohibited, foreign insurance carriers are likely to be the most affected by the restriction as they are more reliant on foreign currency income and hedging.
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
INS.E.1.6.a	Are non-life insurance companies prohibited from engaging in other banking activities?	Y/N					
INS.E.1.6.b	Are non-life insurance companies prohibited from engaging in capital markets activities (e.g. trading in securities, underwriting of securities)?	Y/N					
INS.E.1.6.c.a	Can non-life insurance companies supply life insurance services?	Y/N		?			
INS.E.1.6.d	Is there an upper limit on the share of risks of non-life insurance that can be ceded to reinsurers?	Y/N	?	?			
INS.E.1.6.e	Are there mandatory cession requirements (of all or portion of risks) of non-life insurance to specified reinsurers?	Y/N	?	?			I.e.: obligation to cede a share of risks to specified reinsurers. Some countries impose that a minimum share of the risk portfolio of primary insurers must be ceded to specific reinsurers, which may be designated reinsurance companies or domestic reinsurers in general. This measure only covers restrictions that apply equally to domestic and foreign primary insurers established in the country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
INS.E.1.6.e.1	If there are mandatory cession requirements, what is the percentage of risks to be ceded to the domestic reinsurer(s)?	Y/N	?	?			I.e.: obligation to cede a share of risks to domestic reinsurer(s).
INS.E.1.6.e.1.a	Are there limits on the share of risks that can be ceded to f	Y/N	?	?			
INS.E.1.6.e.2	Are foreign-owned non-life insurers subject to mandatory ces			?			I.e.: obligation to cede a share of risks to domestic reinsurers.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.a	Do the laws of your jurisdiction require non-life insurance companies to maintain a local establishment before they are allowed to transfer data abroad for further processing?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.b	Is there a legal requirement that certain data be stored locally in this sector?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.c	Do laws prohibit or constrain data for this sector from being transferred to, or accessed from, abroad (including but not limited to by preventing usage of remote computing services known as cloud computing)?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.c.1	If yes, do these laws distinguish between countries or regions to which data may be transferred to or accessed from?						Please list countries/regions if relevant.
INS.1.9.d	Are there restrictions on the nature of assets in which non-life insurers can hold funds?	Y/N	?	?			The restrictions on asset holdings considered under this question are prohibitions on investments of insurance companies in broad classes of assets such as common equity, real estate, or foreign assets. General requirements regarding diversification, currency matching and duration matching, and rules setting maximum percentages of technical provisions that may be held in individual asset classes are not considered as restrictions.
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?			
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			
	ns on government procurement				•	_	,
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?						Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.

tick

tick

tick

20/04/2017 73

- Domestic tenders

- Never

- International tenders

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		?		E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?		
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?		
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N				E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N				The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

E.3 Competition policy

E.3 Compet	ition policy				
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N			
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie				
	- Cross-subsidisation	tick			
	- Price-fixing	tick			
	- Dumping practices	tick			
	- Product-tying practices	tick			
	- Other				
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are	Y/N	?		
	perceived to restrict competition?				
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N			
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N			
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the	Y/N			
	sector?				
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general	Y/N			
	competition law?				
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special	Y/N			
	voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?				
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N			
INS.E.3.5.a	Are publicly-controlled firms or undertakings subject to rules	Y/N			
	that affect the competition with private non-life insurers?				
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N			
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N			

E.3.7.a	Question Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size,
	considered?					share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors). One of the 5 largest life insurance, non-life insurance or reinsurance firms in the country by volume of assets or written premiums.
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N				We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E.4 Admir	nistrative procedures and regulatory transparency					
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?		
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?		

	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to	Preferential treatment applied to	Comments of law firm	law/ regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
			suppliers				
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. For insurance the international standards cover Accounting rules for regulatory reporting (International Financial Reporting Standards) or Transparency and anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) rules (Financial Action Task Force 40). Supervisors are mandated by the ICP 22 to ensure
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
FIN.E.4.3.b	Do national standards deviate from international accounting standards?	Y/N					
FIN.E.4.3.c	Do national standards deviate from international standards on transparency and AML/CFT rules?	Y/N					Transparency and anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) rules (Financial Action Task Force 40).
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
FIN.E.4.8.a	Is there a specific governmental agency or any other authority in your jurisdiction which is competent for the design, implementation and/or enforcement of requirements and rules governing cross-border data flows in the sector?					
FIN.E.4.8.a.1	If yes, does the relevant agency/authority (or agencies/authorities) have discretion in designing, implementing and/or enforcing the applicable rules and requirements affecting cross-border data flows?	Y/N				
FIN.E.4.9	Are the rules and requirements of your jurisdiction related to restrictions on cross-border data flows in the sector applied and enforced uniformly?	Y/N				

Reinsurance

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
FIN.A.1.1	What is the length of term of heads of the supervisory authority?	Number		i s I a v r s t t t	In jurisdictions where several authorities are involved in insurance authorisation and supervision, isupervisor" is understood as all relevant supervisory authorities. In most countries, the head of the supervisory agency is appointed for a fixed term, sometimes with the possibility of reappointment. This question requests to indicate how long the heads of the supervisory authority can be appointed for (e.g. for now many years). When indicating the total time, please consider the maximum number of allowed terms, and clarify the system (e.g. length of each term, number of terms allowed) in the comments. In case the law/regulation does not foresee any fixed time limit for the head of the supervisory agency, please indicate 99 in the reply, and clarify the Comments box.
FIN.A.1.2	Does the regulatory/supervisory agency have full authority over licensing and the enforcement of prudential measures?	Y/N		i	n jurisdictions where several authorities are nvolved in insurance authorisation and supervision, 'supervisor" is understood as all relevant supervisory authorities.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment		Guidelines
FIN.A.1.3	Does the Government have discretionary control over funding for the supervisory agency?	Y/N				In jurisdictions where several authorities are involved in insurance authorisation and supervision, "supervisor" is understood as all relevant supervisory authorities.
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N				
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N				

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B. I FUITH U	i entry				
B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").	Y/N	?		Even if only some foreign services or foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services (Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and arises when a service crosses a national frontier (i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move). For example, it covers cases where a consumer in your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance from a provider located abroad. It would also include the purchase by a consumer in your jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N	?		
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N	?		
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N	?		

B.1.1.4	Question If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can
							only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
FIN.B.1.3	Is local data storage a precondition for supplying/rendering those services?	Y/N	?	?			
B.2 Licensin	g/registration						
B.2.1	Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
B.3 Opera	rations						
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time). For insurance it also includes differential tax treatment of consumers or corporations purchasing insurance policies from foreign suppliers, such as different rates of premium tax or stamp duty, or differences in the tax deductibility of insurance premiums.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?		
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?		
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?		
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
FIN.C.1.1.3.a	Are there restrictions on the establishment of branches by foreign suppliers?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N	?	A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company: then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N	?	

	Overskien	A	Difference in	Preferential	Commonts	Dalayent	Guidelines
	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
INS.C.1.1.4.3.a	Are there restrictions on the establishment of foreign subsidiaries?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.2 Quanti	itative limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
FIN.C.2.1.a	Is local data storage a precondition for supplying/rendering financial services?	Y/N	?	?			
C 2 Licensi	ing/registration						
C.3 Licensi	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Angueor	Difference in	Proforantial	Commonts	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management, Fit and proper test of applicant's shareholders and directors, Adequacy of risk management and internal control systems
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?						Consolidated supervision refers to a prudential supervision approach used to evaluate the financial condition of individual banking institutions within a group and the strength of an entire group. It is a supervisory approach generally accepted by the international banking/insurance regulatory community to ensure that home country regulators supervise banking groups' operations globally, i.e. both at the headquarter level and also the situation in overseas establishments.
	 Minimum capital requirement Consolidated supervision by the home regulator requirement 	tick tick	? ?	? ?			
	 Period of time for an applicant to be incorporated in its home country before it can obtain a licence 	tick	?	?			
	- Other licensing requirements - Other	tick	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C.4 Opera	ations						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.

		1.	Disc :	D		5	
	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
INS.C.4.1.a	Are certain reinsurance activities reserved for domestic suppliers?	Y/N		?			
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.C.4.2.a	Is the number of (sub)branches that a (foreign branch or) locally incorporated firm may open limited?	Y/N	?	?			Laws or regulations may limit the number of branches that a supplier can operate with a given licence, in a discriminatory or non-discriminatory manner. Quantitative or geographical limits on the expansion of the branch network inhibit the deployment of new and foreign entrantss and put them at a competitive disadvantage. Such limits can for instance take the form of a cap on the number of branches, an obligation to submit applications for new branches one by one, geographical restrictions or the non-automatic approval of new branches already established and satisfying capital requirements and prudential criteria.
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of	1710		•			
0.4.4	board of directors? Please select						
	- At least one must be national	tick	?	?			
	- Majority must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- At least one must be resident	tick	?	?			
	- Majority must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above	tick	?	?			
	- Other						
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers?						
	Please select	41-1.	2	2			
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	? ?			
	Managers must be residentsNone of the above	tick tick	?	? ?			
	- Other	tick	·	·			
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees						
	required? Please select	1					
	- Minimum number required	tick	?	?			
	- Mininimum percentage required	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
INS.C.4.9.b	Are there discriminatory financial requirements for foreign reinsurers?	Y/N		?			This question covers regulations that discriminate against foreign reinsurance providers regarding financial guarantees and collateral requirements. It includes, in particular, a requirement that foreign reinsurers must deposit funds with the primary insurers they reinsure for the latter to get credit for reinsurance ceded, without regard to the financial strength of the reinsurer and the quality of home country supervision. Under such regulation, a primary insurer may not take credit in its statutory financial statement (with effects on solvency margins and prudential requirements) for reinsurance placed with reinsurers established abroad, unless the ceded risk is collateralised by the reinsurer beyond what would be required of domestic reinsurers in similar financial condition."
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. cross-border or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time). For insurance it also includes differential tax treatment of consumers or corporations purchasing insurance policies from foreign suppliers, such as different rates of premium tax or stamp duty, or differences in the tax deductibility of insurance premiums.
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of entry

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,			Even if only some foreign service suppliers
	practice or consult in the country?			originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
	j'			are allowed, the answer should be yes.
				Questions on restrictions on the movement of
				natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
				across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
				restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
				legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
	 Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or 	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)			foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
				country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
				contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter
	,			the country to sell services directly to firms, people
				or government agencies, including to fulfill
				contracts.

	Question	Anguror	Difference in	Preferential	Commonts	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Answer	treatment as	treatment	of law firm		Guidennes
			compared to	applied to	Or law III III	regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
				countries		(Text/IIIK)	
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	suppliers	?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
	Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country. Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm
	- None of the above - Other	tick		?			in the host country.
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service	Y/N		?			
D. 1.2	required before allowing foreign natural persons?	1/14					
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of		 		 		Questions on restrictions on the movement of
J. 172.13	foreign natural persons?						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm		
			compared to	applied to certain		regulation/	
			national services/	countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
			suppliers	332		(Text/IIIK)	
			•		•		
D.2 Quantita			_		T		
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
							restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reported in this section accordingly. If
							there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is
							determined by administrative procedure or an
							Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer
							should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode
							3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the
							limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		•			foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
							country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			contract in that country. Independent professionals: individuals that enter
	macpenaent professionals (if)	tick		•			the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
							or government agencies, including to fulfill
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			contracts. Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
	milia corporate fransicioes (101)	tick		•			multinational firm transferred from an office in one
							country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm
	local firm						in the host country.
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of						Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	foreign natural persons (including if implemented through						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
	licensing process)?						restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reporded in this section accordingly.
							Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the
							government applies to foreign suppliers to assess
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
							contract in that country.
•	1		•	1	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to national services/	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
			suppliers				
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Operat	ions						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
I	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm		
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
							across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reporded in this section accordingly. This
							question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity
							requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not).
							If so, the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new reinsurance products or services?	Y/N			This measure records regulations that require insurance companies to seek formal approval before offering an insurance product or service they were not previously providing, within a class of insurance for which they are already authorised.
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N					This measure records regulations that require insurance companies to seek formal approval before setting policy rates for new insurance products or modifying existing rates and fees.
INS.E.1.3.a	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of reinsurance premia, fees or margins (e.g. maximum values)?	Y/N					This can apply to one or more types of insurance policies, including compulsory insurance. Minimum, maximum or recommended rates are to be considered. Legal provisions that regulate the terms of the contract strictly for consumer protection purposes (such as information and disclosure requirements) but do not limit the ability of insurers to set their premiums competitively are not considered as restrictive. Whether it applies to all lines of (life/non-life) insurance business or only for compulsory life insurance the answer should be "yes".
INS.E.1.3.b	Is the value of reinsurance policies restricted?	Y/N					Whether it applies to all lines of life insurance business or only for compulsory (life/non-life) insurance the answer should be "yes".
INS.E.1.3.c	Is the term of reinsurance policies restricted?	Y/N					_
INS.E.1.3.d	Are there restrictions on writing issurance contracts in foreign currency?	Y/N					Underwriting insurance policies in foreign currency typically carries higher exchange rate risk for domestic providers than for foreign providers. When insurance contracts in foreign currency are prohibited, foreign insurance carriers are likely to be the most affected by the restriction as they are more reliant on foreign currency income and hedging.
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
INS.E.1.6.a	Are reinsurance companies prohibited from engaging in other banking activities?	Y/N					
INS.E.1.6.b	Are reinsurance companies prohibited from engaging in capital markets activities (e.g. trading in securities, underwriting of securities)?	Y/N					

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential		Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
INS.E.1.6.d	Is there an upper limit on the share of risks that can be ceded to other reinsurers (i.e. retrocession)?	Y/N	?	?			
INS.E.1.6.e	Are there mandatory cession requirements (of all or portion of risks) to other specified reinsurers (i.e. retrocession)?	Y/N	?	?			I.e.: obligation to cede a share of risks to specified reinsurers. Some countries impose that a minimum share of the risk portfolio of primary insurers must be ceded to specific reinsurers, which may be designated reinsurance companies or domestic reinsurers in general. This measure only covers restrictions that apply equally to domestic and foreign primary insurers established in the country.
INS.E.1.6.e.1.a	Are there limits on the share of risks that can be ceded to other foreign reinsurers (i.e. retrocession)?	Y/N	?	?			
INS.E.1.6.e.2	Are foreign-owned life insurers subject to mandatory cession to other domestic reinsurers (i.e. retrocession)?	Y/N		?			I.e.: obligation to cede a share of risks to domestic reinsurers.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.a	Do the laws of your jurisdiction require reinsurance companies to maintain a local establishment before they are allowed to transfer data abroad for further processing?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.b	Is there a legal requirement that certain data be stored locally in this sector?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.c	Do laws prohibit or constrain data for this sector from being transferred to, or accessed from, abroad (including but not limited to by preventing usage of remote computing services known as cloud computing)?	Y/N	?	?			
FIN.E.1.9.c.1	If yes, do these laws distinguish between countries or regions to which data may be transferred to or accessed from?						Please list countries/regions if relevant.
INS.1.9.d	Are there restrictions on the nature of assets in which reinsurers can hold funds?	Y/N	?	?			The restrictions on asset holdings considered under this question are prohibitions on investments of insurance companies in broad classes of assets such as common equity, real estate, or foreign assets. General requirements regarding diversification, currency matching and duration matching, and rules setting maximum percentages of technical provisions that may be held in individual asset classes are not considered as restrictions.
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?			
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to	treatment applied to	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/ suppliers	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
F 2 Condit	ions on government procurement						
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the						Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above
	following cases?						which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders	tick					
	- International tenders	tick					
	- Never	tick					
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		?			E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?			
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?			
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N					The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
F 3 Compe	etition policy						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie						
	- Cross-subsidisation	tick					
	- Price-fixing	tick					
	- Dumping practices	tick					
	Product-tying practicesOther	tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are	Y/N		?			
	perceived to restrict competition?						
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
INS.E.3.5.a	Are publicly-controlled firms or undertakings subject to rules that affect the competition with private reinsurers?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
INS.E.3.6.a	Are there arbitration structures in place to deal with reinsurance/retrocession disputes?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors). One of the 5 largest life insurance, non-life insurance or reinsurance firms in the country by volume of assets or written premiums.
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
	strative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to	Preferential treatment applied to certain	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/ suppliers	countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. For insurance the international standards cover Accounting rules for regulatory reporting (International Financial Reporting Standards) or Transparency and anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) rules (Financial Action Task Force 40). Supervisors are mandated by the ICP 22 to ensure compliance with the standards set by the Financial Action Task Force for insurers and insurance intermediaries.
E.4.3 FIN.E.4.3.b	Do national standards deviate from international standards? Do national standards deviate from international accounting	Y/N Y/N					
1.11.2.7.3.5	standards?	1,114					
FIN.E.4.3.c	Do national standards deviate from international standards on transparency and AML/CFT rules?	Y/N					Transparency and anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) rules (Financial Action Task Force 40).
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					
FIN.E.4.8.a	Is there a specific governmental agency or any other authority in your jurisdiction which is competent for the design, implementation and/or enforcement of requirements and rules governing cross-border data flows in the sector?						
FIN.E.4.8.a.1	If yes, does the relevant agency/authority (or agencies/authorities) have discretion in designing, implementing and/or enforcing the applicable rules and requirements affecting cross-border data flows?	Y/N					
FIN.E.4.9	Are the rules and requirements of your jurisdiction related to restrictions on cross-border data flows in the sector applied and enforced uniformly?	Y/N					

Telecom fixed

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	

	Question	Amounton	Difference in	Droforontial	Commonts	Dolovent	Guidelines
	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidennes
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?			A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company: then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.2 Quantit	ative limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
	ng/registration	1 \//N1					1
C.3.1 C.3.2	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence? Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other	tick tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
TEL.C.3.2.8.a	Is the licence for foreign telecom operators "technologically neutral"?	Y/N		?			A regulation (or trade agreement) is said to be technologically neutral if it does not contain any provisions that distinguish between the different technologies or technological means through which a service may be supplied.
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			

C.4 Operations

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	suppliers ?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of	Y/N	?	?			
	operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?						
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national - Majority must be nationals - At least one must be resident - Majority must be residents - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick tick tick	? ? ? ?	? ? ? ?			
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select - Managers must be nationals - Managers must be residents - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick	? ? ?	? ? ?			
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required - Mininimum percentage required - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick	? ?	? ? ?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
TEL.C.4.9.a	Are foreign telecom providers permitted to own and operate an international gateway?	Y/N		?			
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
D.1 Form	of entry					
D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work, practice or consult in the country?					Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes. Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the temporary presence of foreign individuals for the purpose of providing services directly to firms or consumers of your jurisdiction or for intracorporate movement/employment in foreign service providing firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above	tick		?		
2.10	- Other	tick		?		
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N		?		
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?					Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information

Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2 Quar	ntitative limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general natur insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mod 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by th limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, peop or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in on country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(Tonur IIII)	
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of						Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	foreign natural persons (including if implemented through						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	licensing process)?						across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
	,						restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reported in this section accordingly.
							should be reported in this section accordingly.
							Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the
							government applies to foreign suppliers to assess
							their economic contribution to a sector and the
							country as a whole. These criteria may include but
							are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs
							for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will
							transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and
							other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
							Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are
							a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries.
							They attempt to gauge whether the labor market
							requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to:
							evidence that the employer made an attempt to
							recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign
							worker and the existence of a worker shortage in
							the area of the job offer.
	Employees of foreign bear described assetting	411-		?			Contractual convices cumplisms (CCC), amplicus of
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick					Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
							contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	[?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter
	,						the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
							or government agencies, including to fulfill
							contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	[?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
							multinational firm transferred from an office in one
							country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an
	a local firm						employer-employee relationship with a service firm
							in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	employed per company supplying those services (covering						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in						across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
	the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?						legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	L						<u> </u>
D.4 Ope			_	T			Io u u u u u u
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	categories of foreign natural persons?						across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
							restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
				0			contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
							or government agencies, including to fulfill
							contracts.
ĺ	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
							multinational firm transferred from an office in one
							country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm
	local firm						in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement						Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
							across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
							restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reporded in this section accordingly. This
							question seeks to identify cases where foreigners
							are imposed minimum wages or wage parity
							requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not).
							If so,the answer should be 'yes'.
							1

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N			
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N			
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N			
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			Do firms have liberty in determining their tariffs for their telecom services, whether on a retail or wholesale basis? (e.g. roaming rates, price for a minute of communication). If for any of the prices this is not the case (e.g. mandatory prices or recommended prices), then the answer should be 'no', and please further explain the situation in the comments as deemed relevant.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N					Do firms have liberty in determining their tariffs for their telecom services, whether on a retail or wholesale basis? (e.g. roaming rates, price for a minute of communication). If for any of the prices this is not the case (e.g. mandatory prices or recommended prices), then the answer should be 'no', and please further explain the situation in the comments as deemed relevant.
TEL.E.1.2.a	Is interconnection mandated?	Y/N					The question refers to obligations to respond favourably to reasonable requests for interconnection, including from foreign firms, at any technically feasible point in the network. Covers the access and use of the public telecommunications services, resale of those services, prices agreements and RIOs.
TEL.E.1.2.b	Are access to and use of public telecommunications services mandated?	Y/N					Regulation ensures that enterprises, including foreign, have access to and use of any public telecommunication service, including leased circuits. The question relates to the extent to which suppliers have the opportunity to purchase or lease and attach terminal or other equipment that interfaces with a public telecommunication network; to provide services over leased or own circuits, connect owned or leased circuits with public telecommunications networks, perform switching, signalling, processing and conversion of functions and use operating protocols of their choice. When access is mandated, the regulator requires that a dominant firm applies equivalent conditions in equivalent circumstances to other undertakings providing equivalent services, and provide services and information to others under the same conditions and of the same quality as it provides for its own services, or those of its subsidiaries or partners Are access to use of public telecom services mandated? In other words is there an obligation to give to all suppliers of telecommunications services access (and usage) of the network (and any associated service) which is offered to the public generally, so that these suppliers can also provide their telecommunications services to their clients in a reasonable and non-discriminatory manner. See the GATS annex on telecommunications for more information (https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/12-tel_e.htm).

	Ougation	Anguage	Difference in	Preferential	Commonts	Dolovent	Guidelines
	Question	Answer	treatment as		of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to	applied to	or law III III	regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
				countries		(Text/IIIK)	
TEL.E.1.2.c	Is resale of public telecommunications services to other	Y/N	suppliers				Resale is the ability of a telecommunications firm to
166.6.1.2.6	suppliers mandated?	1711					purchase a service on a wholesale basis, for the
	suppliers manuateu:						purpose of reselling that same service, either alone
							or in combination with other services or features, to
							end users in direct competition with the original
							service provider.
TEL.E.1.2.d	Are interconnection prices and conditions regulated?	Y/N					Interconnection can be one-way or two-way and
							interconnection prices may differ in the two cases.
							Regulated interconnection prices may be based on
							the additional cost to the incumbent from providing interconnection services i.e. allowing another
							operator to use his network to originate or
TEL.E.1.2.e	Are interconnection and/or access agreements made public?	Y/N					This question relates to transparency requirements
	3						and covers regulatory requirements that the
							dominant supplier makes public specified
							information such as accounting information,
							technical specifications, network characteristics,
							terms and conditions for supply and use, and prices. An example of such regulation is to require
							dominant firm to make a reference offer publicly
							available.
TEL.E.1.2.f	Are the telecommunications operators required to publish	Y/N					
	Reference Interconnection Offers (RIO)?						
TEL.E.1.3.a	Is unbundled access to the local loop required?	Y/N					Local loop unbundling (LLU) is the process where
							the incumbent operator(s) makes its local network
							(the copper cables that run from customers premises to the telephone exchange) available to
							other companies.
TEL.E.1.3.b	Are local loop unbundled prices regulated?	Y/N					The price of access to unbundled local loops is one
122.2.1.3.0	Are local loop unbullated prices regulated:	1711					aspect of regulating the conditions under which
							unbundled local loops are offered. Price regulation
							refers to setting prices based on e.g. costs, or
							mandating that dominant firms negotiate such
							prices.
TEL.E.1.3.c	Are the wholesale access prices for leased lines regulated?						
	- Leasing lines rates	tick					Wholesale access refers to obligations of incumbent
							owners of public telecommunications networks to
							provide access to services providers at reasonable prices. Price regulation is typically based on long-
							run incremental costs and often contains a clause
							that specifies price reduction over time.
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?			

E.1.5 Are	there universal convice abligations?		services/	certain countries	regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
	e there universal service obligations?	Y/N	suppliers ?	?		A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector. Grandfathering, e.g. although there may be new rules, laws or regulations, certain suppliers may still be subject to previous ones. Or in the context of allocation of air transport slots, companies can retain their slots from one season the next.
	re contracts for universal service obligations awarded hrough competitive bidding?	Y/N				
	collocation or site sharing mandated?	Y/N				This refers to the obligation of dominant firms to provide physical collocation of equipment necessal for interconnection or access to unbundled networ elements where technically feasible.
E.1.9 Are	there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.10 Are	there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N	·	?		
	there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?		

tick - Never E.2.2 Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign Y/N ? E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination. participation in public procurement? E.2.2.1 If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or Y/N

tick

tick

20/04/2017 115

- Domestic tenders

regulation?

- International tenders

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national	treatment applied to certain	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines	Guidelines
			services/ suppliers	countries		(Text/link)	
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?			
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N					The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
E.3 Compe	etition policy						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie						
	- Cross-subsidisation	tick					
	- Price-fixing	tick					
	- Dumping practices	tick					
	- Product-tying practices	tick					
	- Other	tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are	Y/N					
	perceived to restrict competition?						
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N					Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, fo example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.
TEL.E.3.3.a	Is dialing parity required from dominant suppliers (i.e. non- discriminatory access to, and comparable quality of, different types of numbers and related services)?	Y/N					This question refers to whether or not regulators ensure that dominant suppliers provide dialling parity to other suppliers of public telecommunications and non-discriminatory access to telephone numbers and related services.
TEL.E.3.3.b	Are telecommunication companies (or operators) required to offer customers' number portability?	Y/N					By number portability is meant that final consumers are entitled to keep their telephone number when switching supplier of public telephone services. The existing supplier is obliged by law to transfer the number to another company upon request from the customer. The measure concerns number portability within an area code when area codes apply.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					

	Question	Answer				Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm		
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special	Y/N					
	voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?						
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
	nistrative procedures and regulatory transparency	1 1/21				ı	1
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and	Y/N	?	?			
	allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?			_			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. For telecommunications, these would for example cover the standards put forward by the International Telecommunications Union ("ITU-T Recommendations", see www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/Pages/default.aspx) which basically define how telecommunication networks operate and interwork, and/or the standards identified by ISO/IEEE relating to telecommunications etc.
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
TEL.E.4.7.a	Are licensing agreements publicly available?	Y/N					This question relates to transparency, and should indicate if the information on licensing agreements is made public (e.g. through official releases, posted on a dedicated website). Licensing agreements refer to the agreements/"contracts"

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

Telecom mobile

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	

C.1.1.4.1.1	Question Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines A joint venture is a contractual business
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		,			undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quanti	itative limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C 3 Licensi	ing/registration						
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential		Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization, regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?						
	- Minimum capital requirement	tick	?	?			
	- Other licensing requirements - Other	tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
TEL.C.3.2.8.a	Is the licence for foreign telecom operators "technologically neutral"?	Y/N		?			A regulation (or trade agreement) is said to be technologically neutral if it does not contain any provisions that distinguish between the different technologies or technological means through which a service may be supplied.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C.4 Opera	ations						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were se with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If ir any way the regulation for a specific mode exclud part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier i limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of						

tick

tick

tick

tick

tick

?

?

?

124 20/04/2017

board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national

- None of the above

- Majority must be nationals

- Majority must be residents

- At least one must be resident

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Other						
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select						
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	Managers must be residentsNone of the aboveOther	tick tick	?	? ?			
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select			_			
	- Minimum number required	tick	?	?			
	- Mininimum percentage required	tick	?	?			
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
TEL.C.4.9.a	Are foreign telecom providers permitted to own and operate an international gateway?	Y/N		?			
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of entry

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,			Even if only some foreign service suppliers
	practice or consult in the country?			originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
				are allowed, the answer should be yes.
				Questions on restrictions on the movement of
				natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
				across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
				restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
				legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
				(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
	 Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or 	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)			foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
				country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
				contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter
				the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
				or government agencies, including to fulfill
				contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
	' ' '			multinational firm transferred from an office in one
				country to an office in another country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above - Other	tick tick		? ?		
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N		?		
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons? - Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?		Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

D.2 Quantitative limits

D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign			Q	uestions on restrictions on the movement of
	natural persons in the sector for the following categories?			na	atural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	The state of the s			ad	cross all sectors covered by this survey. Such
				re	estrictions may not be part of sector-specific
				le	egislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
				(€	e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
				in	nsofar as it applies to the sector, information
				sh	hould be reporded in this section accordingly. If
				tr	nere is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly
				OI	r exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is
				de	etermined by administrative procedure or an
				Ed	conomic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test
				fc	or natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer
				sh	hould be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode
				3,	, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the
					mitation on the number of licences.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	заррнего	?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			contract in that country. Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines Independent professionals: individuals that enter
	- Independent professionals (IP)	LICK		,			the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Oper							
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			inenfar as it annias to the sector information Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N			
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N			
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N			
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			Do firms have liberty in determining their tariffs for their telecom services, whether on a retail or wholesale basis? (e.g. roaming rates, price for a minute of communication). If for any of the prices this is not the case (e.g. mandatory prices or recommended prices), then the answer should be 'no', and please further explain the situation in the comments as deemed relevant.
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			Do firms have liberty in determining their tariffs for their telecom services, whether on a retail or wholesale basis? (e.g. roaming rates, price for a minute of communication). If for any of the prices this is not the case (e.g. mandatory prices or recommended prices), then the answer should be 'no', and please further explain the situation in the comments as deemed relevant.

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
TEL.E.1.2.a	Is interconnection mandated?	Y/N					The question refers to obligations to respond favourably to reasonable requests for interconnection, including from foreign firms, at any technically feasible point in the network. Covers the access and use of the public telecommunications services, resale of those services, prices agreements and RIOs.
TEL.E.1.2.b	Are access to and use of public telecommunications services mandated?	Y/N					Regulation ensures that enterprises, including foreign, have access to and use of any public telecommunication service, including leased circuits. The question relates to the extent to which suppliers have the opportunity to purchase or lease and attach terminal or other equipment that interfaces with a public telecommunication
TEL.E.1.2.c	Is resale of public telecommunications services to other suppliers mandated?	Y/N					Resale is the ability of a telecommunications firm to purchase a service on a wholesale basis, for the purpose of reselling that same service, either alone or in combination with other services or features, to end users in direct competition with the original service provider.
TEL.E.1.2.d	Are interconnection prices and conditions regulated?	Y/N					Interconnection can be one-way or two-way and interconnection prices may differ in the two cases. Regulated interconnection prices may be based on the additional cost to the incumbent from providing interconnection services i.e. allowing another operator to use his network to originate or terminate a call. For two-way interconnection
TEL.E.1.2.e	Are interconnection and/or access agreements made public?	Y/N					This question relates to transparency requirements and covers regulatory requirements that the dominant supplier makes public specified information such as accounting information, technical specifications, network characteristics, terms and conditions for supply and use, and prices. An example of such regulation is to require dominant firm to make a reference offer publicly available.
TEL.E.1.2.f	Are the telecommunications operators required to publish Reference Interconnection Offers (RIO)?	Y/N					
TEL.E.1.3.a	Is unbundled access to the local loop required?	Y/N					Local loop unbundling (LLU) is the process where the incumbent operator(s) makes its local network (the copper cables that run from customers premises to the telephone exchange) available to other companies.
TEL.E.1.3.b	Are local loop unbundled prices regulated?	Y/N					The price of access to unbundled local loops is one aspect of regulating the conditions under which unbundled local loops are offered. Price regulation refers to setting prices based on e.g. costs, or mandating that dominant firms negotiate such prices.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
TEL.E.1.3.c	Are the following wholesale access prices regulated? - Wholesale roaming rates	tick					Wholesale access refers to obligations of incumbent owners of public telecommunications networks to provide access to services providers at reasonable prices. Price regulation is typically based on longrun incremental costs and often contains a clause that specifies price reduction over time. International roaming allows travelers to use their mobile handsets to make and receive calls, send and receive Short Messaging Service (SMS) and
	- Mobile termination rates regulated	tick					Wholesale access refers to obligations of incumbent owners of public telecommunications networks to provide access to services providers at reasonable prices. Price regulation is typically based on long-run incremental costs and often contains a clause
TEL.E.1.3.d	Are retail roaming rates regulated?	Y/N					The home country's operator adds a retail mark-up to the wholesale roaming charge to create a profit margin on the final charge to its customers. The question refers to whether this mark-up is regulated.
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. server rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These
TEL.E.1.5.b	Are contracts for universal service obligations awarded through competitive bidding?	Y/N	?	?			
TEL.E.1.6.a	Is collocation or site sharing mandated?	Y/N					This refers to the obligation of dominant firms to provide physical collocation of equipment necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements where technically feasible.
TEL.E.1.6.b	Is spectrum sharing allowed (refers to two or more radiocommunication services effectively using the same frequency band)?	Y/N					
TEL.E.1.6.c	Is secondary spectrum trading allowed (the trading of spectrum rights or licenses directly between original licensed holders and buyers or leasers)?	Y/N					Secondary spectrum trading allows parties to transfer the spectrum rights (or licences) and obligations between original licence holders to another party in return for a financial or market benefit. Trading can take several forms: Sale, where the ownership of the usage right is transferred to another party; Buy-back, where the
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?			
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national	Preferential treatment applied to certain	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines	Guidelines
			services/ suppliers	countries		(Text/link)	
E.2 Condi	itions on government procurement						
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?						Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	Domestic tendersInternational tendersNever	tick tick tick					
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N					E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?			
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?			
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N					The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
E.3 Comp	petition policy						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other	tick tick tick tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are	tick Y/N					
	perceived to restrict competition?						
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2 E.3.3	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective? Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N Y/N					Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
TEL.E.3.3.a	Is dialing parity required from dominant suppliers (i.e. non- discriminatory access to, and comparable quality of, different types of numbers and related services)?	Y/N					This question refers to whether or not regulators ensure that dominant suppliers provide dialling parity to other suppliers of public telecommunications and non-discriminatory access to telephone numbers and related services.
TEL.E.3.3.b	Are telecommunication companies (or operators) required to offer customers' number portability?	Y/N					By number portability is meant that final consumers are entitled to keep their telephone number when switching supplier of public telephone services. The existing supplier is obliged by law to transfer the number to another company upon request from the customer. The measure concerns number portability within an area code when area codes apply.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E 4 6 des	takuakti ya muana di maa and mamidaka asa kasas asa sa s						
E.4 Admini	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and	Y/N	?	?	1		T
	allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?		(
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N				International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N				
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?		
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N				
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N				
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?		
TEL.E.4.7.a	Are licensing agreements publicly available?	Y/N				This question relates to transparency, and should indicate if the information on licensing agreements is made public (e.g. through official releases, posted on a dedicated website). Licensing agreements refer to the agreements/"contracts" signed between the regulatory authority/ministry and the service supplier.
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N				

Telecom Internet

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	of law firm		Guidelines
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?			A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.2 Quantita	ative limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jot for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C.3 Licensin	ng/registration Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	7	7	1		

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential		Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?						
	- Minimum capital requirement	tick	?	?			
	- Other licensing requirements - Other	tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
TEL.C.3.2.8.a	Is the licence for foreign telecom operators "technologically neutral"?	Y/N		?			A regulation (or trade agreement) is said to be technologically neutral if it does not contain any provisions that distinguish between the different technologies or technological means through which a service may be supplied.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C.4 Opera	ations						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sen with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode exclude part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the

supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not. C.4.2 Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of ? Y/N operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)? C.4.3 Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited? Y/N C.4.4 Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national tick ? - Majority must be nationals tick ? - At least one must be resident tick ? ? ? - Majority must be residents tick ? - None of the above tick

20/04/2017 140

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Other						
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select			_			
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	Managers must be residentsNone of the aboveOther	tick tick	?	? ?			
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select			_			
	- Minimum number required	tick	?	?			
	- Mininimum percentage required	tick	?	?			
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
TEL.C.4.9.a	Are foreign telecom providers permitted to own and operate an international gateway?	Y/N		?		_	
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of entry

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,	Even if only some foreign service suppliers
	practice or consult in the country?	originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
	i l	are allowed, the answer should be yes.
		Questions on restrictions on the movement of
		natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
		across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
		restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
		legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
		(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
		insofar as it applies to the sector, information
		should be reported in this section accordingly.
		Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the
		temporary presence of foreign individuals for the
		purpose of providing services directly to firms or
		consumers of your jurisdiction or for intra-
		corporate movement/employment in foreign service
		providing firms established in your jurisdiction.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	 Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS) 	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	None of the aboveOther	tick tick		? ?			
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service	Y/N		?			
	required before allowing foreign natural persons?						
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2 Ouar	ntitative limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

D.2.3	Question Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines Questions on restrictions on the movement of
D.2.3	employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	1710		·			natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Opei	rations						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N				

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N			
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N			
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N			
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			Do firms have liberty in determining their tariffs for their telecom services, whether on a retail or wholesale basis? (e.g. roaming rates, price for a minute of communication). If for any of the prices this is not the case (e.g. mandatory prices or recommended prices), then the answer should be 'no', and please further explain the situation in the comments as deemed relevant.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N	саррия				Do firms have liberty in determining their tariffs for their telecom services, whether on a retail or wholesale basis? (e.g. roaming rates, price for a minute of communication). If for any of the prices this is not the case (e.g. mandatory prices or recommended prices), then the answer should be 'no', and please further explain the situation in the comments as deemed relevant.
TEL.E.1.2.a	Is interconnection mandated?	Y/N					The question refers to obligations to respond favourably to reasonable requests for interconnection, including from foreign firms, at any technically feasible point in the network. Covers the access and use of the public telecommunications services, resale of those services, prices agreements and RIOs.
TEL.E.1.2.b	Are access to and use of public telecommunications services mandated?	Y/N					Regulation ensures that enterprises, including foreign, have access to and use of any public telecommunication service, including leased circuits. The question relates to the extent to which suppliers have the opportunity to purchase or lease and attach terminal or other equipment that interfaces with a public telecommunication network; to provide services over leased or own circuits, connect owned or leased circuits with public telecommunications networks, perform switching, signalling, processing and conversion of functions and use operating protocols of their choice. When access is mandated, the regulator requires that a dominant firm applies equivalent conditions in equivalent circumstances to other undertakings providing equivalent services, and provide services and information to others under the same conditions and of the same quality as it provides for its own services, or those of its subsidiaries or partners Are access to use of public telecom services mandated? In other words is there an obligation to give to all suppliers of telecommunications services access (and usage) of the network (and any associated service) which is offered to the public generally, so that these suppliers can also provide their telecommunications services to their clients in a reasonable and non-discriminatory manner. See the GATS annex on telecommunications for more information

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm		
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
TEL.E.1.2.c	Is resale of public telecommunications services to other suppliers mandated?	Y/N					Resale is the ability of a telecommunications firm to purchase a service on a wholesale basis, for the purpose of reselling that same service, either alone or in combination with other services or features, to end users in direct competition with the original service provider.
TEL.E.1.2.d	Are interconnection prices and conditions regulated?	Y/N					Interconnection can be one-way or two-way and interconnection prices may differ in the two cases. Regulated interconnection prices may be based on the additional cost to the incumbent from providing interconnection services i.e. allowing another operator to use his network to originate or terminate a call. For two-way interconnection pricing may also be based on bill and keep. When interconnection is mandated, the regulator typically requires that a dominant firm applies equivalent conditions in equivalent circumstances to other undertakings providing equivalent services, and provide services and information to others under the same conditions and of the same quality as it provides for its own services, or those of its subsidiaries or partners.
TEL.E.1.2.e	Are interconnection and/or access agreements made public?	Y/N					This question relates to transparency requirements and covers regulatory requirements that the dominant supplier makes public specified information such as accounting information, technical specifications, network characteristics, terms and conditions for supply and use, and prices. An example of such regulation is to require dominant firm to make a reference offer publicly available.
TEL.E.1.2.f	Are the telecommunications operators required to publish Reference Interconnection Offers (RIO)?	Y/N					
TEL.E.1.3.a	Is unbundled access to the local loop required?	Y/N					Local loop unbundling (LLU) is the process where the incumbent operator(s) makes its local network (the copper cables that run from customers premises to the telephone exchange) available to other companies.
TEL.E.1.3.b	Are local loop unbundled prices regulated?	Y/N					The price of access to unbundled local loops is one aspect of regulating the conditions under which unbundled local loops are offered. Price regulation refers to setting prices based on e.g. costs, or mandating that dominant firms negotiate such prices.

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TEL.E.1.3.c	Question Are the wholesale access prices for leased lines regulated?	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
TEL.E.T.S.U	- Leasing lines rates	tick					Wholesale access refers to obligations of incumbent owners of public telecommunications networks to provide access to services providers at reasonable prices. Price regulation is typically based on long-run incremental costs and often contains a clause that specifies price reduction over time.
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector. Grandfathering, e.g. although there may be new rules, laws or regulations, certain suppliers may still be subject to previous ones. Or in the context of allocation of air transport slots, companies can retain their slots from one season to the next.
TEL.E.1.5.b	Are contracts for universal service obligations awarded through competitive bidding?	Y/N	?	?			
TEL.E.1.6.a	Is collocation or site sharing mandated?	Y/N					This refers to the obligation of dominant firms to provide physical collocation of equipment necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements where technically feasible.
TEL.E.1.6.d	Are Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) operations allowed?	Y/N					
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?			
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			

E.2 Conditions on government procurement E.2.1 Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases? Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases? Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases? Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases? International tenders Itick Itic		Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
E.2 Conditions on government procurement E.2.1 Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases? - Domestic tenders - International tenders - Never - Never - Never - Never - Separaticipation in public procurement? E.2.2 Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement? E.2.2.1 If yes, are those limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation? E.2.2.2 Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms? E.2.3 Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? E.2.4 Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? E.3.1 Does competition policy E.3.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Other		240311011	711131101					Cuideinies
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E.2.1 Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases? - Domestic tenders - International tenders - Never - Never - International tenders - Internationa								
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dome treat or for owne refers separary projes. - Domestic tenders - International tenders - Itick - Never E.2.2 Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement? E.2.2.1 If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or y/N ? - regulation? E.2.2.2 Does the procurement process affect conditions of y/N ? - competition in favour of local firms? E.3.3 Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in y/N government procurement? E.2.4 Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? E.3.1 Does competition policy E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Itick - Other - Other		· ·						which public tenders are mandated in cases of
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- Domestic tenders - International tenders - Never E.2.2 Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement? E.2.1 If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation? E.2.2 Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms? E.2.3 Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? E.2.4 Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? E.2.4 Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? E.3.1 Does competition policy E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other - Other - Other - Product-tying practices - Other - Itick tick tick - Product-tying practices - Other								projects.
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E.2.2.1 If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation? E.2.2.2 Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms? E.2.3 Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? E.2.4 Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? E.3 Competition policy E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other - Cross-subsidisation tick - Other - Cross-subsidisation tick - Other			1714					discrimination.
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E.2.2 Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms? E.2.3 Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? E.2.4 Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? E.3.4 Does competition policy E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other - Other		·						
E.2.3 Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement? E.2.4 Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? E.3.5 Competition policy E.3.6 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? E.3.7 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other	.2.2.2		Y/N		?			
government procurement? E.2.4 Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? F.3 Competition policy E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? F.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other - Other		competition in favour of local firms?						
E.2.4 Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? E.3 Competition policy E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other - Other	.2.3 A	re there any preferences granted to national suppliers in	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or
E.2.4 Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement? E.3 Competition policy E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? Y/N E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other In the trefers in the sector? Y/N E.3.1.1 Lift yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Lick - Product-tying practices - Lick - Other	go	overnment procurement?						selection of local suppliers in case of equality of
E.3 Competition policy E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? Y/N E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other Tefers in the)//NI					The term "commercial presence" in this question
E.3 Competition policy E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? Y/N E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation tick - Price-fixing tick - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other tick			Y/IN					refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier
E.3 Competition policy E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? Y/N E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other - Other	go	overnment procurement?						in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? Y/N E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other TyN V/N Lick Lick Lick Lick Lick Lick Lick Lic								
E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? Y/N E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other TyN tick tick tick tick tick tick tick tic	•			•				
E.3.1.1 If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation tick - Price-fixing tick - Dumping practices tick - Product-tying practices tick - Other tick	E.3 Competitio	on policy	1//21	T	T	1	T	7
- Cross-subsidisation tick - Price-fixing tick - Dumping practices tick - Product-tying practices tick - Other tick								
- Price-fixing tick - Dumping practices tick - Product-tying practices tick - Other tick	3.1.1			[
- Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other tick tick tick								
- Product-tying practices tick - Other tick		<u> </u>						
- Other tick		1 01						
IF CLZ IIIO TOTEION TITMS NAVE TEOTESS WINEN DISINESS NYACTICES ATE LL V/NL I LL	3.1.2 D	o foreign firms have redress when business practices are	Y/N					
perceived to restrict competition?			1719					
E.3.1.3 Is product bundling/tying regulated? Y/N			Y/N	 				
E.3.2 Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective? Y/N				1				

	Question	Answor	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Allswei	treatment as	treatment	of law firm		Guidennes
			compared to	applied to	or law min	regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers	0041111103		(Text/IIIK)	
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically	Y/N	suppliers				Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with
E.3.3	linked services activities required?	1714					some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.
TEL.E.3.3.a	Is dialing parity required from dominant suppliers (i.e. non-discriminatory access to, and comparable quality of, different types of numbers and related services)?	Y/N					This question refers to whether or not regulators ensure that dominant suppliers provide dialling parity to other suppliers of public telecommunications and non-discriminatory access to telephone numbers and related services.
TEL.E.3.3.b	Are telecommunication companies (or operators) required to offer customers' number portability?	Y/N					By number portability is meant that final consumers are entitled to keep their telephone number when switching supplier of public telephone services. The existing supplier is obliged by law to transfer the number to another company upon request from the customer. The measure concerns number portability within an area code when area codes apply.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).

		Т _	1	1	T_		1 2
	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
F 4 Admi	nistrative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. For telecommunications, these would for example cover the standards put forward by the International Telecommunications Union ("ITU-T Recommendations", see www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/Pages/default.aspx) which basically define how telecommunication networks operate and interwork, and/or the standards identified by
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N				
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?		
TEL.E.4.7.a	Are licensing agreements publicly available?	Y/N				This question relates to transparency, and should indicate if the information on licensing agreements is made public (e.g. through official releases, posted on a dedicated website). Licensing agreements refer to the agreements/"contracts" signed between the regulatory authority/ministry and the service supplier.
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N				

Retail trade

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign services or foreign
	only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").			service suppliers originating in specific
				jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer
				should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services
				(Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and
				arises when a service crosses a national frontier
				(i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move).
				For example, it covers cases where a consumer in
				your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance
				from a provider located abroad. It would also
				include the purchase by a consumer in your
				jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train
				ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.4	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Y/N		?			Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
DIS.B.1.1.4.a	If yes, are there any limits on e-commerce or other forms of non-store retailing/wholesaling that do not require commercial presence?	Y/N		?			Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.2	Are there restrictions on franchising?	Y/N	?	?			
B.2 Licensin	g/registration						
B.2.1	Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N	suppliers	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
B.3 Operation		\/ /N1	T		<u> </u>		
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)	Y/N		?			
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?			
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?			
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?		Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	Suppliers	?			any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number		?			,
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?			A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.5	Is sole foreign proprietorship allowed?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			

							кетан
	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantit	ative limits						
RET.C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- For department stores or large stores - For other store formats	Y/N Y/N	?	?			If there are limitations to other store formats, make sure you tick the "other store format" option, and indicate below to which other store formats this applies.
	- Other	Y/N	?	?			
RET.C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
	 For department stores or large stores For other store formats 	Y/N Y/N	?	? ?			
C.2.1.2	- Other If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Ancirio	Difference :-	Droforontial	Commonto	Polovent	Guidelines
	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm		Guidelines
DIS.C.2.1.2.a	What is the market share of the monopoly? (Please document the type of product(s) using the comments box)	Number					
C.3 Licensin	g/registration						
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization, regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
DIS.C.3.2.a	Is a licence specifically needed for e-commerce?	Y/N	?	?			Refers to licenses directed to a commercial presence which engages in e-commerce activities.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?						
	- Minimum capital requirement	tick	?	?			
	- Other licensing requirements - Other	tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
	•						

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C.4 Opera	ations						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sen

C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?	Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
RET.C.4.1.a	Is the range of products a retailer may carry limited?	Y/N	?	?	Regulations may restrict the assortment of goods and services that the retailer may carry. For instance, regulations may require that certain products are sold only in specific store formats or regulations may prohibit that different product

20/04/2017 162

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
DIS.C.4.1.b	Do laws or regulations impose restrictions on the nature or	Y/N	?	?			Restrictions on contracts between retailers and
	content of contracts?						suppliers may limit the possibility of retailers to
							operate their business model or supply chain
							model. For instance, retailers and suppliers may
							not be allowed to specify delivery timelines or the
							placement of goods on the shelf space in the shop.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of	Y/N	?	?			
	operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?						
DIS.C.4.2.a	Is there any limitation/restriction on the number of outlets?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of						
	board of directors? Please select						
	- At least one must be national	tick	?	?			
	- Majority must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- At least one must be resident	tick	?	?			
	- Majority must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above	tick	?	?			
	- Other		·	·			
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers?						
	Please select						
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- Managers must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above	tick	?	?			
	- Other						
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees						
	required? Please select						
	- Minimum number required	tick	?	?			
	- Mininimum percentage required	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above	tick	?	?			
0.4-	- Other	\/ / \					
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector
	knowledge obligations?						(or through general policy/regulation) to transfer
							technology or knowledge to local partners or the
							government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff)	Y/N		?			
	requirements?						
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement
							imposed on service suppliers in this sector to
							export a certain level of their services production.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
DIS.C.4.9.a	If yes, what is the minimum percentage required of locally sourced goods?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
DIS.C.4.9.b	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding zoning regulation?	Y/N		?			Zoning refers to land-use/urban planning with respect to the establishment of retail stores, in particular large-store formats. This question refers to zoning regulation that discriminates foreign suppliers in order to protect local or incumbent suppliers.
DIS.C.4.9.c	Are foreign firms discriminated against on trademark protection?	Y/N		?			Foreign distribution firms have access to trademark registration and protection. Trade marks may also be registered regionally or internationally, e.g. through the Madrid system. If yes, explain
RET.C.4.9.d	Are foreign retailers authorized to set up their own recycling systems?	Y/N		?			E.g. laws or regulations that require distribution firms to contract solely with local recycling companies. Recycling systems for packaging material have often been set up in many jurisdictions and recycling is often handled by one or a few licensed companies, sometimes with monopoly rights. Multinational retailers with an international sourcing strategy may face particular constraints as far as recycling is concerned. For instance, distribution firms may prefer to set up their own recycling systems or to contract with the dominant recycling firms only with a partial amount
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/		of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
			suppliers				
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,				Even if only some foreign service suppliers
	practice or consult in the country?				originating from in specific jurisdictions/countri
					are allowed, the answer should be yes.
					Questions on restrictions on the movement of
					natural persons are raised for consistency reasons and the this surrous. Could
					across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
					restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulat
					(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general na
					insofar as it applies to the sector, information
					should be reported in this section accordingly.
					Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the
					temporary presence of foreign individuals for the
					purpose of providing services directly to firms of
					consumers of your jurisdiction or for intra-
					corporate movement/employment in foreign se
					providing firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employed foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to full
					contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?		Independent professionals: individuals that ent the country to sell services directly to firms, pe or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick	?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into employer-employee relationship with a service in the host country.
	- None of the above	tick	?		
	- Other				
2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service	Y/N	?		
	required before allowing foreign natural persons?			1 1	

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of		suppliers				Questions on restrictions on the movement of
D. 1.2.a	foreign natural persons?						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Anguyar	Difference in	Preferential	Commonts	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	of law firm		Guidennes
D.2 Quantit	ative limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to national services/	applied to certain countries	or law III II	regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	suppliers	?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Operati	ions						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			,	
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement		1.1.				Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This
							question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so,the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N			
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N			
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N			
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			

	Question	Anguage	Difference in	Droforontial	Commonts	Dolovent	Guidelines
	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			Given that universal service obligations can be found in multiple sectors, we decided to include this question systematically to make sure that we do not overlook any information , as well as ensure that we obtain comparable information across sectors, as relevant. A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector. Examples for distribution could cover cases where there is an obligation to have some distribution outlets to serve rural areas, or to ensure that on average clients are not living further than 10 kilometers away from a food store).
RET.E.1.6.a	Are there labelling requirements beyond information requirements? Are seasonal sales periods regulated?	Y/N Y/N					Technical regulations and standards as defined in the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement include labelling requirements. Article 2.8 of the TBT Agreement says that "wherever appropriate, Members shall specify technical regulations based on product requirements in terms of performance rather than design or descriptive characteristics. The information content of labelling provisions can be seen as performance characteristics in the sense of informing consumers. Anything that goes beyond (e.g. the exact design of the product or the prohibition of multi-language labels) should be captured here. Please indicate relevant law/regulation/guidelines description and link in your comments
RET.E.1.6.d	Are large stores subject to different regulations/requirements	Y/N			 		For instance, taxes can be based on floor space or
KE1.E.1.0.U	than other types of stores (e.g. different tax policies)?	1/11					turnover with exemption thresholds which implies that only large format retailers pay the tax.
RET.E.1.6.e	What is the minimum floor space to be considered a large	Number					
	format retail outlet (m²)?						

RET.E.1.6.f	Question Does regulation impose an upper limit on shop opening hours?	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
KET.E.T.O.I	Does regulation impose an upper limit on shop opening hours?	1711				
DIS.E.1.6.g	Is the prepackaging of products subject to mandatory nominal quantities?	Y/N				This refers to instances where the regulator mandates nominal quantities, such as the number of products or the weight, regarding the prepackaging of certain food or non-food products.
RET.E.1.6.h	Are consumer credit licences available to foreign retailers?	Y/N		?		Some countries require retailers offering goods or services on credit or for hire (e.g. car dealers, supermarkets) to obtain a specific credit licence. This question seeks to capture whether those specific licences exist. In case retailers are allowed to provide consumer credit without such kind of licence, please clarify that in the Comments box.
RET.E.1.6.i	Is there a limit on direct selling?	Y/N	?	?		Direct selling is the marketing and selling of products directly to consumers away from a fixed retail location, i.e. generally face-to-face or online sales through the Internet. This could cover prohibitions of such ways of supplying services, commercial presence or residency requirements, discriminatory licensing or registration system, or partnership requirements with local firms.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?		
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.2 Conditi	ons on government procurement						
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?						Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders	tick					
	- International tenders	tick					
5.0.0	- Never	tick			ļ		5.2.2.1
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		?			E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?			
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?			
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N					The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
E.3 Compe	tition policy						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie	tick tick tick tick tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are	Y/N		?			
	perceived to restrict competition?						
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					Decele price maintanence (DDM) is an agreement
DIS.E.3.1.4	Is resale price maintenance in vertical agreements subject to regulation?	Y/N					Resale price maintenance (RPM) is an agreement between the supplier and the retailer specifying the product price that retailers charge consumers. Prohibiting RPM is commonly found in competition laws. Please indicate relevant law/regulation/guidelines description and link in your comments

	Question	Answer		Preferential		Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm		
			compared to national	applied to certain		regulation/ guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(**************************************	
DIS.E.3.1.5	With respect to vertical agreements, are territorial or customer group sales restrictions subject to regulation?	Y/N					This refers to agreements where the seller restricts the territory into which the buyer may sell, or the customer group to whom the buyer may sell. Examples are when manufacturers or importers restrict retailers, often exclusive dealers of branded goods, from targeting consumers outside a given geographical area or a given market segment. This appears to be the case for car dealerships,
							pharmacies and other specialised retailers. However, buyer power has become an issue in the case of supermarket and hypermarket chains.
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
DIS.E.3.3.a	Do laws or regulations explicitly protect confidential information (e.g. trade secrets, know-how)?	Y/N					For example, Governments sometimes require that firms disclose some trade secrets in order to secure public interest (e.g. approval of marketing of new chemical products and investigation of unfair competition affairs). In principle the law should require that the government shall take proper measures to protect such information against unfair commercial use.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					By major firm is meant one of the 10 largest distribution services firms in the country. By government control is meant that government holds at least a blocking minority or a golden share in the company.
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size,
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	1/14					share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E 4 Admin	intrative presentures and regulatory transportation						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. For distribution: For instance, in some jurisdictions, food business operators including at the distribution stage are obliged to introduce and implement risk management systems in order to prevent and eliminate hazards by identifying any possible hazards and critical control points. When the introduction of the above system is mandatory, laws or regulations establishing the system should be based on international standards such as HACCP (The Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) system under CODEX, ISO 22000, FSSC 22000 and others.

E.4.3	Question Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines In some countries, food business operators
E. T. S	Se national standards deviate in our line national standards.	,,,,				including at the distribution stage are obliged to introduce and implement risk management system in order to prevent and eliminate a hazard by identifying any possible hazards and critical control points. When the introduction of the above system is mandatory, laws or regulations establishing the system should be based on international standards such as HACCP (The Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) system under CODEX, ISO 22000, FSSC 22000 and others.
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?		
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N				
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N				
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?		
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N				_

Wholesale trade

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign services or foreign
	only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").			service suppliers originating in specific
				jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer
				should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services
				(Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and
				arises when a service crosses a national frontier
				(i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move).
				For example, it covers cases where a consumer in
				your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance
				from a provider located abroad. It would also
				include the purchase by a consumer in your
				jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train
				ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.

B.1.1.1	Question	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	T/IN		?			
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.4	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Y/N		?			Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
DIS.B.1.1.4.a	If yes, are there any limits on e-commerce or other forms of non-store wholesaling that do not require commercial presence?	Y/N		?			Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.2	Are there restrictions on franchising?	Y/N	?	?			
B.2 Licensin	ng/registration						
B.2.1	Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Allswei	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm		Guidennes
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
	· · ·						
B.3 Operation	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers	Y/N		?			
	purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)						
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?			
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?			
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?		Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to	applied to	Comments of law firm	regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/ suppliers	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?			A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.5	Is sole foreign proprietorship allowed?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantit	tative limits	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a
C.2. I	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	1710	,	·			monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
DIS.C.2.1.2.a	What is the market share of the monopoly? (Please document the type of product(s) using the comments box)	Number					
0.21 income							
C.3 Licensii C.3.1	ng/registration Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			
		-	-		•		-

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
DIS.C.3.2.a	Is a licence specifically needed for e-commerce?	Y/N	?	?			Refers to licenses directed to a commercial presence which engages in e-commerce activities.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other	tick tick	? ?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?	1		
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?		
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N				
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N				
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm		
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			,	
C.4 Operation	ons						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as
	can be provided through commercial presence)?						involving all the activities covered in the definition
							of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the
							web based forms, in the instructions that were sent
							with the invitation to participate in the survey
							(together with token), as well as the discussion
							forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in
							any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes
							part of things covered under this definition, or the
							way those services are provided, then that would
							entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires.
							Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to
							capture cases where certain services/products the
							supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is
							limited in the way he/she can provide the service
							(technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the
							LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of	Y/N	?	?			
DIS.C.4.2.aa	operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)? Is there any limitation/restriction on the number of outlets?	Y/N	?	?	<u> </u>		
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N	:	?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of	1714		·			
	board of directors? Please select						
	- At least one must be national	tick	?	?			
	- Majority must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- At least one must be resident	tick	?	?			
	- Majority must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above	Y/N	?	?			
	- Other						
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers?						
	Please select						
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- Managers must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above	tick	?	?			
	- Other						
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees			·			
	required? Please select						
	- Minimum number required	tick	?	?			
	- Mininimum percentage required	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above	tick	?	?			
	- Other						

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
DIS.C.4.9.aa	If yes, what is the minimum percentage required of locally sourced goods?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
DIS.C.4.9.b	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding zoning regulation?	Y/N		?			Zoning refers to land-use/urban planning with respect to the establishment of sales points. This question refers to zoning regulation that discriminates foreign suppliers in order to protect local or incumbent suppliers.
DIS.C.4.9.c	Are foreign firms discriminated against on trademark protection?	Y/N		?			Foreign distribution firms have access to trademark registration and protection. Trade marks may also be registered regionally or internationally, e.g. through the Madrid system. If yes, explain
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of entry

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,			Even if only some foreign service suppliers
	practice or consult in the country?			originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
	ľ			are allowed, the answer should be yes.
				Questions on restrictions on the movement of
				natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
				across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
				restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
	 Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or 	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)			foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
				country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
				contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter
				the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
				or government agencies, including to fulfill
				contracts.
	 Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT) 	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
				multinational firm transferred from an office in one
				country to an office in another country.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	 Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm None of the above Other 	tick tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N		?			
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
			suppliers				
D 0 0							
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	 Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm 	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Oper	rations						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so,the answer should be 'yes'.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

	market conditions on the supply of services					
E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new	Y/N				
	products or services?					
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that	Y/N				
	impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If					
	yes, explain					
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting	Y/N				
	new rates or fees?					
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?		A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers	Y/N		?		
F 4 44	(e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	\/ (N)	2	2		
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?		

E.2 Conditions on government procurement

E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?			Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or state-owned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders - International tenders	tick tick		
	- Never	tick		
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N	?	
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N	?	
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N		E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N		The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.3 Compet	ition policy						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie	tick tick tick tick tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are	Y/N					
	perceived to restrict competition?						
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2 DIS.E.3.3.a	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective? Do laws or regulations explicitly protect confidential information (e.g. trade secrets, know-how)?	Y/N Y/N					For example, Governments sometimes require that firms disclose some trade secrets in order to secure public interest (e.g. approval of marketing of new chemical products and investigation of unfair competition affairs). In principle the law should require that the government shall take proper measures to protect such information against unfair commercial use.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					By major firm is meant one of the 10 largest wholesale distribution services firms in the country. By government control is meant that government holds at least a blocking minority or a golden share in the company.
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E.4 Admin E.4.1	histrative procedures and regulatory transparency Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N		2			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. For distribution: For instance, in some jurisdictions, food business operators including at the distribution stage are obliged to introduce and implement risk management systems in order to prevent and eliminate hazards by identifying any possible hazards and critical control points. When the introduction of the above system is mandatory, laws or regulations establishing the system should be based on international standards such as HACCP (The Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) system under CODEX, ISO 22000, FSSC 22000 and others.
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					In some countries, food business operators including at the distribution stage are obliged to introduce and implement risk management system in order to prevent and eliminate a hazard by identifying any possible hazards and critical control points. When the introduction of the above system
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment		Guidelines
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N				
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?		
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N				

Maritime freight shipping international

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign services or foreign
	only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").			service suppliers originating in specific
				jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer
				should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services
				(Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and
				arises when a service crosses a national frontier
				(i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move).
				For example, it covers cases where a consumer in
				your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance
				from a provider located abroad. It would also
				include the purchase by a consumer in your
				jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train
				ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.4	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Y/N		?			Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
B.2 Licensi	ing/registration						
B.2.1	Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			For example, are there licenses or other temporary permissions issued to foreign shipping companies to operate in domestic trades.
MAR.B.2.4	Are there conditions to own and register vessels under the national flag?	Y/N	?	?			This measure captures those cases where there is a nationality requirement or similar requirements (e.g. citizenship) to own and register vessels under the national flag whithout having a commercial presence in your jurisdiction.
B.3 Opera	tions						
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)	Y/N		?			

B.3.2	Question Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector (cabotage, quotas-reservations, types of vessels, repositionning of equipment, feedering,
							chartering etc.) If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
MAR.B.3.2.a	Is cabotage limited by way of excluding foreign-flagged ships (or other criteria e.g. excluding foreign-built ships)?	Y/N		?			Services between domestic ports (cabotage), that is coastal transport, are reserved for domestic fleets. This question should capture the extent to which foreign-flagged vessels can provide services between domestic ports. Note that if the answer is "yes", then the answer to B.3.2 should also be "yes".
MAR.B.3.2.b	Are there restrictions on feedering?	Y/N		?			The feedering or relay of international cargoes through a national hub port is exempt from the cabotage restrictions. In some jurisdictions, it may be exempt from such restrictions for being recognized as non-domestic cargoes. Note that if the answer is "yes", then the answer to B.3.2 should also be "yes".
MAR.B.3.2.c	Are there restrictions on the repositioning of equipment?	Y/N		?			Foreign suppliers of maritime services are able to move and reposition their equipment (notably, empty containers) between two ports of the same country. Note that if the answer is "yes", then the answer to B.3.2 should also be "yes".

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
MAR.B.3.2.d	Are there any cargo reservation or other preference schemes relating to the share or type of cargo transported?	Y/N	suppliers	?			Cargo reservations are also known as flag restrictions. Certain types or share of cargo traded by a jurisdiction are transported by ships registered under the flag of that jurisdiction or ships interpreted as national by other criteria (e.g. a foreign flag ship chartered by a national shipping line). The distinctions made can relate to the type or quantity of goods transported; government (which can cover for instance food aid, government procurement or military goods) versus private ownership of the goods (which can include goods benefitting from export credits); liner or bulk transport; or exports or imports of goods .Cargo reservations and preferences can be imposed unilaterally, bilaterally, or plurilaterally. Note that if the answer is "yes", then the answer to B.3.2 should also be "yes".
MAR.B.3.2.d.i	If yes, are the quotas or preferences granted for: - private cargo in bulk? - private cargo in liner? - government cargo in bulk? - government cargo in liner?	Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N		? ? ?			Government cargo reservations can cover for instance food aid, government procurement or military goods. Private cargo reservations concern privately-owned goods (which can include goods benefitting from export credits). Government cargo reservations can cover for
		\(\frac{1}{2}\)					instance food aid, government procurement or military goods. Private cargo reservations concern privately-owned goods (which can include goods benefitting from export credits).
MAR.B.3.2.d.ii	Are there bilateral or plurilateral cargo sharing agreements?	Y/N		?			
MAR.B.3.2.d.iii	Has your jurisdiction ratified the UNCTAD Liner Code of Conduct?	Y/N					
MAR.B.3.2.d.iv	Are there other cargo reservations or preferential schemes?	Y/N		?			
MAR.B.3.2.e	Are there restrictions on the type of cargo transported (other than cargo reservations)?	Y/N	?	?			Note that if the answer is "yes", then the answer to B.3.2 should also be "yes".
MAR.B.3.2.f	Are there restrictions on the quantity of cargo transported (other than cargo reservations)?	Y/N	?	?			Note that if the answer is "yes", then the answer to B.3.2 should also be "yes".
MAR.B.3.2.g	Are there restrictions on the admissible type of vessels?	Y/N	?	?			Note that if the answer is "yes", then the answer to B.3.2 should also be "yes".

MAR.B.3.2.h	Question Are there restrictions on the chartering of vessels?	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	This measure relates to the obligation to charter national-flag vessels. In certain cases, a shipping company can only charter vessels with a national flag. In other cases, companies can only charter vessels with foreign flags if and only if there are no vessels with national flag of the requisite capacity. Note that if the answer is "yes", then the answer to B.3.2 should also be "yes". Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher
D. 3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	1710		· · · ·			direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?			
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?			
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

ſ	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
l			suppliers				

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING A FLEET UNDER THE NATIONAL FLAG

C.1 Form of	f entry			
C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N	?	A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number	?	

20/04/2017 204

	Question	Answer		Preferential		Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
0.1.1.1.0.0	I 16 6 1 11 11 1 1 1 11)//NI	suppliers				A sententilian shalls an allow it are that allows the
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on
	stake in a domestic entity?						strategic issues and/or give the general direction to
							the subsidiary/affiliate established in your
							jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this
							"automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in
							some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while
							owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is
							the case, please use the comments box to explain
							how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of
	controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)						foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign
							investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was
							is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate
							0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	foreign investors?	Numahan		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		ſ			distinguish between direct and indirect ownership.
	companies (%)?						The purpose of this question is to capture cases
							where direct ownership is restricted, but non-
							residents are allowed to invest in local services
							firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local
							investment companies. Maximum foreign equity
							limits in such investment companies should be
							recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantita		V//81	1 0				If there is a strict arountitative limitative
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the
	suppliers of fiffis?						number is determined by administrative procedure
							or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market
							Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the
							answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be
							restricted by the limitation on the number of
							licences.
1			1		1		I

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C.3 Licensino	g/registration						
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			
MAR.C.3.1.a	Are there conditions to own and register vessels under the national flag?		?	?			This measure captures those cases where there is a nationality requirement or similar requirements (e.g. citizenship) to own and register vessels under the national flag, in the context of establishing a commercial presence for operating a fleet under the national flag.
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					

C.3.2.3	Question What are the licensing requirements?	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
0.0.2.0	- Minimum capital requirement	tick	?	?			
	- Other licensing requirements - Other	tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4 Opera	tions						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select						
	- At least one must be national	tick	?	?			
	- Majority must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- At least one must be resident	tick	?	?			
	- Majority must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers?		 				
]	Please select		[
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- Managers must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above	tick	?	?			
	- Other	lioit	'				
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees		1				
	required? Please select		[
1	- Minimum number required	tick	?	?			
1	- Mininimum percentage required	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above	tick	?	?			
	- Other		· ·				

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Allswei	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm		Guidennes
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

Ī	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
١			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
l			suppliers				

C.a COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS FOR OTHER FORMS OF COMMERCIAL PRESENCE (i.e. other than for the purpose of operating a fleet under the national flag of your ju

C.1 Form of entry

C.a.1.1				
5.4.7.7	s foreign commercial presence allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.a.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.a.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.a.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.a.1.1.4	Is establishment of a new locally incorporated company allowed?	Y/N	?	
C.a.1.1.4.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Y/N	?	
C.a.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N	?	
C.a.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	tick	?	
C.a.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	tick	?	
C.a.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	
C.a.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	tick	?	
C.a.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	tick	?	
C.a.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	number	?	What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.a.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N	?	
C.a.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	number	?	Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services
C.a.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
C.a.2 Quan	atitative limits						
C.a.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N		?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an economic needs test the answer should be "yes".
C.a.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N		?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.a.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N		?			
C.a.3 Licen	nsing/registration						
C.a.3.1	Is registration required to enter the market (i.e. establish a company)?	Y/N		?			
C.a.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.a.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to	Preferential treatment applied to	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/ suppliers	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
C.a.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?						
	- Minimum capital requirement	tick		?			
	- Other licensing requirements	tick		?			
	- Other						
C.a.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N		?			
C.a.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly	Y/N		?			
	available criteria are fulfilled?						
C.a.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.a.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N		?			
C.a.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N		?			
C.a.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N		?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.a.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N		?			
C.a.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N		?			
C.a.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N		?			
C.a.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C.a.4 Oper							
C.a.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N		?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered.
C.a.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N		?			
C.a.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
C.a.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of	·		-			
	board of directors? Please select						
	- At least one must be national	tick		?			
	- Majority must be nationals	tick		?			
	- At least one must be resident	tick		?			
	- Majority must be residents	tick		?			
	- None of the above	tick		?			
	- Other						
C.a.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers?						
	Please select						

20/04/2017 212

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Managers must be nationals	tick		?			
	Managers must be residentsNone of the aboveOther	tick tick		? ?			
C.a.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select			_			
	- Minimum number required	tick tick		? ?			
	Mininimum percentage requiredNone of the aboveOther	tick		?			
C.a.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.a.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.a.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.a.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.a.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N		?			In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
C.a.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
C.a.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?		Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).

Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
		treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
		compared to	applied to		regulation/	
		national	certain		guidelines	
		services/	countries		(Text/link)	
		suppliers				

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form	of entry			
D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work, practice or consult in the country?			Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes. Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the temporary presence of foreign individuals for the purpose of providing services directly to firms or consumers of your jurisdiction or for intracorporate movement/employment in foreign service providing firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick	?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	200011011		treatment as		of law firm		
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(TOXE) IIIIC)	
			3upplier3				
D 2 Ouentii	tative limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign						Questions on restrictions on the movement of
D.2. I	1 , ,						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
							restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reporded in this section accordingly. If
							there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly
							or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is
							determined by administrative procedure or an
							Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test
							for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer
							should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode
							3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the
							limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
							country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
							contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter
							the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
							or government agencies, including to fulfill
							contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
							multinational firm transferred from an office in one
							country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an
	local firm						employer-employee relationship with a service firm
							in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?		зарупстз				Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	 Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS) 	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

D 2 2	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines Questions on restrictions on the mayoment of
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Opei	rations						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N				

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N				
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N				
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N				
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?	where there are connected non-profitable) to services to services to services for areas, ensure that population have a are often found for not necessarily lin (universal) services.	e obligation would refer to cases bligations (whether profitable or ensure a certain level of access we the population as a whole or ne population (e.g. serve rural to certain vulnerable parts of the coess to some services). These or infrastructure services, but are nited to those. Often these es obligations are a pre-conditionally other types of services in the

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
MAR.E.1.6.a	Are there any restrictions on access and use of port services?	Y/N	?	?			E.g. Restrictions on pilotage and towing, tug and tow services, serving own ships, discriminatory port tariffs, ports services serving own ships, obligation to use local services.
MAR.E.1.6.a.i	Are there restrictions to use local personnel or equipment in	Y/N	?	?			
MAR.E.1.6.a.ii	Is there an obligation to use local tug and tow services?	Y/N	?	?			
MAR.E.1.6.a.iii	Are port tariffs and other port-related fees identical for domestic and foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
MAR.E.1.6.a.iv	Is there an obligation to use local maritime and port services?	Y/N	?	?			
MAR.E.1.6.a.v	Are port services serving own-ships allowed?	Y/N	?	?			
MAR.E.1.6.b	Are there any restrictions on maritime auxiliary services?	Y/N	?	?			Restrictions on cargo-handling, storage and warehouse services, container station and depot services, auxiliary services serving own-ships, obligation to use local maritime port agent, restrictions on sales and marketing and organising the ship's call.
TRA.E.1.6.b	Are there restrictions on cargo-handling?	Y/N	?	?			A shipping company is required to use local cargo handling equipment (cranes) and on-shore labour, instead of its own equipment and personnel.
MAR.E.1.6.b.ii	Are there restrictions on storage and warehouse services?	Y/N	?	?			
MAR.E.1.6.b.iii	Are there restrictions on container-station and depot services	Y/N	?	?			
MAR.E.1.6.b.iv	Are there other restrictions on auxiliary services?	Y/N	?	?			
MAR.E.1.6.b.v	Are auxiliary services serving own-ships allowed?	Y/N	?	?			
MAR.E.1.6.b.vi	Is there an obligation to use a local maritime port agent?	Y/N	?	?			This refers to the need to appoint a local agent. In some countries, maritime company is either assigned a local port agent, or is required to appoint a local port agent, precluding the ability of the local or foreign operator to have his own maritime agent at the port.
MAR.E.1.6.b.vii	Are there restrictions on sale & marketing and organising the ship's call?	Y/N	?	?			There are measures that hinder the ability of companies (local or subsidiary/branches of foreign companies) to engage in marketing and sales activities though direct contact with customers, from quotation to invoicing. Combined with the sales activity, this also captures whether companies can undertake the task of organising the ship's calls, or whether this is restricted.
MAR.E.1.6.c	Are there restrictions on the ability to rent/hire/charter other forms of transport for the purpose of providing multimodal transport services?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
MAR.E.1.7	Are there discriminatory environmental and/or security standards?	Y/N		?			This question captures whether international or national standards are applied in a discriminatory manner against foreign suppliers of maritime transport services. In particular, national standards could be designed in a way that differentiates between foreign and domestic operators with respect to environmental or security rules. It concerns cases where the national/international standard applied by a country discriminates in its treatment between national and foreign vessels, or among foreign vessels depending upon the flag they fly or other elements of operational or commercial control. It does not consider national standards that, while exceeding international standards are applied equally to national and foreign ships calling at the national port. For instance, countries that implement the requirements of MARPOL may wish to include additional protection applicable to all vessels calling their ports, irrespective of the flag-state under which they fly.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?			
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			
	ns on government procurement		ı				
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases? - Domestic tenders - International tenders - Never	tick tick tick					
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		?			E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?			
MAR.2.2.1.a	Are local firms explicitly favoured with regard to domestic traffic?	Y/N					
MAR.2.2.1.b	Are local firms explicitly favoured with regard to international traffic?	Y/N					
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?			
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N					The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
F 2 0	Non-collection		l		<u> </u>		
E.3 Competi		Y/N	I				ī
E.3.1 E.3.1.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/IN					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation	tick					
	- Cross-substation - Price-fixing	tick					
	ŭ	tick					
	- Dumping practices						
	- Product-tying practices	tick					
F 2 4 2	- Other	tick		2			
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	Y/N		?			
TRA.E.3.1.2.a	Are shipping agreements exempt from competition law?	Y/N	?	?			Relates to instances where the regulation exempts from the national anti-trust law agreements between carriers which may limit competition in the sector. This includes arrangements to collectively set tariffs
MAR.E.3.1.2.b	With respect to shipping agreements, is the right of independent action mandated?	Y/N					This seeks to capture where individual conference members are allowed to offer rates or other terms respecting their services that are different from those that are agreed to by the conference. Hence
MAR.E.3.1.2.c	With respect to shipping agreements, are confidential service contracts mandated?	Y/N					Instances where confidential service contracts between an individual conference line and a shippy are permitted. This allows individual conference members independent contracting rights by reducing the transparency of freight rates between shippers and individuals.
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N					I.e. Separation between maritime transportation activities and auxiliary activities or other transportation activities. Vertical separation can take the form of accounting separation, functional separation or legal separation. All three forms should be captured in this question, but the comment box should contain information on which form or separation is required. Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to	applied to	of law firm	law/ regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			national services/	countries		(Text/link)	
				countries		(Text/link)	
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the	Y/N	suppliers				
	sector?						
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special	Y/N					
	voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?						
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
	istrative procedures and regulatory transparency	ī		7	•		
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm		
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international	Y/N	suppliers		-		International/national standards refer to those of
	standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?						specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. Maritime freight transport: For maritime freight shipping, this could cover IMO security or safety and environmental standards (e.g. gas emissions, fuel), ILO social standards, or ISO standards dealing with the size of containers (or their weight) as well as standards relating to the ships or vessels set by Classification Societies (e.g. Bureau Veritas, Rina, Deutsche Lloyd, Det North Veritas, American Bureau of Shipping).
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

Maritime auxiliary services (intermediation): freight forwarding, maritime agency services, customs clearance

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
			suppliers			
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				
A. REGULATO	ORY AUTHORITY					

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign services or foreign
	only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").			service suppliers originating in specific
				jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer
				should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services
				(Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and
				arises when a service crosses a national frontier
				(i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move).
				For example, it covers cases where a consumer in
				your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance
				from a provider located abroad. It would also
				include the purchase by a consumer in your
				jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train
				ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.

20/04/2017 226

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.4	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Y/N		?			Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
B.2 Licensi	ing/registration						
B.2.1	Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
B.3 Ope	rations						
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by	Y/N		?			

B.3 Open			T		T	
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border	Y/N		?		
	basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by					
	credit cards)					
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?		At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Aliswei	treatment as	treatment	of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to	applied to	0.10.0	regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(Text) IIIIK)	
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?			
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?			
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?		Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?		

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?		any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number		?		
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?		A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?		
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?		
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?		
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?		
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?		A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?		What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number	сарунало	?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantita							T
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C.3 Licensino	g/registration						
	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?						

	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other	tick tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N				
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N				
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?		

C.4 Ope	rations				
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?	Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?	
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		7	
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of	1711		:	
0.4.4	board of directors? Please select				
	- At least one must be national	tick	?	?	
	- Majority must be nationals	tick	?	?	
	- At least one must be resident	tick	?	7	
	- Majority must be residents	tick	?	7	
	- None of the above	tick	?	?	
	- Other	*****			
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select				
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?	
	- Managers must be residents	tick	?	?	
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?	
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select				

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	 Minimum number required Mininimum percentage required None of the above Other 	tick tick tick	? ? ?	? ? ?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.1 Form							
D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work, practice or consult in the country?						Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes. Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the temporary presence of foreign individuals for the purpose of providing services directly to firms or consumers of your jurisdiction or for intracorporate movement/employment in foreign service providing firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above - Other	tick		?			•
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

D.2	Quantitative	limits

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign						Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
							across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
							restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reporded in this section accordingly. If
							there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly
							or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is
							determined by administrative procedure or an
							Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer
							should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode
							3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the
							limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
							country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	la demande de marte de la CID	41-1.		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
							or government agencies, including to fulfill
							contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
	,						multinational firm transferred from an office in one
							country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an
	local firm						employer-employee relationship with a service firm
							in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to			regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
							Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and
							other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	 Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS) 	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Oper	rations						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N				

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new	Y/N				
	products or services?					
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that	Y/N				
	impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If					
	yes, explain					
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting	Y/N				
	new rates or fees?					
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?		A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers	Y/N		?		
E.1.11	(e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)? Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	2	2		

E.2 Conditions on government procurement

E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the			Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above
	following cases?			which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or state-owned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders	tick		
	- International tenders	tick		
	- Never	tick		
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N	?	E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N	?	
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N	?	
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N		E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N		The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to	Preferential treatment applied to	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/ suppliers	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
F 3 Compe	tition policy						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie						
	- Cross-subsidisation	tick					
	- Price-fixing	tick					
	- Dumping practices	tick					
	- Product-tying practices	tick					
	- Other	tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	Y/N					
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N					Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	inistrative procedures and regulatory transparency		•				
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and	Y/N	?	?			
	allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?						
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons,	Y/N		?			
	including foreign suppliers?						
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulfillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. For maritime intermediation services, standards for maritime shipping could also apply.
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

Maritime auxiliary services (other): maritime cargo handling, container depot station, storage and warehousing

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy				
GEN.a	This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation)	Y/N			
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N			
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N			
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N			
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N			

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?		A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?		
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?		
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?		
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?		
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?		A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?		What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?		
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?		Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	tative limits				_		
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C 3 Licensi	ng/registration						
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			

C.3.2.2 Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available? C.3.2.3 What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement of Debru C.3.2.3.3 What are the licensing requirements - Other licensing requ	
publicly available? C.3.2.3 What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other C.3.2.4 Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy? C.3.2.5 If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a Y/N Residency requirement for board of and/or senior management ? ? ? **Cother** **Private *	rom a rice, the n illegal act. en used rmit describes f permission, ent nature and teria directed area or service vner seeks to perty, she may land-use and on a certain or contrast, the will likely hold a te her business kistence of any the actual ould be
C.3.2.3 What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement tick ? ? - Other licensing requirements tick ? ? - Other C.3.2.4 Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy? C.3.2.5 If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a Y/N ?	
- Minimum capital requirement tick ? ?	-
C.3.2.4 Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy? C.3.2.5 If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a Y/N ?	
C.3.2.4 Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy? C.3.2.5 If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a Y/N ?	
described in any law or policy? C.3.2.5 If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a Y/N ?	
available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a Y/N ?	
foreign licence?	
C.3.2.7 If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid? Y/N ? ?	
C.3.2.8 If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	
C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? Y/N ? Single window is understood as a complete light application can be filled, irrespective of agencies involved in the licensing	ence of the number
C.3.2.10 Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing Y/N ? ?	
decision within a certain period of time?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N				
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N				
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?		

C.4 Oper	rations				
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?	Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were se with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode exclude part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?	
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?	
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select	.,,,			
	- At least one must be national	tick	?	?	
	- Majority must be nationals	tick	?	?	
	- At least one must be resident	tick	?	?	
	- Majority must be residents	tick	?	?	
	- None of the above	tick	?	?	
	- Other				
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select				
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?	
	- Managers must be residents	tick	?	?	
	- None of the above	tick	?	?	
	- Other				

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required - Mininimum percentage required - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick	? ? ?	? ? ?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding	Y/N		?			
	eligibility to subsidies?						

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form				
D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work, practice or consult in the country?			Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes. Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the temporary presence of foreign individuals for the purpose of providing services directly to firms or consumers of your jurisdiction or for intracorporate movement/employment in foreign service providing firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick	?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.

employer-employee relationship with a service firm

in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service fir in the host country.
D.2 Quai	ntitative limits						
.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reason across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general natu insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopo or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Tes for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answe should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mo 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that ente the country to sell services directly to firms, peo or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into a

20/04/2017 252

local firm

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT) - Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country. Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.

D.4 Operations

D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reason across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulatio (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general naturinsofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, peop or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in or country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick	?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service fil in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners
							are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so,the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N			
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N			
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N			
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?		A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?		
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?		

E.2 Conditions on government procurement

E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?				Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders	tick			
	- International tenders	tick			
	- Never	tick			
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N			E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N	?		
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N	?		
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N			E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N			The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

E.3 Competition policy

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N				
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other	tick tick tick tick tick				
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	Y/N				
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N				
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N				
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N				Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N				
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N				
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N				
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N				
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N				
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N				
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N				A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N				We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.

E.4 Administrative procedures and regulatory transparency

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. Maritime auxiliary services (cargo handling, container station and depot, storage and warehousing): This could cover for example ISO standards dealing with the size of containers (or their weight) or standards on cranes etc.
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N			1		
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

Air passenger domestic services

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy				
GEN.a	This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation)	Y/N			
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N			
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N			
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N			
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N			

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?			A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.2 Quar	ntitative limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C.3 Licer	nsing/registration						
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm		
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?						3
	- Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other	tick tick	?	? ?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C.4 Opera	ations						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select						
	 At least one must be national Majority must be nationals 	tick tick	?	? ?			
	majority mast be nationals	tion.	1 :				

?

?

?

? ?

tick

tick

tick

tick

tick

tick

?

?

?

? ?

263

Are there any of the following requirements for managers?

- At least one must be resident

- Majority must be residents

- Managers must be nationals

- Managers must be residents

- None of the above

- None of the above

Please select

- Other

C.4.5

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select						
	- Minimum number required	tick	?	?			
	- Mininimum percentage required	tick	?	?			
	 Minimum percentage required for cabin crew 	tick	?	?			
	- Minimum percentage required for ground staff	tick	?	?			
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N	?	?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
AIRPdom.C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N	?	?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of entry

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,	Even if only some foreign service suppliers
	practice or consult in the country?	originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
	'	are allowed, the answer should be yes.
		Questions on restrictions on the movement of
		natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
		across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
		restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
		legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
		(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general natur
		insofar as it applies to the sector, information
		should be reported in this section accordingly.
		Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the
		temporary presence of foreign individuals for the
		purpose of providing services directly to firms or
		consumers of your jurisdiction or for intra-
		corporate movement/employment in foreign servi
		providing firms established in your jurisdiction.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	 Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	Suppliers	?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above - Other	tick		?		
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N		?		
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?					Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
		ı	1 000 p. 1000				
D 2 Quantit	tative limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign						Questions on restrictions on the movement of
5.2	natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	natural persons in the sector for the following dategories.						across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
							restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly
							or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is
							determined by administrative procedure or an
							Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test
							for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer
							should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode
							3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the
							limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
							country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
							contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter
							the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
							or government agencies, including to fulfill
				_			contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
							multinational firm transferred from an office in one
		l					country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm
	local firm						
		I	1				in the host country.

	Question	Answer	treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Oper	rations						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N				

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N				
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N				
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N				
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?		A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the
AIR.E.1.5.a	Are contracts for universal service obligations awarded through competitive bidding?	Y/N	?	?		
AIR.E.1.6.a	How are slots allocated? Please select					This question concerns the administration of airport take-off and landing slots (entitlement to use a runway at a given time), in relation to the initial allocation process (primary allocation).

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm		
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
	- Grandfathering: Air carriers are allowed to retain	tick	?	?			
	already allocated slots from one season to the next						
	- First come first served: There is no administrative	tick	?	?			
	system in place and air carriers are allowed to schedule						
	their flights simply taking into account expected delays at the busier airports						
	 Auctioning: Slots are given to the highest bidder in an auction scheme organised by the authorities 	tick	?	?			
	 Discretionary allocation: Slots are allocated at the discretion of airport and other authorities or incumbent 	tick	?	?			
	carriers - Other allocation: Allocation schemes which cannot be	tick	?	?			
	classified under any of the categories above, or combinations of these categories	tion	·	·			
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.b	Are schedules for airport use restricted?	Y/N	?	?			This question concerns limits on time/schedules for airport use, including total curfews. It is more relevant for all-cargo carriers and integrated express operators since they tend to travel at night.
AIR.E.1.6.c	Is slot trading in the modality of barter trade (i.e. slots exchanged on a one-to-one basis) allowed?	Y/N	?	?			Slot trading concerns secondary trading.
AIR.E.1.6.d	Is slot trading in the modality of monetary trade allowed (i.e.	Y/N	?	?			Slot trading concerns secondary trading.
	air carriers allowed to commercially exchange slots)?						
AIR.E.1.6.e	Are airlines allowed to self-handle?	Y/N	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.f	Are airlines allowed to mutually-handle?	Y/N	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.g	Is third-party handling allowed?	Y/N	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.g.1	If yes, are there limits on the number of third-party	Y/N	?	?			
	handlers (depending on airport's sizes)?						
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers	Y/N		?			
	(e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?						
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?					Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or state-owned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	Domestic tendersInternational tendersNever	tick tick tick				
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		?		E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?		
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?		
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N				E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N				The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
			suppliers			, ,	
E.3 Competi E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N		1			T
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie						
L.3.1.1	- Cross-subsidisation	tick					
	- Price-fixing	tick					
	- Dumping practices	tick					
	- Product-tying practices	tick					
	- Other	tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are	Y/N		?			
	perceived to restrict competition?						
TRA.E.3.1.2.a	Are carrier alliances/agreements exempt from competition law?	Y/N	?	?			Relates to instances where the regulation exempts from the national anti-trust law agreements between carriers which may limit competition in the sector. This includes arrangements to collectively set tariffs
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N					Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E.4 Adm	ninistrative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

Air passenger international services

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the				
CEN -	names of the applicable regulation or policy	\/ /NI			
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N			
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N			
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N			
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N			
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N			

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

				Territoria de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della comp
AIR.B.3.2	Is there any BASA that grants 8th and 9th Freedom?	Y/N		Eighth freedom: the right or privilege, in respect of
				scheduled international air services, of transporting
				cabotage traffic between two points in the territory
				of the granting State on a service which originates
				or terminates in the home country of the foreign
				carrier or (in connection with the so-called Seventh
				Freedom of the Air) outside the territory of the
				granting State (also known as an Eighth Freedom
				Right or "consecutive cabotage"). Ninth freedom: -
				the right or privilege of transporting cabotage
				traffic of the granting State on a service performed
				entirely within the territory of the granting State
				(also known as a Ninth Freedom Right or "stand
				alone" cabotage).

Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
		treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
		compared to	applied to		regulation/	
		national	certain		guidelines	
		services/	countries		(Text/link)	
		suppliers				

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of	entry			
C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N	?	A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number	?	

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantita	ative limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential		Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the
	(including if implemented through licensing process)?						government applies to foreign suppliers to assess
							their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but
							are not limited to: the belief that the foreign
							supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs
							for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will
							transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and
							other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the	Y/N					
	services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or						
	exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?						
	government-owned)?		<u> </u>				
C.3 Licens	ing/registration						
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture
	a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish						any obligation to obtain permission from a
	a company, operating concessions)?						competent authority to supply a service, the
							absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used
							interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes
							a lighter and more temporary form of permission,
							while licenses are of a more permanent nature and
							are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed
							at demonstrating competence in the area or service
							concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may
							have to apply for permits from local land-use and
							Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain
							date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the
							contractor who completes the work will likely hold
							local license that allows her to operate her busines
							for a certain number of years. The existence of any
							form of authorization, regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be
							reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement,
	publicly available?						Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?						ana, or somor management
	- Minimum capital requirement	tick	?	?			
	- Other licensing requirements	tick	?	?			
	1		Ī				•

- Other

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			

C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?	Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were ser with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode exclude part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.	nt es
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?		
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?		

C.4.4	Question Are there any of the following requirements for members of	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national	tick	?	?		
	- Majority must be nationals	tick	?	?		
	- At least one must be resident	tick	?	?		
	- Majority must be residents	tick	?	?		
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	?		
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select					
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?		
	- Managers must be residents	tick	?	?		
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	?		
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select					
	- Minimum number required	tick	?	?		
	- Mininimum percentage required	tick	?	?		
	- Minimum percentage required for cabin crew	tick	?	?		
	- Minimum percentage required for ground staff	tick	?	?		
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	?		
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?		This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?		
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?		This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?		This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
AIRPint.C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N	?	?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
AIRPint.C.4.11.	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N	?	?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of entry

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,				Even if only some foreign service suppliers
	practice or consult in the country?				originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
	,				are allowed, the answer should be yes.
					Questions on restrictions on the movement of
					natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
					across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
					restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
					legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick	?	l	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)			1	foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
					country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
					contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter
]	the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
				l I	or government agencies, including to fulfill
					contracts.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	••	?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above	tick		?			
	- Other	tick		?			
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	tick		?			
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, integral as it applies to the coster information.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2 Quantita							Questions on restrictions on the movement of
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to	applied to	Of law IIIII	regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	tick		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Oper	rations						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N				

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N			
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N			
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N			
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?	
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?	A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the

	Question		treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
AIR.E.1.5.a	Are contracts for universal service obligations awarded through competitive bidding?	Y/N	?	?		
AIR.E.1.6.a	How are slots allocated? Please select					This question concerns the administration of airport take-off and landing slots (entitlement to use a runway at a given time), in relation to the initial allocation process (primary allocation).
	- Grandfathering: Air carriers are allowed to retain already allocated slots from one season to the next	tick	?	?		
	- First come first served: There is no administrative system in place and air carriers are allowed to schedule their flights simply taking into account expected delays at the busier airports	tick	?	?		
	 Auctioning: Slots are given to the highest bidder in an auction scheme organised by the authorities 	tick	?	?		
	Discretionary allocation: Slots are allocated at the discretion of airport and other authorities or incumbent carriers	tick	?	?		
	 Other allocation: Allocation schemes which cannot be classified under any of the categories above, or combinations of these categories 	tick	?	?		
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	?		
AIR.E.1.6.b	Are schedules for airport use restricted?	Y/N	?	?		This question concerns limits on time/schedules for airport use, including total curfews. It is more relevant for all-cargo carriers and integrated express operators since they tend to travel at night.
AIR.E.1.6.c	Is slot trading in the modality of barter trade (i.e. slots exchanged on a one-to-one basis) allowed?	Y/N	?	?		Slot trading concerns secondary trading.
AIR.E.1.6.d	Is slot trading in the modality of monetary trade allowed (i.e. air carriers allowed to commercially exchange slots)?	Y/N	?	?		Slot trading concerns secondary trading.
AIR.E.1.6.e	Are airlines allowed to self-handle?	Y/N	?	?		
AIR.E.1.6.f	Are airlines allowed to mutually-handle?	Y/N	?	?		
AIR.E.1.6.g	Is third-party handling allowed?	Y/N	?	?		
AIR.E.1.6.g.1	If yes, are there limits on the number of third-party handlers (depending on airport's sizes)?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?		
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.2 Conditio	ns on government procurement						
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?						Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders - International tenders - Never	tick tick tick					
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		?			E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?			
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?			
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N					The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
E.3 Competi	tion policy						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other	tick tick tick tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	Y/N		?			
TRA.E.3.1.2.a	Are carrier alliances/agreements exempt from competition law?	Y/N	?	?			Relates to instances where the regulation exempts from the national anti-trust law agreements between carriers which may limit competition in the sector. This includes arrangements to collectively set tariffs
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					

Guidelines

			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N					Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E.4 Admii	nistrative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at

Answer Difference in Preferential Comments Relevant

20/04/2017 289

Question

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers			Guidelines
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N				
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?		
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N				
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N				
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?		
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N				

Air freight domestic services

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	

C.1.1.4.1.1	Question Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines A joint venture is a contractual business
	(JV)?						undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.2 Quan C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C 2 Linon	sing/registration						
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other	tick tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answor	Difference in	Dreferential	Commonto	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	of law firm		Guidennes
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C.4 Operat	tions						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.3 C.4.4	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited? Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select	Y/N		?			
	 At least one must be national Majority must be nationals At least one must be resident Majority must be residents None of the above 	tick tick tick tick tick	? ? ? ?	? ? ? ?			

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Other						
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select - Managers must be nationals - Managers must be residents - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick	? ?	? ? ?			
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required - Minimum percentage required - Minimum percentage required for cabin crew - Minimum percentage required for ground staff - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick tick tick	? ? ? ?	? ? ? ? ?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
AIRFdom.C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels.
AIRFdom.C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

ſ	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
l			suppliers				

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,			Even if only some foreign service suppliers
	practice or consult in the country?			originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes. Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick	?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N	?	
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.

Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment		Guidelines
Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT) Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country. Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign	l		Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	natural persons in the sector for the following categories?			natural persons are raised for consistency reason
				across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
				restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
				legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
	Employees of foreign based convice symplical or	tiol.	?	(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general natu Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick	· ·	foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)			country to supply services in the country to fulfil
				contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that ente
				the country to sell services directly to firms, peo
				or government agencies, including to fulfill
				contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
				multinational firm transferred from an office in country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick	?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into a
	local firm	lick	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	employer-employee relationship with a service f
	local IIIII			in the host country.
.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of			Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	foreign natural persons (including if implemented through			natural persons are raised for consistency reaso
	licensing process)?			across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
	,			restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
				legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
				(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nat insofar as it applies to the sector, information
				should be reported in this section accordingly.
				g-y-
				Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria t
				government applies to foreign suppliers to asses
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick	2	their economic contribution to a sector and the Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employee
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tion	·	foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
	SS dotaal Sol vidos Suppliors (GGG)			country to supply services in the country to fulfi
				contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter
				the country to sell services directly to firms, peo
				or government agencies, including to fulfill
	1			contracts.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT) - Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country. Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?		Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation for immigration legislation is of a general nature.

D.4 Oper				
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick	?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.

20/04/2017 298

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT) - Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country. Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N				

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N			
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N			
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N			
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?	
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?	A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the
AIR.E.1.5.a	Are contracts for universal service obligations awarded through competitive bidding?	Y/N	?	?	
AIR.E.1.6.a	How are slots allocated? Please select				This question concerns the administration of airport take-off and landing slots (entitlement to use a runway at a given time), in relation to the initial allocation process (primary allocation).
	 Grandfathering: Air carriers are allowed to retain already allocated slots from one season to the next 	tick	?	?	
	 First come first served: There is no administrative system in place and air carriers are allowed to schedule their flights simply taking into account expected delays at the busier airports 	tick	?	?	
	 Auctioning: Slots are given to the highest bidder in an auction scheme organised by the authorities 	tick	?	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	Discretionary allocation: Slots are allocated at the discretion of airport and other authorities or incumbent carriers	tick	?	?			
	Other allocation: Allocation schemes which cannot be classified under any of the categories above, or combinations of these categories	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.b	Are schedules for airport use restricted?	Y/N	?	?			This question concerns limits on time/schedules for airport use, including total curfews. It is more relevant for all-cargo carriers and integrated express operators since they tend to travel at night.
AIR.E.1.6.c	Is slot trading in the modality of barter trade (i.e. slots exchanged on a one-to-one basis) allowed?	Y/N	?	?			Slot trading concerns secondary trading.
AIR.E.1.6.d	Is slot trading in the modality of monetary trade allowed (i.e. air carriers allowed to commercially exchange slots)?	Y/N	?	?			Slot trading concerns secondary trading.
AIR.E.1.6.e	Are airlines allowed to self-handle?	Y/N	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.f	Are airlines allowed to mutually-handle?	Y/N	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.g	Is third-party handling allowed?	Y/N	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.g.1	If yes, are there limits on the number of third-party handlers (depending on airport's sizes)?	Y/N	?	?			
Air.E.1.6.h	Are there any other restrictions on cargo-handling? If yes please describe if those apply to self, mutual or third-party handling.	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?			
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			
E.2 Condition	ons on government procurement						
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the						Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above

E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?				Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders	tick			
	- International tenders	tick			
	- Never	tick			
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N	?		E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?			
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?			
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N					The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
E.3 Competi	tion policy						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie	.,					
	- Cross-subsidisation	tick					
	- Price-fixing	tick					
	- Dumping practices	tick					
	 Product-tying practices 	tick					
	- Other	tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	Y/N		?			
TRA.E.3.1.2.a	Are carrier alliances/agreements exempt from competition law?	Y/N	·	?			Relates to instances where the regulation exempts from the national anti-trust law agreements between carriers which may limit competition in the sector. This includes arrangements to collectively set tariffs
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N					Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the	Y/N					
	sector?						
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					

20/04/2017 301

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(TOXE) IIIIK)	
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size,
	considered?						share of the market or other particular feature,
							may dictate or decisively influence the terms of
							market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for
							the supply of services. In general you may consider
							in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant
							firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the
							largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial
							banking where such a firm could be part of the 5
							major players (more information is provided in the
							threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or
	pricing regulations?						persons) representing the position of private sector
							suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry
							associations, professional bodies, or even chambers
							of commerce .
	inistrative procedures and regulatory transparency		T			T	,
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and	Y/N	?	?			
	allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?						
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons,	Y/N		?			
	including foreign suppliers?						
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered.
	standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?						International standards have the objective of
							ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the
							fulillment of other policy objectives, such as
							interoperability of suppliers or even financial
							stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at
F 4 2	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					the national level to cater for the specificities in a
E.4.3 E.4.4	Do national standards deviate from international standards? Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory	Y/N Y/N	?	?	 		
L.4.4	decisions?	1/11	,	ĺ '			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be	Y/N					
E.4.7	launched?						
IL 17	a company of the comp						
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers? Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N Y/N		?			

Air freight international services

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
		treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
		compared to	applied to		regulation/	
		national	certain		guidelines	
		services/	countries		(Text/link)	
		suppliers				

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of	f entry			
C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N	?	A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number	?	

304 20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantita	ative limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
		711101101	treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
				countries		(Text/IIIK)	
C.2.1.1	to an ENT applied to determine the number of appolices	Y/N	suppliers	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers	Y/IN	· ·	ſ			government applies to foreign suppliers to assess
	(including if implemented through licensing process)?						their economic contribution to a sector and the
							country as a whole. These criteria may include but
							are not limited to: the belief that the foreign
							supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs
							for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will
							transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and
							other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the	Y/N					
	services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or						
	exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including						
	government-owned)?						
	ing/registration	\				1	T
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture
	a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish						any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the
	a company, operating concessions)?						absence of which would constitute an illegal act.
							The terms license and permit are often used
							interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes
							a lighter and more temporary form of permission,
							while licenses are of a more permanent nature and
							are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed
							at demonstrating competence in the area or service
							concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to
							make structural additions to her property, she may
							have to apply for permits from local land-use and
							Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain
							date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a
							local license that allows her to operate her business
							for a certain number of years. The existence of any
							form of authorization , regardless of the actual
							terminology used in your country, should be
							reported as answer to these questions.
							·
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement,
	publicly available?	•					Residency requirement for board of directors
	parameter.						and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?						
	- Minimum capital requirement	tick	?	?			
	- Other licensing requirements	tick	?	?			
	1						•

20/04/2017

- Other

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or	Y/N	?	?			
	described in any law or policy?						
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C.4 Opera	tions						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?		
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?		
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select	1710		f		
	- At least one must be national	tick	?	?		
	- Majority must be nationals	tick	?	?		
	- At least one must be resident	tick	?	?		
	- Majority must be residents	tick	?	?		
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?		
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select					
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?		
	- Managers must be residents	tick	?	?		
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?		
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select	4:-1.	2	2		
	- Minimum number required	tick	?	? ?		
	- Minimum percentage required	tick	?	?		
	- Minimum percentage required for cabin crew	tick	?	? ?		
	- Minimum percentage required for ground staff	tick	?	? ?		
	- None of the above - Other	tick	· ·			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?		This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?		
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?		This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?		This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N	?	?		Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
AIRFint.C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N	?	?		

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of entry

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,		Even if only some foreign service suppliers
D. I. I			originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
	practice or consult in the country?		
			are allowed, the answer should be yes.
			Questions on restrictions on the movement of
			natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
			across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
			estrictions may not be part of sector-specific
			egislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
			(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature
		l li	nsofar as it applies to the sector, information
			should be reported in this section accordingly.
			Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the
			emporary presence of foreign individuals for the
			ourpose of providing services directly to firms or
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			consumers of your jurisdiction or for intra-
			corporate movement/employment in foreign service
			providing firms established in your jurisdiction.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	 Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS) 	tick		?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above - Other	tick		?		
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N		?		
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?					Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.2 Quant	titative limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?		зирупета				Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

D.2.3	Question	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines Questions on restrictions on the movement of
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		,			natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Ope	rations						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firn in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N				

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

	market conditions on the supply of services					
E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new	Y/N				
	products or services?					
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that	Y/N				
	impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If					
	yes, explain					
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting	Y/N				
	new rates or fees?					
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm		
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
AIR.E.1.5.a	Are contracts for universal service obligations awarded through competitive bidding?	Y/N	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.a	How are slots allocated? Please select						This question concerns the administration of airport take-off and landing slots (entitlement to use a runway at a given time), in relation to the initial allocation process (primary allocation).
	 Grandfathering: Air carriers are allowed to retain already allocated slots from one season to the next 	tick	?	?			
	 First come first served: There is no administrative system in place and air carriers are allowed to schedule their flights simply taking into account expected delays at the busier airports 	tick	?	?			
	 Auctioning: Slots are given to the highest bidder in an auction scheme organised by the authorities 	tick	?	?			
	Discretionary allocation: Slots are allocated at the discretion of airport and other authorities or incumbent carriers	tick	?	?			
	 Other allocation: Allocation schemes which cannot be classified under any of the categories above, or combinations of these categories 	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.b	Are schedules for airport use restricted?	Y/N	?	?			This question concerns limits on time/schedules for airport use, including total curfews. It is more relevant for all-cargo carriers and integrated express operators since they tend to travel at night.
AIR.E.1.6.c	Is slot trading in the modality of barter trade (i.e. slots exchanged on a one-to-one basis) allowed?	Y/N	?	?			Slot trading concerns secondary trading.
AIR.E.1.6.d	Is slot trading in the modality of monetary trade allowed (i.e. air carriers allowed to commercially exchange slots)?	Y/N	?	?			Slot trading concerns secondary trading.
AIR.E.1.6.e	Are airlines allowed to self-handle?	Y/N	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.f	Are airlines allowed to mutually-handle?	Y/N	?	?			
AIR.E.1.6.g	Is third-party handling allowed?	Y/N	?	?			

20/04/2017

Air.E.1.6.h Are ple ha	If yes, are there limits on the number of third-party handlers (depending on airport's sizes)? e there any other restrictions on cargo-handling? If yes ease describe if those apply to self, mutual or third-party	Y/N		countries	guidelines (Text/link)	
Air.E.1.6.h Arc ple ha E.1.9 Arc	e there any other restrictions on cargo-handling? If yes		?	?		
E.1.9 Are	indling.	Y/N	?	?		
	e there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?		
	e there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers .g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?		
	e there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?		
	on government procurement there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the					Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above
	llowing cases?					which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or state-owned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders	tick				
	- International tenders	tick				
	- Never	tick				
	e there limitations on or discrimination against foreign irticipation in public procurement?	Y/N		?		E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?		
(Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?		
	e there any preferences granted to national suppliers in overnment procurement?	Y/N				E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
	commercial presence required for supply of services for overnment procurement?	Y/N				The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).
E.3 Competition	n policy					
	pes competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N				
	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation	tick				
	- Price-fixing	tick				
	Dumping practicesProduct-tying practicesOther	tick tick				

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	Y/N		?			
TRA.E.3.1.2.a	Are carrier alliances/agreements exempt from competition	Y/N	?	?			Relates to instances where the regulation exempts
	law?		·	·			from the national anti-trust law agreements between carriers which may limit competition in the sector. This includes arrangements to collectively set tariffs
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N					Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general	Y/N					
	competition law?						
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special	Y/N					
	voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?						
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.4 Adminis	strative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. For air transport, these questions should for instance capture whether your jurisdiction has adopted the international standards and recommended practices adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) following Article 37 of the Chicago Convention.
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N	 				
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

Rail freight transport domestic and international

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign services or foreign
	only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").			service suppliers originating in specific
				jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer
				should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services
				(Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and
				arises when a service crosses a national frontier
				(i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move).
				For example, it covers cases where a consumer in
				your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance
				from a provider located abroad. It would also
				include the purchase by a consumer in your
				jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train
				ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.
		I		

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N		?		
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N		?		
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N		?		
B.1.1.4	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Y/N		?		Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?		
B.2 Licensi	ng/registration					
B.2.1	Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?		
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?		Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm		
			compared to			regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
RAI.B.2.3	Are there any of the following access rights for rail transport:						Cross-border supply of rail transport requires granting access rights to rail firms from foreign countries. The following types of rights can be granted for the purpose of international transport: Transit rights for international rail transport: rail companies from other countries are granted transit rights (without loading or unloading of goods). Access rights for international combined transport: rail companies from other countries are granted access to the infrastructure for the rail transport leg of the route, which is then continued by other modes of transport. Access rights for international rail transport: Access rights are granted to rail companies from foreign countries to the network of the country in question for the purpose of operating international cargo services. Access rights for rail transport: Access rights are granted to rail
	 International rail transport International combined transport Transit rights for international rail transport 	tick tick tick	? ? ?	? ? ?			companies from foreign countries to the network of the country in question for the purpose of operating domestic cargo services (cabotage).
	Other access rightsOther	tick	?	?			
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
B.3 Operation	ons						
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers	Y/N		?			
	purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border						
	basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)						

Question		Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm	law/	
			compared to			regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels.
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?			
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?			
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

c. i i diffi di entity							
C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N		?			Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?			A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			,	
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantit	ative limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
0.21 innerel	an fra siakuakian						
	ng/registration	V /NI	7	?	1		T
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?				

	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other	tick tick	?	?			<u> </u>
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			

Question Answer Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ countries Answer Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ countries Answer Difference in treatment as treatment applied to comments treatment applied to regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
suppliers	
C.3.2.11 Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	
C.3.2.12 Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements Y/N during the license term?	
C.3.3 Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration Y/N ? relating to market entry?	
C.4 Operations	
Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)? Note: the scope of the service for the service of the sector. If yes please covered. At the top of each web based forum we provide the definition to partic (together with token), as we forum we provide the definition and way those services are provided way those services are provided in the guideline provided that the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the comment of the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the comment of the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture cases where certail supplier is not allowed to perfect the capture ca	covered in the definition indicate what is not a questionnaire in the structions that were sent cipate in the survey well as the discussion a specific mode excludes er this definition, or the vided, then that would of the service". See in ided in questionnaires, his question seeks to a services/products the rovide or the supplier is tan provide the service els, etc.) - whether the
C.4.2 Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of y/N ? ? operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	
C.4.3 Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited? Y/N ?	
C.4.4 Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select	
- None of the above tick ? ?	
C.4.5 Are there any of the following requirements for managers?	
Please select	
- Managers must be nationals tick ? ?	
- Managers must be residents - Managers must be residents - tick - ? - Managers must be residents	
- None of the above tick??	
- Other	

20/04/2017 327

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required	tick	?	?			
	 - Mininimum percentage required - None of the above - Other 	tick tick	?	? ?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time). If yes, explain. In the specific case of railway companies measures leading to the complete or partial cancellation of debts specifically in favour of a domestic carrier are also considered discriminatory towards foreign railway operators. In the context of vertical separation, however, when infrastructure is open to competing operators in a fair and non-discriminatory manner and access rates are regulated, public aid for the infrastructure is not aid to the service providers and thus, it is not
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			In the specific case of railway companies measures leading to the complete or partial cancellation of debts specifically in favour of a domestic carrier are also considered discriminatory towards foreign railway operators. In the context of vertical separation, however, when infrastructure is open to competing operators in a fair and non-

Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
		treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
		compared to	applied to		regulation/	
		national	certain		guidelines	
		services/	countries		(Text/link)	
		suppliers				

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,			Even if only some foreign service suppliers
	practice or consult in the country?			originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes. Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general natur insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the
				temporary presence of foreign individuals for the purpose of providing services directly to firms or consumers of your jurisdiction or for intracorporate movement/employment in foreign serviproviding firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, peop or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in oncountry to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick	?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above	tick	?	
	- Other	tick	?	
1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	treatment	Comments of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to	applied to certain		regulation/	
			national services/	countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
			suppliers	304		(Text/IIIK)	
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?		заррнего				Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D 2 Ouan	ntitative limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS) Independent professionals (IP)	tick tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country. Independent professionals: individuals that enter
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts. Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			country to an office in another country. Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?		овружо: э				Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	 Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS) 	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	tick		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Oper	rations						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?		Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?		Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?		Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?		Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N				

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new	Y/N			
	products or services?				
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that	Y/N			
	impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If				
	yes, explain				
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting	Y/N			
	new rates or fees?				
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			
RAI.E.1.3.a	Are rail fares regulated?	Y/N			
RAI.E.1.3.b	Are confidential contracts allowed?	Y/N			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
RAI.E.1.3.c	Are access fees regulated?	Y/N					In a vertically separated model, this refers to an obligation for the infrastructure manager to charge reasonable and non-discriminatory fees for the use of railway infrastructure, while taking into account infrastructure expenditure by the infrastructure manager. Fees should not discriminate between railway operating companies. This is achieved by ensuring that comparable services in the same market segments are subject to the same charges. In a vertically integrated structure, the measure refers to regulations of fees for running or trackage rights when these are mandated.
RAI.E.1.3.d	Are interswitching rates regulated?	Y/N					he regulation determines the maximum rate for interswitching, or is empowered to regulate rates ex post. This applies in a vertically integrated model.
RAI.E.1.3.e	Are rates for terminal running rights regulated?	Y/N					In a vertically separated model, terminal access rates can be charged separately or can form part of the general access fees. In a vertically integrated structure, the regulatory body adopts regulation that determines the maximum rate for terminal running rights, or is empowered to regulate rates ex post.
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are
MAR.E.1.6.b	Are there any restrictions on maritime auxiliary services?	Y/N	?	?			Restrictions on cargo-handling, storage and warehouse services, container station and depot services, auxiliary services serving own-ships, obligation to use local maritime port agent, restrictions on sales and marketing and organising the ship's call.
TRA.E.1.6.a	Are there restrictions on cargo-handling?	Y/N	?	?			
RAI.E.1.6.b.a	Is interoperability/interlinking required?	Y/N	?	?			By interoperability/interlinking is meant a process aimed at easing technical barriers that can arise from equipment or running of trains between countries. It provides for common technical specifications, compatibility of infrastructure and rolling stocks.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	treatment	Comments of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
RAI.E.1.6.b.b	Is interswitching mandated?	Y/N	?	?			Interswitching refers to a service performed by railway companies amongst themselves, whereby the wagons, in which traffic is carried, are delivered to or picked up from other proximity carriers in the origin or destination of a movement. Interswitching is either required or the regulation provides the transport authority the ability to do so. This applies in a vertically integrated model.
RAI.E.1.6.c	Is track access for supply of services to ports mandated?	Y/N	?	?			Track access is mandated or running rights must be granted to and from ports and related facilities, including feeder lines.
RAI.E.1.6.d	Is track access for supply of services to terminals mandated?	Y/N	?	?			The regulation mandates track access to terminals that can serve more than one final customer and to other facilities, including feeder lines. In a vertically integrated structure, the regulation requires – or provides the regulatory authority the ability to do so – that terminal facilities owned by one carrier be used by another carrier.
RAI.E.1.6.e	Is the publication and filing of rail fares required?	Y/N					
	Are access fees and conditions developed and made public in advance?	Y/N					Fee regulation typically calls on infrastructure managers or owners to develop and publish in advance a statement on the nature of the infrastructure that will be made available and the fee terms and conditions for accessing the infrastructure. Such statements should be made available at least three months in advance of the deadline for requests for infrastructure capacity.
RAI.E.1.6.g	Are running rights mandated?	Y/N	?	?			In a vertically integrated model, running or trackage rights require railway companies to permit other railway operators to move over any portion of their tracks. Running rights are either required or the regulation provides the transport authority the ability to do so, for instance, in order to promote competition on the market pursuant a merger between two or more dominant suppliers. This question also captures when running rights are mandated only over segments of another railway's tracks that constitute a bottleneck.
RAI.E.1.6.h	Are terminal running rights imposed?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
RAI.E.1.6.i	Are bottleneck services regulated?	Y/N	?	?			In a vertically integrated model, the bottleneck services issue involves a situation where only one carrier serves a portion of a route, while more than one carrier could be involved in providing rail services from origin to destination. These bottleneck rates are sometimes referred to as 'competitive line rates'. In a vertically separated structure, bottlenecks are regulated as part of the generic regulations on access to the infrastructure, fees, and capacity. Only regulations imposing additional conditions or restrictions specific to bottlenecks will be recorded.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers	Y/N		?			
	(e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?						
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			
E.2 Conditi	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases? - Domestic tenders - International tenders	tick tick					Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Never	tick					
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		?			E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?			
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?			
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N					E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for	Y/N					The term "commercial presence" in this question

E.3 Competition policy

E.3.1 Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? Y/N

	Question	Answer		Preferential		Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation - Price-fixing - Dumping practices - Product-tying practices - Other	tick tick tick tick tick	suppliers				
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	Y/N		?			This refers to instances where railway agreements are granted anti-trust immunity and therefore exempted from national competition law. Examples of such agreements are those arising between train operators, suppliers of railway services or also between facilities owners to restrict access to third parties, and have as final effect that of preventing, restricting or distorting competition in the railway sector.
	Are carrier agreements exempt from competition law?	Y/N	?	?			Relates to instances where the regulation exempts from the national anti-trust law agreements between carriers which may limit competition in the sector. This includes arrangements to collectively set tariffs
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N					Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners. This entails the separation the management of railway infrastructure and operation from the provision of rail services, and can take the form of accounting separation, organisational or institutional. This is separate from a vertically integrated model, where the undertakings owning the infrastructure are also the ones providing the services. In a vertically separated structure, the management of rail infrastructure is typically entrusted to one or more entities that grant access to operators to the core rail network but do not provide services themselves.

RAI.E.3.3.a	Question	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
RAI.E.3.3.a	Is access capacity regulated?	Y/N					Infrastructure managers or owners are required to establish a capacity allocation process which is fair and non-discriminatory. The regulation typically covers matters such as due process in application for capacity by different firms, a coordination process to ensure the best possible matching of capacity requests, and rules to follow in cases of congested infrastructure and capacity enhancement plans.
RAI.E.3.3.b	Is competitive entry or exit allowed?	Y/N		?			
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N					
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
RAI.E.3.7.a	Is access to railway infrastructure mandated at national level?	Y/N					In a vertically separated model, regulation ensures that enterprises, including foreign ones, are granted access on equitable conditions to the rail infrastructure for the purpose of operating national rail transport. This is a measure affecting the establishment of foreign companies in the domestic market.
RAI.E.3.7.b	Is there monopoly on the infrastructure?	Y/N					
RAI.E.3.7.c	Is the independence of infrastructure managers required?	Y/N					
RAI.E.3.7.d	Is the transfer of public funds between services and infrastructure management activities prohibited?	Y/N					
RAI.E.3.7.e	Is transfer or trading of infrastructure capacity prohibited?	Y/N					The capacity allocated to one railway operator may not be transferred to another firm or service. This applies in a vertically separated model.

RAI.E.3.7.f	Question Are functions relating to infrastructure access provided by rail	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
10.11.2.3.7.1	firms?	1714					
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
	istrative procedures and regulatory transparency	\/ /NI	1 2		1		T
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box.
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					

341

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	of law firm	Guidelines
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N				
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?		
RAI.E.4.7.a	Can decisions of the infrastructure manager be appealed?	Y/N		?		
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N				

Road freight transport domestic and international

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign services or foreign
J	only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").	.,	·	service suppliers originating in specific
	only one or few services are allowed, please reply yes).			jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer
				should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services
				(Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and
				arises when a service crosses a national frontier
				(i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move).
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				For example, it covers cases where a consumer in
				your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance
				from a provider located abroad. It would also
				include the purchase by a consumer in your
				jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train
				ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
			suppliers	countries		(Text/IIIK)	
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N	suppliers	?			
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.4	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Y/N		?			Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
R 2 Licensi	ng/registration						
B.2.1	Is registration Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization, regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
D 2 0							
B.3 Operation	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)	Y/N		?			
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Aliswei	treatment as		of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to	applied to	or law min	regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers	Countries		(Text/IIIK)	
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N	suppliers	?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding	Y/N		?			
D 0 4	eligibility to subsidies?)//NI					
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?			
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?			
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?		Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Guidelines
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?		any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number		?		
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?		A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company: then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?		
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?		
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?		
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?		
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?		A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?		What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quanti	tative limits Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of	Y/N	7	?	1		If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a
G.2.1	suppliers or firms?	1/14	, i	, f			monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C.3 Licensi	ing/registration						
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			

a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)? b concessions a company, operating concessions)? b concessions a company, operating concessions)? b concessions a company, operating concessions)? a concession operating concessions and concessi		Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
C.3.2 Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/estabilish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)? YN 7 8 Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/estabilish a company, operating concessions)? YN 7 8 Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/estabilish a company, operating concessions)? Is a company, operating concessions)? YN 7 8 Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/estabilish a company, operating concessions)? Is a company, operating concessions)? It is the license and permit an element operation on a concerned con				treatment as		of law firm	law/	
C.3.2 Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)? V/N P P								
Samplers								
Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)? Item					countries		(Text/link)	
a commercial presence in the demestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)? b concessions)? a company, operating concessions)? b concessions a company, operating concessions)? b concessions a company, operating concessions)? a company, operating concessions)? a company, operating concessions)? b concessions a company, operating company, operating concessions and concessions		I			_			
publicly available? C.3.2.3 What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other licensing requirement lick ? ? ? - Other licensing requirements - Other licensing process.	C.3.2	a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish	Y/N	?	?			competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be
C.3.2.3 What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement tick ? ? ? - Other licensing requirements tick ? ? ? - Other C.3.2.4 Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy? C.3.2.5 If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence? C.3.2.7 If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid? C.3.2.8 If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences? C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? V/N ? ? Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.	C.3.2.2		Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors
- Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other C.3.2.4 Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy? C.3.2.5 If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence? C.3.2.7 If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid? C.3.2.8 If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences? C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? V/N ? ? Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the nu of agencies involved in the licensing process.	C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?				†		and/or serior management
- Other licensing requirements - Other C.3.2.4 Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy? C.3.2.5 If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence? C.3.2.7 If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid? C.3.2.8 If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences? C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? V/N ? ? Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the nu of agencies involved in the licensing process.			tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4 Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy? C.3.2.5 If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence? C.3.2.7 If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid? C.3.2.8 If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences? C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? Y/N ? ? Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the nu of agencies involved in the licensing process.		· · ·						
described in any law or policy? C.3.2.5 If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence? C.3.2.7 If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid? C.3.2.8 If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences? C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? V/N ? ? Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the nu of agencies involved in the licensing process.		9 1						
available criteria are fulfilled? C.3.2.6 If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence? C.3.2.7 If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid? C.3.2.8 If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences? C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? Y/N ? ? Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the nu of agencies involved in the licensing process.	C.3.2.4	· ·	Y/N	?	?			
foreign licence? C.3.2.7 If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid? C.3.2.8 If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences? C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? Y/N ? Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the nu of agencies involved in the licensing process.		available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8 If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences? C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? Y/N ? Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the nu of agencies involved in the licensing process.		foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
duration and renewal of licences? C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? Y/N ? Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the nu of agencies involved in the licensing process.								
C.3.2.9 Is there a single window for submission of applications? Y/N ? Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the nu of agencies involved in the licensing process.	C.3.2.8		Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.10 Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing Y/N 2 2	C.3.2.9		Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
	C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing	Y/N	?	?			
decision within a certain period of time?		9 9 1						

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C.4 Opera	ations						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were ser with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode exclude part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires.

addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not. C.4.2 Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of Y/N ? ? operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)? C.4.3 Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited? Y/N ? C.4.4 Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national tick - Majority must be nationals tick ? ? ? ? - At least one must be resident tick ? ? - Majority must be residents tick ? - None of the above tick C.4.5 Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select - Managers must be nationals tick ? ? ? ? - Managers must be residents tick

?

tick

?

20/04/2017 350

- None of the above

- Other

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required - Mininimum percentage required - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick	? ? ?	? ? ?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers. Given that local content requirement can be found in multiple sectors, we decided to include this question systematically to make sure that we do not overlook any information , as well as ensure that we obtain comparable information across sectors, as relevant. A local content requirement would cover cases where companies (e.g. road freight firms) established in your jurisdiction are required to source some of their inputs locally (e.g. locally manufactured trucks or petrol, subcontracting to local companies, use of local transport auxiliary services).
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?		Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?		

Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
		treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
		compared to	applied to		regulation/	
		national	certain		guidelines	
		services/	countries		(Text/link)	
		suppliers			•	

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of	f entry				
D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work, practice or consult in the country?			c a C r a r I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes. Duestions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such estrictions may not be part of sector-specific egislation/regulation. However, even if regulation e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, nsofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the emporary presence of foreign individuals for the purpose of providing services directly to firms or consumers of your jurisdiction or for intra-corporate movement/employment in foreign service providing firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	f	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of oreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	I t	ndependent professionals: individuals that enter he country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	r	ntra-corporate transferees: an employee of a nultinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick	?	ϵ	oreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above - Other	tick	 ?		
ROA.D.1.1.a	Are foreign drivers permitted to transport cargo/passengers in a host country?	Y/N	?		
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to			regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
					•		
	ative limits		1				T
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	suppliers	?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	 Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm 	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.4 Operation	ons						
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
ROA.D.4.2.a	Is there a limitation on a number of days a foreign driver may stay in a host country?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to			regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity
							requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so,the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N			
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N			
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N			
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
ROA.E.1.3.a	Are retail prices of road freight services regulated?	Y/N					Price regulation in domestic road transport may be put in place to protect railways from the threat posed by road transport competition. Typically, rates are set or road freight operators cannot charge fees below a certain amount.
ROA.E.1.3.b	Do Government pricing guidelines exist for road freight companies?	Y/N					Although the government ceases to set mandatory prices, it still provides guidelines on recommended prices for operators.
ROA.E.1.3.c	Are freight carriers required to file tariffs?	Y/N					Requirements to file prices with the transport authorities for the transport of freight represent an additional component of price regulation, and it is maintained in some countries.
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
TRA.E.1.6.a	Are there restrictions on cargo-handling?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?			
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			
E.2 Condition	ons on government procurement						
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases? - Domestic tenders	tick					Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders - International tenders	tick					

20/04/2017

- Never

tick

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	tick				E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?		
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N		?		
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N				E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N				The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

E.3 Compet					
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N			
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie - Cross-subsidisation	tick			
	- Price-fixing	tick			
	- Dumping practices	tick			
	- Product-tying practices	tick			
	- Other	tick			
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	Y/N	?	?	
TRA.E.3.1.2.a	Are carrier alliances/agreements exempt from competition law?	Y/N	?	?	Relates to instances where the regulation exempts from the national anti-trust law agreements between carriers which may limit competition in the sector. This includes arrangements to collectively set tariffs
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N			
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N			
E.3.3	Is accounting, functional or legal separation of vertically linked services activities required?	Y/N			Separate legal entity: It refers to an entity with some of the same rights in law as a person but that is separate from its owners (shareholders). It is, for example, able to enter contracts in the name of the company, not the shareholders, and it can be sued. Sole traders and partnerships are not separate (legal entities) from the owners.
E.3.4	Does the government control at least one major firm in the sector?	Y/N			
E.3.5	Are publicly-controlled firms excluded or exempt from general competition law?	Y/N			
E.3.5.1	Do national, state or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. golden shares) in any firm(s) in the sector?	Y/N			
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N			
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N			

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E.4 Admi	nistrative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and	Y/N	?	?			
	allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?						
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. Road freight transport: Permits to undertake road freight transport in the domestic market may be based on qualitative criteria, such as vehicle weights and dimensions or driving times and other safety considerations. Examples of relevant standards for the road freight sector are those stipulated in the context of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) on dangerous or perishable goods, as well as on driving and rest times. These include the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR); the Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such carriage (ATP): and the European
E.4.3 E.4.4	Do national standards deviate from international standards? Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory	Y/N Y/N	?	?			
	decisions?		· 	<u> </u>			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

Accounting services

	Question	Answer	Difference in				Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm		
			compared to			regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your						
	country? Please choose one of the following and provide the						
	names of the applicable regulation or policy						
GEN.a	- This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy	Y/N					
	or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this						
	section based on this policy/regulation)						
GEN.b	- This sector is primarily regulated by the country's	Y/N					
	overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general						
	laws (name and date): Please complete this section based						
	on this policy/regulation						
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in 	Y/N					
	practice foreign service providers CAN provide services						
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in 	Y/N					
	practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide						
	services						
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N					

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign services or foreign
J	only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").	.,	·	service suppliers originating in specific
	only one of few services are allowed, please reply yes).			jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer
				should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services
				(Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and
				arises when a service crosses a national frontier
				(i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move).
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				For example, it covers cases where a consumer in
				your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance
				from a provider located abroad. It would also
				include the purchase by a consumer in your
				jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train
				ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.4	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Y/N		?			Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
B.1.2	Are there restrictions on franchising?	Y/N	?	?]		
B.2 Licens	sing/registration Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply	Y/N	T	?	1		T
5.2.1	their services from abroad?	1/19		:			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
B.3 Opera	rations						
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)	Y/N		?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?		
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1 Form of	· · J			
C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N	?	A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number	?	
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number	?	

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
PRO.C.1.1.4.3.a	Does the equity restriction apply to non-locally licensed professionals/firms?	Y/N		?			
PRO.C.1.1.4.3.b	Is it required that the majority of shareholders be locally licensed?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.5	Is sole foreign proprietorship allowed?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.6	Is partnership with a foreigner allowed?	Y/N		?			
PRO.C.1.1.4.6.a	Is commercial association prohibited between fully integrated practitioners and other professionals?	Y/N		?			The expression "Commercial association" casts the net broadly to cover the different interpretations of this term in different jurisdictions, ranging from a limited cooperation of two legally separate entities to achieve a shared objective, to the joint establishment of an affiliate company without limitation in terms of duration or objectives. Can also be referred to restrictions on inter-professional or multidisciplinary cooperation. Entails a prohibition on commercial association with other professions (e.g. lawyers), also named restrictions on inter-professional or multidisciplinary cooperation.
PRO.C.1.1.4.6.b	Is commercial association prohibited between not fully integrated practitioners and fully integrated professionals?	Y/N		?			The expression "Commercial association" casts the net broadly to cover the different interpretations of this term in different jurisdictions, ranging from a limited cooperation of two legally separate entities to achieve a shared objective, to the joint establishment of an affiliate company without limitation in terms of duration or objectives.
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number	suppliers	?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantita			1 -		T		Deal Control of the C
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C 2 Liconsin	g/registration						
C.3 Licensing	g/registration Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
0.0.0		\/ /N I	suppliers	0			
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.1	Is a limited or temporary licensing system available (e.g. for a specific contract)?	Y/N	?	?			Foreign accountants licensed in their home country may establish temporarily to carry out specific projects or to "consult", including on professional business incidental to their regular practice in their home country.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements?						
	- Minimum capital requirement	tick	?	?			
	- Other licensing requirements	tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	- Other Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or	Y/N	?	?			
.5.5.2.7	described in any law or policy?	.,,,,					
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C.4 Operati	ions						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sensitivith the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode exclude part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
PRO.C.4.3.a	Is the use of foreign firm names allowed if used alongside that of a local partner?	Y/N		?			
0.4.4	V 11 C11 C11 ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;				1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

20/04/2017

Are there any of the following requirements for members of

board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national

- Majority must be nationals

- At least one must be resident

C.4.4

?

tick

tick

tick

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	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Majority must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- At least one must be a locally-licensed professional	tick	?	?			
	 Majority must be locally-licensed professionals 	tick	?	?			
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	?			
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select						
	- Managers must be nationals	tick	?	?			
	- Managers must be residents	tick	?	?			
	- Manager must be locally-licensed professional	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select						
	- Minimum number required	tick	?	?			
	- Mininimum percentage required	tick	?	?			
	- None of the above	tick	?	?			
	- Other		•				
PRO.C.4.6.a	Is the hiring of locally-licensed professionals as employees permitted?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of entry

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,	Even if only some foreign service suppliers
D. 1. 1	practice or consult in the country?	originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
	practice or consult in the country:	are allowed, the answer should be yes.
		Questions on restrictions on the movement of
		natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
		across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
		restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
		legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
		(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature
		insofar as it applies to the sector, information
		should be reported in this section accordingly.
		Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the
		temporary presence of foreign individuals for the
		purpose of providing services directly to firms or
		consumers of your jurisdiction or for intra-
		corporate movement/employment in foreign service
		providing firms established in your jurisdiction.

	Question	Answer		Preferential		Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	of law firm	law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	None of the aboveOther	tick		?			,
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N		?			
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2 Quan	ntitative limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs
							for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			the area of the job offer. Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Overstien	A	Difference in	Preferential	Commonto	Delevent	Guidelines
	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/suppliers	treatment	of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	tick		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D 3 Licens	sing/registration/gualifications						
D.3.1	Is registration required to enter the market?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.2	Is a work permit required to supply this service in the domestic market?		?	?			
D.3.3	Is a license required to supply a service in the domestic market (e.g. for a professional to practice)?	Y/N	?	?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed. Licence: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. Licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. The existence of any form of authorization, regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
D.3.3.1	Is a limited or temporary licensing system available (e.g. for a specific consultancy or contract)?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					
D.3.3.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Nationality or citizenship requirement - Prior or permanent residency requirement - Domicile requirement - Other licensing requirements	tick tick tick <i>tick</i>	? ? ? ?	? ? ? ?			
D.3.3.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
D.3.3.6.1	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?	<u> </u>		
D.3.3.7	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.3.3.8	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
D.3.3.9	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.10	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
D.3.3.11	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
PRO.D.3.3.a	Do foreign natural persons have to take additional domestic education in order to work or practice in the country?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.b	How many years of training or work experience are required?	Number	?	?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c	Is there recognition of foreign education and training/work experience?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c.1	Do laws or regulations establish a process for recognising higher education degrees earned abroad?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c.2	Is it necessary for foreign natural persons to pass a professional exam in the host country?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
D.3.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration/qualifications relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4 Operat	ions						
D.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
PRO.D.4.4.a	Is membership in professional associations closed to foreigners?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.5	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
D.4.5.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

E. I Otilici	market conditions on the supply of services					
E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N				
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N				
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N				
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?		A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?		
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?		

E.2 Conditions on government procurement

E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?			Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders - International tenders - Never	tick tick tick		
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N	?	
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N	?	
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N		E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N		The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

E.3 Comp E.3.1 E.3.1.1	etition policy Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	 Cross-subsidisation Price-fixing Dumping practices Product-tying practices Other 	tick tick tick tick tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition?	Y/N					
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce. In the case of accountancy, industry representatives could for instance include associations of accountants and accountancy firms.
E.4 Admir	nistrative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	adotton		treatment as	treatment	of law firm		Caldonnes
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(TOXE) IIIIK)	
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range
							foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. Accounting services: These include basically those issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N			_		
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

Auditing services

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign services or foreign
J	only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").	.,	·	service suppliers originating in specific
	only one of few services are allowed, please reply yes).			jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer
				should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services
				(Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and
				arises when a service crosses a national frontier
				(i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move).
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				For example, it covers cases where a consumer in
				your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance
				from a provider located abroad. It would also
				include the purchase by a consumer in your
				jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train
				ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.4	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Y/N		?			Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
B.1.2	Are there restrictions on franchising?	Y/N	?	?			
B.2 Licens	sing/registration Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply	Y/N	1	?	1		
D.∠. I	their services from abroad?	Y/IV		(

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to	Preferential treatment applied to	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/ suppliers	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
B.3 Operation							
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)	Y/N		?			
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial quarantees?	Y/N		?			
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?			
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?		Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?		

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?			A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
PRO.C.1.1.4.3.a	Does the equity restriction apply to non-locally licensed professionals/firms?	Y/N		?			
PRO.C.1.1.4.3.b	Is it required that the majority of shareholders be locally licensed?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.5	Is sole foreign proprietorship allowed?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.6	Is partnership with a foreigner allowed?	Y/N		?			

PRO.C.1.1.4.6.a	Question Is commercial association prohibited between fully integrated practitioners and other professionals?	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines The expression "Commercial association" casts the net broadly to cover the different interpretations of this term in different jurisdictions, ranging from a limited cooperation of two legally separate entities to achieve a shared objective, to the joint establishment of an affiliate company without limitation in terms of duration or objectives. Can
							also be referred to restrictions on inter-professional or multidisciplinary cooperation. Entails a prohibition on commercial association with other professions (e.g. lawyers), also named restrictions on inter-professional or multidisciplinary cooperation.
PRO.C.1.1.4.6.b	Is commercial association prohibited between not fully integrated practitioners and fully integrated professionals?	Y/N		?			The expression "Commercial association" casts the net broadly to cover the different interpretations of this term in different jurisdictions, ranging from a limited cooperation of two legally separate entities to achieve a shared objective, to the joint establishment of an affiliate company without limitation in terms of duration or objectives.
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but nonresidents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			
C.2 Quantitati	ve limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.

and/or senior management...

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential		Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as compared to	treatment applied to	of law firm	law/ regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			,	
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the
	(including if implemented through licensing process)?						government applies to foreign suppliers to assess
							their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but
							are not limited to: the belief that the foreign
							supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs
							for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will
							transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
							other measures of the suppliers economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the	Y/N					
	services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or						
1	exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including						
	government-owned)?						
C.3 Licens	ing/registration						
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture
	a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish						any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the
	a company, operating concessions)?						absence of which would constitute an illegal act.
							The terms license and permit are often used
							interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes
							a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and
							are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed
							at demonstrating competence in the area or service
							concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to
							make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and
							Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain
							date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the
							contractor who completes the work will likely hold a
							local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any
							form of authorization , regardless of the actual
							terminology used in your country, should be
1							reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.1	Is a limited or temporary licensing system available (e.g. for	Y/N	?	?	-		Foreign accountants licensed in their home country
	a specific contract)?	.,.,	·				may establish temporarily to carry out specific
							projects or to "consult", including on professional
							business incidental to their regular practice in their home country.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement,
	publicly available?						Residency requirement for board of directors
	l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	I		I	I		and/or senior management

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement	tick	?	?			
	Other licensing requirements Other	tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			

C.4 Operations

	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	suppliers ?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			
PRO.C.4.3.a	Is the use of foreign firm names allowed if used alongside that of a local partner?	Y/N		?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national - Majority must be nationals - At least one must be resident - Majority must be residents - At least one must be a locally-licensed professional - Majority must be locally-licensed professionals - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick tick tick tick tick	? ? ? ? ?	? ? ? ? ? ?			
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select - Managers must be nationals - Managers must be residents - Manager must be locally-licensed professional - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick tick	? ?	? ?			
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required - Mininimum percentage required	tick tick	?	? ?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	None of the aboveOther	tick	?	?			
PRO.C.4.6.a	Is the hiring of locally-licensed professionals as employees permitted?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
		treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
		compared to	applied to		regulation/	
		national	certain		guidelines	
		services/	countries		(Text/link)	
		suppliers				

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form	of entry			
D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work, practice or consult in the country?			Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes. Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the temporary presence of foreign individuals for the purpose of providing services directly to firms or consumers of your jurisdiction or for intracorporate movement/employment in foreign service providing firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick	?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
							across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly.
							This question seeks to capture any requirement
							that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12
							months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals
							and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an
							intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		7			contract in that country. Independent professionals: individuals that enter
	- Independent professionals (IF)	tick		•			the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

D.2 Quantitative limits

D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign			Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	natural persons in the sector for the following categories?			natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
				across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
				restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick	?	leaislation/reaulation. However. even if reaulation Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)			foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
				country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
				contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter
				the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
				or government agencies, including to fulfill
				contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
				multinational firm transferred from an office in one
				country to an office in another country.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.3 Licens	sing/registration/qualifications						
D.3.1	Is registration required to enter the market?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.2	Is a work permit required to supply this service in the domestic market?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3	Is a license required to supply a service in the domestic market (e.g. for a professional to practice)?	Y/N	?	?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed. Licence: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. Licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. The existence of any form of authorization, regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
D.3.3.1	Is a limited or temporary licensing system available (e.g. for a specific consultancy or contract)?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					
D.3.3.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Nationality or citizenship requirement - Prior or permanent residency requirement - Domicile requirement - Other licensing requirements	tick tick tick tick	? ? ? ?	? ? ? ?			
D.3.3.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?		_	
D.3.3.6.1	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.7	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
D.3.3.8	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?		Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
D.3.3.9	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?		
D.3.3.10	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N				
D.3.3.11	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N				
PRO.D.3.3.a	Do foreign natural persons have to take additional domestic education in order to work or practice in the country?	Y/N		?		If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.b	How many years of training or work experience are required?	Number	?	?		If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c	Is there recognition of foreign education and training/work experience?	Y/N		?		If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c.1	Do laws or regulations establish a process for recognising higher education degrees earned abroad?	Y/N		?		If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c.2	Is it necessary for foreign natural persons to pass a professional exam in the host country?	Y/N		?		If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
D.3.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration/qualifications relating to market entry?	Y/N		?		If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4 Operation	ons						
D.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
PRO.D.4.4.a	Is membership in professional associations closed to foreigners?	Y/N		?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.5	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
D.4.5.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

	market conditions on the supply of services					
E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N				
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N				
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N				
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?		A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?		
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers	Y/N		?		
F 4 44	(e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	\/ (N)	2	2		
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?		

E.2 Conditions on government procurement

E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?			Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to t treatment accorded whether suppliers are nation or foreign, or whether they are privately or state owned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this cas refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders - International tenders	tick tick		
	'- Never	tick		
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broad discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N	?	
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N	?	
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N		E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N		The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplied in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

	Question	Answer		Preferential		Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
E.3 Comp	petition policy						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie						
	- Cross-subsidisation	tick					
	- Price-fixing	tick					
	- Dumping practices	tick					
	- Product-tying practices	tick					
	- Other	tioit					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are	Y/N	1				
	perceived to restrict competition?						
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7		Y/N					
	Are there other barriers to competition?						A deminent compliants a compliant but by its size
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E.4 Admi	nistrative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm		
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box. For auditing the international standards on auditing relate directly to the professional practice of auditors. They have the objective to ensure high quality of auditing, review, other assurance, quality control and related services. These include basically those issued by the IAASB.
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N	_	<u> </u>			
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

Legal services: advice on domestic law

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	

C.1.1.4.1.11 If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)? V/N 7	C.1.1.4.1.1	Question Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines A joint venture is a contractual business
C.1.1.4.2 Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions? C.1.1.4.3 Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company? C.1.1.4.3.1 If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%) C.1.1.4.3.2 If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake or shere is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdiction in many jurisdiction. In many jurisdiction in many jurisdiction. In many jurisdiction in many jurisdiction. In many jurisdiction. In many jurisdiction in many jurisdiction. In	C.1.1.4.1.1	,	Y/IN		·			undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign
C.1.1.4.3 Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally Incorporated company? C.1.1.4.3.1 If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%) C.1.1.4.3.2 If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity? A controlling stake or share is one that allows th foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction and stake in a domestic entity? A controlling stake or share is one that allows th foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction and stake in a domestic entity? A controlling stake or share is one that allows th foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction and stake in a domestic entity? A controlling stake or share is one that allows th foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction and stake in a domestic entity? A controlling stake or share is one that allows th foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction and stake in a domestic and internation allows the stake in a domestic and international and international law in the state of the substition of the capital. If the latter the case, please use the comments but to exclude the case, please use the comments but to exclude the the case, please use the comments but the the capital of the substition of the state place in your jurisdiction. PRO.C.1.1.4.3.a Does the equity restriction apply to non-locally licensed Y/N PRO.C.1.1.4.3.b Is it required that the majority of shareholders be locally licensed? Y/N Hereaffer, a "locally licensed" lawyer means a lawyer licensed in the host country to provide be domestic and international law. Not locally licensed? PRO.C.1.1.4.4.4 What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state- controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0) What we want to capiture here is the level	C.1.1.4.1.1.1	ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1 If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	C.1.1.4.2		Y/N					
when a domestic entity is acquired? (%) C.1.1.4.3.2 If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake or share is one that allows th foreign investor/service supplier to decide or strategic issues and/or give the general direction the subsidiary/sfilliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 509 of the capital, if the latter the case, please use the comments box to explain of the subsidiary/sfilliate established in your jurisdictions/sectors this automatically" occurs by owning more than 509 of the capital, if the latter the case, please use the comments box to explain of the subsidiary/sfilliate pour jurisdictions. PRO.C.1.1.4.3.a Does the equity restriction apply to non-locally licensed professionals/firms? PRO.C.1.1.4.3.b Is it required that the majority of shareholders be locally licensed? Y/N PRO.C.1.1.4.3.b Is it required that the majority of shareholders be locally licensed? What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0) What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if for investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0, and in the capital firms and interesting firm to the words if for investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0, and the capital firms are allowed to a state-controlled firm.	C.1.1.4.3	incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
stake in a domestic entity? Stake in a domestic entity?	C.1.1.4.3.1	when a domestic entity is acquired?	Number		?			
professionals/firms? lawyer licensed in the host country to provide be domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed" means a professional seallowed to practice only international I licensed? PRO.C. 1.1.4.3.b Is it required that the majority of shareholders be locally licensed? Y/N ? Hereafter, a "locally licensed" lawyer means a lawyer licensed in the host country to provide be domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed" means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international I licensed means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international I licensed means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international I licensed means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international I licensed means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international I licensed means a professional licensed in the host country to provide be domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed in the host country to provide be domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed in the host country to provide be domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed in the host country to provide be domestic and international law."Not locally licensed in the host country to provide be domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed." C.1.1.4.4	C.1.1.4.3.2		Y/N		?			strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain
licensed? lawyer licensed in the host country to provide be domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed" means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international I C.1.1.4.4 What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	PRO.C.1.1.4.3.a		Y/N		?			lawyer licensed in the host country to provide both domestic and international law. "Not locally
controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0) foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled firm, we is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate of the capital in the capit	PRO.C.1.1.4.3.b		Y/N		?			lawyer licensed in the host country to provide both domestic and international law. "Not locally
C 1 1 4 5 Is solo foreign proprietorship allowed?	C.1.1.4.4		Number		?			foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate
IO. I. I. 4.0 IS SOID TOTAIGHT PROPRIETORSHIP AHOWEU? I/N	C.1.1.4.5	Is sole foreign proprietorship allowed?	Y/N		?			

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	2uc3tion	Allowei	treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	Guidennes
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
C.1.1.4.6	Is partnership with a foreigner allowed?	Y/N		?			
PRO.C.1.1.4.6.a	Is commercial association prohibited between fully integrated practitioners and other professionals?	Y/N		?			The expression "Commercial association" casts the net broadly to cover the different interpretations of this term in different jurisdictions, ranging from a limited cooperation of two legally separate entities to achieve a shared objective, to the joint establishment of an affiliate company without limitation in terms of duration or objectives. Can also be referred to restrictions on inter-professional or multidisciplinary cooperation. Entails a prohibition on commercial association with other professions (e.g. accountants), also named
PRO.C.1.1.4.6.b	Is commercial association prohibited between not fully integrated practitioners and fully integrated professionals?	Y/N		?			restrictions on inter-professional or multidisciplinary cooperation. The expression "Commercial association" casts the net broadly to cover the different interpretations of this term in different jurisdictions, ranging from a limited cooperation of two legally separate entities to achieve a shared objective, to the joint establishment of an affiliate company without limitation in terms of duration or objectives.
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to	Preferential treatment applied to	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/ suppliers	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
C 2 Quantit	tative limits						
C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C 2 Liconsii	ng/registration						
C.3.1	Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission,
BAN.C.3.2.a	In the licensing and authorization process, is each ATM considered as a separate branch?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.1	Is a limited or temporary licensing system available (e.g. for a specific contract)?	Y/N	?	?			This question covers cases where foreign law firms may be authorised temporary establishment to carry-out a specific project or to advice in some areas of legal services. The entry is "Yes" only where the regulation explicitly provides for such temporary licensing. A limited license generally allows foreign lawyers to provide advisory legal services in home-country law, international law and where qualified third-country law, as well as a right to appear in international commercial arbitration. The right to practice host-country law is generally excluded. Only if a limited or temporary license system exists for advice on host country law exists, indicate "yes".
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other	tick tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			

C.4 Operations

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?		Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of	Y/N	?	?		
C.4.3	operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)? Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?		
PRO.C.4.3.a	Is the use of foreign firm names allowed if used alongside that of a local partner?	Y/N		?		
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national - Majority must be nationals - At least one must be resident - Majority must be residents - At least one must be a locally-licensed professional - Majority must be locally-licensed professionals - None of the above	tick tick tick tick tick tick	? ? ? ?	? ? ? ? ?		
C.4.5	- Other Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select - Managers must be nationals - Managers must be residents - Manager must be locally-licensed professional - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick tick	? ?	? ? ?		
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required - Mininimum percentage required	tick tick	?	?		

20/04/2017

	- None of the above	tick	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
PRO.C.4.6.a	- Other Is the hiring of locally-licensed professionals as employees permitted?	tick Y/N	?	?			Hereafter, a "locally licensed" lawyer means a lawyer licensed in the host country to provide both domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed" means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international law.
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form of entry

D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work,		Even if only some foreign service suppliers
D. I. I			originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries
	practice or consult in the country?		
			are allowed, the answer should be yes.
			Questions on restrictions on the movement of
			natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
			across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
			estrictions may not be part of sector-specific
			egislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
			(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature
		l li	nsofar as it applies to the sector, information
			should be reported in this section accordingly.
			Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the
			emporary presence of foreign individuals for the
			ourpose of providing services directly to firms or
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			consumers of your jurisdiction or for intra-
			corporate movement/employment in foreign service
			providing firms established in your jurisdiction.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above - Other	tick tick		? ?			
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N		?			
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
D 2 Quantit	tative limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign						Questions on restrictions on the movement of
D.2.1	natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	natural persons in the sector for the following categories:						across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
							restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information
							should be reported in this section accordingly. If
							there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is
							determined by administrative procedure or an
							Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test
							for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer
							should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode
							3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the
							limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
							country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
							contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter
							the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
							or government agencies, including to fulfill
				_			contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
							multinational firm transferred from an office in one
		l		0			country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm
	local firm						in the host country.
1			ĺ		1		in the nost country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	eacstron	Allowei	treatment as	treatment	of law firm		Guidennes
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(1010/11111)	
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of						Questions on restrictions on the movement of
	foreign natural persons (including if implemented through						natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	licensing process)?						across all sectors covered by this survey. Such
	31,						restrictions may not be part of sector-specific
							legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature,
							insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly.
							should be reported in this section accordingly.
							Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the
							government applies to foreign suppliers to assess
							their economic contribution to a sector and the
							country as a whole. These criteria may include but
							are not limited to: the belief that the foreign
							supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs
							for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and
							other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
							other measures of the suppliers coontinue impact.
							Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are
							a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries.
							They attempt to gauge whether the labor market
							requires the particular skills of a foreign worker.
							The criteria may include but are not limited to:
							evidence that the employer made an attempt to
							recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in
							the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	1 3 9	lick		f			foreign-based service suppliers that enter the
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						country to supply services in the country to fulfill a
							contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter
				•			the country to sell services directly to firms, people,
							or government agencies, including to fulfill
							contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a
							multinational firm transferred from an office in one
							country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an
	a local firm						employer-employee relationship with a service firm
							in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	Quosilo	75176.	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	of law firm		Galasinios
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.3 Licer	nsing/registration/qualifications						
D.3.1	Is registration required to enter the market?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.2	Is a work permit required to supply this service in the domestic market?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3	Is a license required to supply a service in the domestic market (e.g. for a professional to practice)?	Y/N	?	?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed. Licence: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. Licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. The existence of any form of authorization, regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
D.3.3.1	Is a limited or temporary licensing system available (e.g. for a specific consultancy or contract)?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					
D.3.3.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Nationality or citizenship requirement - Prior or permanent residency requirement - Domicile requirement - Domicile requirement for license to practice as a fully integrated lawyer - Other licensing requirements	tick tick tick tick	? ? ? ?	? ? ? ?			
D.3.3.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a	Y/N		?			

20/04/2017

If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?

foreign licence?

D.3.3.6.1

Y/N

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.3.3.7	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.8	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
D.3.3.9	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.10	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
D.3.3.11	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
PRO.D.3.3.a	Do foreign natural persons have to take additional domestic education in order to work or practice in the country?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.b	How many years of training or work experience are required?	Number	?	?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c	Is there recognition of foreign education and training/work experience?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c.1	Do laws or regulations establish a process for recognising higher education degrees earned abroad?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c.2	Is it necessary for foreign natural persons to pass a professional exam in the host country?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
D.3.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration/qualifications relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4 Operat	ions						
D.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
PRO.D.4.4.a	Is membership in professional associations closed to foreigners?	Y/N		?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.5	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
D.4.5.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

	market certainers on the capping of certifice					
E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N				
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N				
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N				
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?			
	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	2	2			

E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?			Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or stateowned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders	tick		
	- International tenders	tick		
	- Never	tick		
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N	?	E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N	?	
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N	?	
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N		E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N		The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Allswei	treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	Guidennes
			compared to	applied to	01 1447 111111	regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
				countries		(Text/IIIK)	
			suppliers				
E 2 Comm	notition nation						
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N	1				
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie						
L.S. 1. 1	- Cross-subsidisation	tick					
	- Price-fixing	tick					
	- Dumping practices	tick					
		tick					
	- Product-tying practices						
F 2 1 2	- Other	tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are	Y/N					
	perceived to restrict competition?						
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors). We have used 'industry representatives' in a
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					we have used industry representatives in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E.4 Admi	nistrative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Proforontial	Commonts	Relevant	Guidelines
	Question	Aliswei	treatment as	treatment	of law firm		Guidennes
			compared to	applied to	Or law III III	regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(Text/IIIK)	
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N	зарупстз				International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore modify the substance of the standard, should be considered as the standard being "based on" or "similar to" the international standard. If domestic regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the national standards do not follow the international ones (i.t. that international standards are not adopted). If convergence with international standards is an objective but the convergence process is at an early stage then the it should also be considered that international standards are not followed. But regulations consistent with, but going above international standards should be considered as following international standards. Any clarifications should be indicated in the comments box.
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N					
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N					
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N					
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?			
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N					

<u>Legal services: representation services on domestic law</u>

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the					
	names of the applicable regulation or policy					
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N				
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N				
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N				
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N				

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?	
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N	?	any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number	?	

C.1.1.4.1.1	Question Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines A joint venture is a contractual business
C. 1. 1. 4. 1. 1	(JV)?	1710		·			undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
PRO.C.1.1.4.3.a	Does the equity restriction apply to non-locally licensed professionals/firms?	Y/N		?			Hereafter, a "locally licensed" lawyer means a lawyer licensed in the host country to provide both domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed" means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international law.
PRO.C.1.1.4.3.b	Is it required that the majority of shareholders be locally licensed?	Y/N		?			Hereafter, a "locally licensed" lawyer means a lawyer licensed in the host country to provide both domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed" means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international law.
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.5	Is sole foreign proprietorship allowed?	Y/N		?			

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to			regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
		27.721	suppliers				
C.1.1.4.6	Is partnership with a foreigner allowed?	Y/N		?			The commenciation
PRO.C.1.1.4.6.a	Is commercial association prohibited between fully integrated practitioners and other professionals?	Y/N		?			The expression "Commercial association" casts the net broadly to cover the different interpretations of this term in different jurisdictions, ranging from a limited cooperation of two legally separate entities to achieve a shared objective, to the joint establishment of an affiliate company without limitation in terms of duration or objectives. Can also be referred to restrictions on inter-professional or multidisciplinary cooperation. Entails a prohibition on commercial association with other professions (e.g. accountants), also named restrictions on inter-professional or multidisciplinary cooperation.
PRO.C.1.1.4.6.b	Is commercial association prohibited between not fully integrated practitioners and fully integrated professionals?	Y/N		?			The expression "Commercial association" casts the net broadly to cover the different interpretations of this term in different jurisdictions, ranging from a limited cooperation of two legally separate entities to achieve a shared objective, to the joint establishment of an affiliate company without limitation in terms of duration or objectives.
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.2 Quan C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C.3 Licen C.3.1	sing/registration Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.1	Is a limited or temporary licensing system available (e.g. for a specific contract)?	Y/N	?	?			This question covers cases where foreign law firms may be authorised temporary establishment to carry-out a specific project or to advice in some areas of legal services. The entry is "Yes" only where the regulation explicitly provides for such temporary licensing. A limited license generally allows foreign lawyers to provide advisory and/or representation legal services in home-country law, international law and where qualified third-country law, as well as a right to appear in international commercial arbitration. The right to practice host-country law is generally excluded. Only indicate "yes" if a limited or temporary license system exists for representation on host country law.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other	tick tick	? ?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			

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	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
C 4 Opera	tions						
C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?			
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?			

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
PRO.C.4.3.a	Is the use of foreign firm names allowed if used alongside that of a local partner?	Y/N		?			
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select - At least one must be national	tick	?	?			
	 Majority must be nationals At least one must be resident Majority must be residents 	tick tick tick	? ? ?	? ? ?			
	- At least one must be a locally-licensed professional - Majority must be locally-licensed professionals - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick	? ? ? ?	· ? ?			
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select - Managers must be nationals - Managers must be residents - Manager must be locally-licensed professional - None of the above	tick tick tick tick	? ? ? ?	? ? ? ?			
C.4.6	- Other Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required - Mininimum percentage required	tick tick	?	?			
PRO.C.4.6.a	- None of the above - Other Is the hiring of locally-licensed professionals as employees permitted?	tick Y/N	?	?			Hereafter, a "locally licensed" lawyer means a lawyer licensed in the host country to provide both domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed" means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international law.
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.
C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local suppliers.

20/04/2017

0.4.10	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N				service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?		Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?		

Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
		treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
		compared to	applied to		regulation/	
		national	certain		guidelines	
		services/	countries		(Text/link)	
		suppliers				

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

D.1 Form o	of entry				
D.1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work, practice or consult in the country?				Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating from in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes. Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the temporary presence of foreign individuals for the purpose of providing services directly to firms or consumers of your jurisdiction or for intracorporate movement/employment in foreign service providing firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
	- None of the above	tick		?	
	- Other	tick		?	
D.1.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign natural persons?	Y/N	?	?	

	Question	Answer	Difference in			Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm	law/	
			compared to			regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.1.2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. This question seeks to capture any requirement that these persons be resident in the country for a certain period of time (e.g. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) before being allowed to supply services in your jurisdiction (e.g. independent professionals and contractual service suppliers) or to work as an intra-corporate transferees or other types of employees of firms established in your jurisdiction.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	titative limits						
D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign natural persons in the sector for the following categories?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through licensing process)?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact. Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	tick		?		Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.

D.3.1	Is registration required to enter the market?	Y/N	?	?	
D.3.2	Is a work permit required to supply this service in the domestic market?		?	?	
D.3.3	Is a license required to supply a service in the domestic market (e.g. for a professional to practice)?	Y/N	?	?	If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed. Licence: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. Licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. The existence of any form of authorization, regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
D.3.3.1	Is a limited or temporary licensing system available (e.g. for a specific consultancy or contract)?	Y/N	?	?	This question covers cases where foreign lawyers may be authorised temporary entry to carry-out a specific project or to advice in some areas of legal services. The entry is "Yes" only where the regulation explicitly provides for such temporary licensing. A limited license generally allows foreign lawyers to provide advisory legal services in home-country law, international law and where qualified third-country law, as well as a right to appear in international commercial arbitration. The right to practice host-country law is generally excluded. Only if a limited or temporary license system exists for advice on host country law exists, indicate "yes".
D.3.3.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N			
D.3.3.3	What are the licensing requirements?				
	- Nationality or citizenship requirement	tick	?	?	
	- Prior or permanent residency requirement	tick	?	?	

	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to	Preferential treatment applied to	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/	Guidelines
			national services/	certain countries		guidelines (Text/link)	
	- Domicile requirement for license to practice as a fully	tick	suppliers	?			
	integrated lawyer - Other licensing requirements	tick	?	2			
D.3.3.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
D.3.3.6.1	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.7	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.8	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
D.3.3.9	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.10	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
D.3.3.11	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
PRO.D.3.3.a	Do foreign natural persons have to take additional domestic education in order to work or practice in the country?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.b	How many years of training or work experience are required?	Number	?	?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c	Is there recognition of foreign education and training/work experience?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c.1	Do laws or regulations establish a process for recognising higher education degrees earned abroad?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c.2	Is it necessary for foreign natural persons to pass a professional exam in the host country?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
D.3.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration/qualifications relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons? - Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		•			foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
PRO.D.4.4.a	Is membership in professional associations closed to foreigners?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.5	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
D.4.5.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

	market certained on the capping of certifice					
E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N				
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N				
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N				
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers (e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?	Y/N		?			
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			

E.2 Conditions on government procurement

E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases?			Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or state-owned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- Domestic tenders - International tenders	tick tick		
	- Never	tick		
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N	?	E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N	?	
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of competition in favour of local firms?	Y/N	?	
E.2.3	Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in government procurement?	Y/N		E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or selection of local suppliers in case of equality of offers.
E.2.4	Is commercial presence required for supply of services for government procurement?	Y/N		The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/	Guidelines
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			,	
			,		•		
	etition policy	\/ /NI	1	Ī			т т
E.3.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector?	Y/N					
E.3.1.1	If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie						
	- Cross-subsidisation	tick					
	- Price-fixing	tick					
	- Dumping practices	tick					
	 Product-tying practices 	tick					
	- Other	tick					
E.3.1.2	Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are	Y/N					
	perceived to restrict competition?						
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
E.4 Admir	nistrative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Guidelines
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?	Y/N				International/national standards refer to those of specific relevance for the sector considered. International standards have the objective of ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the fulillment of other policy objectives, such as interoperability of suppliers or even financial stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at the national level to cater for the specificities in a jurisdiction, provided they are within the range
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N				
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?		
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N				
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N				
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?		
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N				

Legal services: advice on foreign law

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
GEN	Is this sector covered by a specific policy or regulation in your country? Please choose one of the following and provide the						
	names of the applicable regulation or policy						
GEN.a	 This sector is primarily regulated by the following policy or regulation (name and date): (Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation) 	Y/N					
GEN.b	 This sector is primarily regulated by the country's overall Foreign Direct Investment law or other general laws (name and date): Please complete this section based on this policy/regulation 	Y/N					
GEN.c	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CAN provide services 	Y/N					
GEN.d	 No regulation or policy governs this sector; but in practice foreign service providers CANNOT provide services 	Y/N					
GEN.e	- Other: (Please explain your choice)	Y/N					

A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

A.1	Does a regulatory authority exist for the sector?	Y/N			
A.2	Is the regulatory authority independent from service supplier(s)?	Y/N			
A.3	Is the regulatory authority independent from the sector ministry?	Y/N			

B. CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY AND FRANCHISING CONDITIONS

B.1 Form of entry

B.1.1	Is cross-border supply of services in this sector allowed? (if	Y/N	?	Even if only some foreign services or foreign
	only one or few services are allowed, please reply "yes").			service suppliers originating in specific
				jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer
				should be Yes. Cross-border supply of services
				(Mode 1): this is analogous to trade in goods, and
				arises when a service crosses a national frontier
				(i.e. neither the supplier nor the consumer move).
				For example, it covers cases where a consumer in
				your jurisdiction purchases software or insurance
				from a provider located abroad. It would also
				include the purchase by a consumer in your
				jurisdiction of transport services - such as a train
				ride or flight - from a provider located abroad.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
B.1.1.1	If yes, can <u>all</u> services in this sector be supplied cross- border? If no, please indicate in the comments which services (from those in the definition of the sector provided) are not allowed.	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.2	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to demonstrate domestic unavailability of a service to be allowed to source it from abroad?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.3	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, are consumers required to use services of a resident intermediary (such as agents, brokers etc)?	Y/N		?			
B.1.1.4	If cross-border supply of services in this sector is allowed, is commercial presence required to provide cross-border services (e.g. directly from headquarters)?	Y/N		?			Commercial presence is required in order to provide cross-border services. This measure covers restrictions for cross-border provision of services (Mode 1) when services can only be supplied directly from headquarters or other affiliate abroad if there is a commercial presence in the host country. Commercial presence is understood here in a broad sense, ranging from an establishment set up in accordance with domestic law for the purposes of supplying a service or perform an economic activity that is capable of generating profits, regardless of the legal form (branch, limited liability company, S.A, etc) to 'lighter' forms of presence, such as a place/address for notifications, the existence of a local server, or a local representative.
B.1.1.4.1	If yes, are there exceptions to the commercial presence requirement if services are domestically unavailable?	Y/N		?			
B.1.2	Are there restrictions on franchising?	Y/N	?	?			
	sing/registration		•	_	·		
B.2.1	Is registration required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm		
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
B.2.2	Is a license or a permit required for foreign service suppliers to supply their services from abroad?	Y/N	suppliers	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
B.2.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			
B.3 Operatio	ns						
B.3.1	Are there any limitations imposed on the consumers purchasing/paying for services abroad on a cross-border basis? (e.g. through electronic means, limits on payments by credit cards)	Y/N		?			
B.3.2	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.

B.3.3	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
B.3.3.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
B.3.4	Are foreign service providers supplying on a cross-border basis required to give financial guarantees?	Y/N		?			
B.3.5	Are foreign service suppliers supplying on a cross-border basis required to contract liability insurance before starting operations?	Y/N		?			
B.3.6	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign services or service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your services or suppliers?

C. COMMERCIAL PRESENCE CONDITIONS

C.1 Form of entry

C.1.1	Is establishment of foreign service suppliers allowed?	Y/N	?		Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating in specific jurisdictions/countries are allowed, the answer should be yes.
C.1.1.1	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service required before allowing foreign commercial presence?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.2	Are there restrictions on establishing or operating representative offices?	Y/N	?		
C.1.1.3	Are foreigners allowed to establish a branch as the primary form of commercial presence?	Y/N	?		

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4	Are foreigners allowed to establish a new locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			any type of investment in a new locally incorporated company is covered by the question (not only cases of control)
C.1.1.4.1	If the establishment of a new locally incorporated company is allowed, what is the maximum foreign ownership that is allowed?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.1.1	Are foreign entities required to establish a joint venture (JV)?	Y/N		?			A joint venture is a contractual business undertaking between two or more parties. This question focuses on incorporated joint ventures (in fact the question seeks to identify if joint ventures are a requirement, as a follow-up to the question on the establishment of a locally incorporated company; then we ask the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a joint venture)
C.1.1.4.1.1.1	If JV is required, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed (%)?	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.2	Are there restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3	Is foreign investment allowed in an existing locally incorporated company?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.3.1	If yes, what is the maximum foreign ownership allowed when a domestic entity is acquired? (%)	Number		?			
C.1.1.4.3.2	If yes, are foreigners allowed to acquire a controlling stake in a domestic entity?	Y/N		?			A controlling stake or share is one that allows the foreign investor/service supplier to decide on strategic issues and/or give the general direction to the subsidiary/affiliate established in your jurisdiction. In many jurisdictions/sectors this "automatically" occurs by owning more than 50% of the capital of the subsidiary/affiliate. However in some jurisdictions/sectors this can occur while owning less than 50% of the capital. If the latter is the case, please use the comments box to explain how this takes place in your jurisdiction.
PRO.C.1.1.4.3.a	Does the equity restriction apply to non-locally licensed professionals/firms?	Y/N		?			Hereafter, a "locally licensed" lawyer means a lawyer licensed in the host country to provide both domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed" means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international law.
PRO.C.1.1.4.3.b	Is it required that the majority of shareholders be locally licensed?	Y/N		?			Hereafter, a "locally licensed" lawyer means a lawyer licensed in the host country to provide both domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed" means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international law.

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.1.1.4.4	What is the maximum foreign ownership allowed in a state-controlled firm? (if not allowed simply indicate 0)	Number		?			What we want to capture here is the level of foreign ownership of capital/shares allowed in a state-controlled enterprise, in other words if foreign investors can invest in a state-controlled firm, was is maximum allowed. If not allowed, simply indicate 0
C.1.1.4.5	Is sole foreign proprietorship allowed?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.6	Is partnership with a foreigner allowed?	Y/N		?			
PRO.C.1.1.4.6.a	Is commercial association prohibited between fully integrated practitioners and other professionals?	Y/N		?			The expression "Commercial association" casts the net broadly to cover the different interpretations of this term in different jurisdictions, ranging from a limited cooperation of two legally separate entities to achieve a shared objective, to the joint establishment of an affiliate company without limitation in terms of duration or objectives. Can also be referred to restrictions on inter-professional or multidisciplinary cooperation. Entails a prohibition on commercial association with other professions (e.g. accountants), also named restrictions on inter-professional or multidisciplinary cooperation.
PRO.C.1.1.4.6.b	Is commercial association prohibited between not fully integrated practitioners and fully integrated professionals?	Y/N		?			The expression "Commercial association" casts the net broadly to cover the different interpretations of this term in different jurisdictions, ranging from a limited cooperation of two legally separate entities to achieve a shared objective, to the joint establishment of an affiliate company without limitation in terms of duration or objectives.
C.1.1.4.7	Are there restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors?	Y/N		?			
C.1.1.4.8	What is the maximum foreign ownership in local investment companies (%)?	Number		?			Countries that have foreign equity limits often distinguish between direct and indirect ownership. The purpose of this question is to capture cases where direct ownership is restricted, but non-residents are allowed to invest in local services firms (e.g. a local telecommunication company or a local bank) through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign equity limits in such investment companies should be recorded.
C.1.1.4.9	Are there other restrictions on the legal form of entry?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
C.2 Quan C.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of suppliers or firms?	Y/N	?	?			If there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monopoly or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number is determined by administrative procedure or an Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Test for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answer should be "yes". Also note that in the case of mode 3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by the limitation on the number of licences.
C.2.1.1	Is an ENT applied to determine the number of suppliers (including if implemented through licensing process)?	Y/N	?	?			Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
C.2.1.2	If there are quantitative limits, are all or some of the services in this sector subject to a statutory monopoly or exclusively reserved for a specific service supplier (including government-owned)?	Y/N					
C.3 Licen C.3.1	sing/registration Is registration required to establish a commercial presence?	Y/N	?	?			

	Question	Answer	treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to national services/ suppliers	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
C.3.2	Is a license or a permit required to supply a service/establish a commercial presence in the domestic market (e.g. establish a company, operating concessions)?	Y/N	?	?			Licence and permit: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. The terms license and permit are often used interchangeably, but generally, a permit describes a lighter and more temporary form of permission, while licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. For example, if a homeowner seeks to make structural additions to her property, she may have to apply for permits from local land-use and Zoning boards. These permits expire on a certain date or when the work is finished. By contrast, the contractor who completes the work will likely hold a local license that allows her to operate her business for a certain number of years. The existence of any form of authorization , regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
C.3.2.1	Is a limited or temporary licensing system available (e.g. for a specific contract)?	Y/N	?	?			This question covers cases where foreign law firms may be authorised temporary establishment to carry-out a specific project or to advice in some areas of legal services. The entry is "Yes" only where the regulation explicitly provides for such temporary licensing. A limited license generally allows foreign lawyers to provide advisory legal services in home-country law, international law and where qualified third-country law, as well as a right to appear in international commercial arbitration. The right to practice host-country law is generally excluded.
C.3.2.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					Business Plan, Minimum capital requirement, Residency requirement for board of directors and/or senior management
C.3.2.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Minimum capital requirement - Other licensing requirements - Other	tick tick	?	?			
C.3.2.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
C.3.2.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			

20/04/2017

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries		Guidelines
C.3.2.7	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?		
C.3.2.8	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?		
C.3.2.9	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N		?		Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
C.3.2.10	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?		
C.3.2.11	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N				
C.3.2.12	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N				
C.3.3	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration relating to market entry?	Y/N		?	_	

C.4 Operations

C.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service (i.e. than can be provided through commercial presence)?	Y/N	?	?	Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were se with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If it any way the regulation for a specific mode exclude part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
C.4.2	Is there any limitation/restriction on the expansion of operations (e.g. offices, outlets, sub-branches)?	Y/N	?	?	
C.4.3	Is the use of foreign firm names prohibited?	Y/N		?	
PRO.C.4.3.a	Is the use of foreign firm names allowed if used alongside that of a local partner?	Y/N		?	
C.4.4	Are there any of the following requirements for members of board of directors? Please select				

	- At least one must be national - Majority must be nationals - At least one must be resident - Majority must be residents - At least one must be a locally-licensed professional - Majority must be locally-licensed professionals	tick tick tick tick tick tick	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?	treatment applied to certain countries ? ? ? ? ? ? ?	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	- None of the above - Other	tick	?	?			
C.4.5	Are there any of the following requirements for managers? Please select - Managers must be nationals - Managers must be residents - Manager must be locally-licensed professional - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick tick	? ?	? ? ?			
C.4.6	Is a minimum number or share of national employees required? Please select - Minimum number required - Mininimum percentage required - None of the above - Other	tick tick tick	? ?	? ? ?			
PRO.C.4.6.a	Is the hiring of locally-licensed professionals as employees permitted?	Y/N	?	?			Hereafter, a "locally licensed" lawyer means a lawyer licensed in the host country to provide both domestic and international law. "Not locally licensed" means a professional licensed or otherwise allowed to practice only international law.
C.4.7	Are foreign suppliers subject to transfer of technology or knowledge obligations?	Y/N		?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on foreign service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to transfer technology or knowledge to local partners or the government.
C.4.7.1	Are foreign suppliers subject to training (of local staff) requirements?	Y/N		?			
C.4.8	Are suppliers subject to export performance requirements?	Y/N	?	?			This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector to export a certain level of their services production.

C.4.9	Is the production of services subject to local content requirements?	Answer Y/N	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	This question seeks to capture any requirement imposed on service suppliers in this sector (or through general policy/regulation) to source (some) inputs locally or to give preferences to local
							suppliers. A local content requirement would cover cases where companies (e.g. road freight firms) established in your jurisdiction are required to source some of their inputs locally (e.g. locally manufactured trucks or petrol, subcontracting to local companies, use of local transport auxiliary services).
C.4.10	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
C.4.11	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
C.4.11.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			

Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
		treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
		compared to	applied to		regulation/	
		national	certain		guidelines	
		services/	countries		(Text/link)	
		suppliers				

D. PRESENCE OF NATURAL PERSONS CONDITIONS

1.1	Can the following categories of foreign natural persons work, practice or consult in the country?				Even if only some foreign service suppliers originating from in specific jurisdictions/count are allowed, the answer should be yes. Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency rea across all sectors covered by this survey. Suc restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regula (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general n insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reported in this section accordingly. Presence of natural persons (Mode 4): the
					temporary presence of foreign individuals for purpose of providing services directly to firms consumers of your jurisdiction or for intracorporate movement/employment in foreign sproviding firms established in your jurisdiction
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employed for eign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to full contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?	Independent professionals: individuals that er the country to sell services directly to firms, p or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office i country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into employer-employee relationship with a service in the host country.
	- None of the above - Other	tick		?	
.2	Is demonstration of domestic unavailability of a service	Y/N	?	?	
2 -	required before allowing foreign natural persons?			1	Quartiana an mantriatiana an the management
2.a	Is there a residency requirement for those categories of foreign natural persons?				Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reacross all sectors covered by this survey. Sur restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regul (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general

Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
		treatment as	treatment	of law firm	law/	
		compared to	applied to		regulation/	
		national	certain		guidelines	
		services/	countries		(Text/link)	
		suppliers				
- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

D.2 Quantitative limits

D.2.1	Are there quantitative limit(s) on the total number of foreign			Questions on restrictions on the movement of	
	natural persons in the sector for the following categories?			natural persons are raised for consistency reason	วทร
	gg.			across all sectors covered by this survey. Such	
				restrictions may not be part of sector-specific	
				legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation	on
				(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nat	ure,
				insofar as it applies to the sector, information	
				should be reporded in this section accordingly.	
				there is a strict quantitative limitation, a monop	_
				or exclusive service suppliers, or if the number	is
				determined by administrative procedure or an	
				Economic Needs Test (ENT), or Labor Market Te	
				for natural persons (Mode 4), i.e. LMT the answ	
				should be "yes". Also note that in the case of m	
				3, the number of suppliers can be restricted by	tne
				limitation on the number of licences.	
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick	?	Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employee	s of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)			foreign-based service suppliers that enter the	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			country to supply services in the country to fulfi	ill a
				contract in that country.	
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick	?	Independent professionals: individuals that enter	er
				the country to sell services directly to firms, ped	ople,
				or government agencies, including to fulfill	
				contracts.	
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick	?	Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a	
				multinational firm transferred from an office in o	one
				country to an office in another country.	
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a	tick	?	Foreign employees: individuals that enter into a	ın
	local firm			employer-employee relationship with a service f	irm
				in the host country.	

	Question	Answer					Guidelines
			treatment as	treatment	of law firm		
			compared to national	applied to certain		regulation/ guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(Text/IIIK)	
D.2.2	Is an ENT or LMT applied to determine the number of foreign natural persons (including if implemented through						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons
	licensing process)?						across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation
							(e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
							Economic Needs Tests (ENTs): A set of criteria the government applies to foreign suppliers to assess their economic contribution to a sector and the
							country as a whole. These criteria may include but are not limited to: the belief that the foreign
							supplier will directly create domestic income or jobs for citizens, the assurance that the supplier will transfer technology or knowledge to citizens, and other measures of the suppliers' economic impact.
							Labor Market Tests (LMTs): Labor market tests are a sub-field of the ENTs specified in many countries. They attempt to gauge whether the labor market
							requires the particular skills of a foreign worker. The criteria may include but are not limited to: evidence that the employer made an attempt to
							recruit citizens before offering the job to the foreign worker and the existence of a worker shortage in the area of the job offer.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of
	contractual services suppliers (CSS)						foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.2.3	Is there a limit on the total number or share of foreigners employed per company supplying those services (covering ICTs and other foreign employees of companies established in the country, whether locally- or foreign-controlled)?	Y/N	?	?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly.
D.3 Licen	sing/registration/qualifications						
D.3.1	Is registration required to enter the market?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.2	Is a work permit required to supply this service in the domestic market?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3	Is a license required to supply a service in the domestic market (e.g. for a professional to practice)?	Y/N	?	?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed. Licence: this question seeks to capture any obligation to obtain permission from a competent authority to supply a service, the absence of which would constitute an illegal act. Licenses are of a more permanent nature and are granted after fulfilling specific criteria directed at demonstrating competence in the area or service concerned. The existence of any form of authorization, regardless of the actual terminology used in your country, should be reported as answer to these questions.
D.3.3.1	Is a limited or temporary licensing system available (e.g. for a specific consultancy or contract)?	Y/N	?	?			This question covers cases where foreign lawyers may be authorised temporary entry to carry-out a specific project or to advice in some areas of legal services. The entry is "Yes" only where the regulation explicitly provides for such temporary licensing. A limited license generally allows foreign lawyers to provide advisory legal services in homecountry law, international law and where qualified third-country law, as well as a right to appear in international commercial arbitration. The right to practice host-country law is generally excluded.
D.3.3.2	Are the criteria that a supplier must fulfill to obtain a license publicly available?	Y/N					
D.3.3.3	What are the licensing requirements? - Nationality or citizenship requirement - Prior or permanent residency requirement - Domicile requirement	tick tick tick	? ? ?	? ? ?			

20/04/2017 458

	Question	Answer	treatment as	Preferential treatment	Comments of law firm		Guidelines
			compared to national services/	applied to certain countries		regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	
			suppliers			,	
	- Domicile requirement for license to practice as a fully integrated lawyer	tick	?	?			
	- Other licensing requirements	tick	?	?			
D.3.3.4	Is the licence allocation method/system mandated or described in any law or policy?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.5	If a licence is needed, is it given automatically if publicly available criteria are fulfilled?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.6	If a licence is needed, is there automatic recognition of a foreign licence?	Y/N		?			
D.3.3.6.1	If a licence is needed, is there a fee to be paid?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.7	If a licence is needed are there restrictions related to the duration and renewal of licences?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.8	Is there a single window for submission of applications?	Y/N	?	?			Single window is understood as a centralized place/website where the complete licence application can be filed, irrespective of the number of agencies involved in the licensing process.
D.3.3.9	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time?	Y/N	?	?			
D.3.3.10	Is the authority that issues the license or authorization obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?	Y/N					
D.3.3.11	Is there monitoring of compliance with license requirements during the license term?	Y/N					
PRO.D.3.3.a	Do foreign natural persons have to take additional domestic education in order to work or practice in the country?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.b	How many years of training or work experience are required?	Number	?	?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c	Is there recognition of foreign education and training/work experience?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c.1	Do laws or regulations establish a process for recognising higher education degrees earned abroad?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
PRO.D.3.3.c.2	Is it necessary for foreign natural persons to pass a professional exam in the host country?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.
D.3.4	Are there other conditions on licensing/permits/registration/qualifications relating to market entry?	Y/N		?			If yes, please describe for each category of person which are allowed.

Question		Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.1	Are there limits imposed on the scope of the service?	Y/N	?	?			Note: the scope of the service is understood as involving all the activities covered in the definition of the sector. If yes please indicate what is not covered. At the top of each questionnaire in the web based forms, in the instructions that were sent with the invitation to participate in the survey (together with token), as well as the discussion forum we provide the definition of the sector. If in any way the regulation for a specific mode excludes part of things covered under this definition, or the way those services are provided, then that would entail a "limit on the scope of the service". See in addition the guideline provided in questionnaires. Please, bear in mind that this question seeks to capture cases where certain services/products the supplier is not allowed to provide or the supplier is limited in the way he/she can provide the service (technology, types of vessels, etc.) - whether the LICENCE is necessary or not.
D.4.2	What is the duration of stay initially allowed for the following categories of foreign natural persons? - Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT) Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country. Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm	law/	
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers				
D.4.3	Is there a minimum wage/salary or wage parity requirement for the following categories of foreign natural persons?						Questions on restrictions on the movement of natural persons are raised for consistency reasons across all sectors covered by this survey. Such restrictions may not be part of sector-specific legislation/regulation. However, even if regulation (e.g. immigration legislation) is of a general nature, insofar as it applies to the sector, information should be reporded in this section accordingly. This question seeks to identify cases where foreigners are imposed minimum wages or wage parity requirements (whether these apply also to nationals or not). If so, the answer should be 'yes'.
	- Employees of foreign-based service suppliers or contractual services suppliers (CSS)	tick		?			Contractual services suppliers (CSS): employees of foreign-based service suppliers that enter the country to supply services in the country to fulfill a contract in that country.
	- Independent professionals (IP)	tick		?			Independent professionals: individuals that enter the country to sell services directly to firms, people, or government agencies, including to fulfill contracts.
	- Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICT)	tick		?			Intra-corporate transferees: an employee of a multinational firm transferred from an office in one country to an office in another country.
	- Other foreign natural persons to work as employees of a local firm	tick		?			Foreign employees: individuals that enter into an employer-employee relationship with a service firm in the host country.
D.4.4	Is there a reciprocity requirement (unrelated to mutual recognition)?	Y/N					In other words, are conditions applicable to foreign service suppliers in your jurisdiction contingent upon the same treatment granted by the foreign jurisdiction to your suppliers?
PRO.D.4.4.a	Is membership in professional associations closed to foreigners?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers		Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
D.4.5	Are foreign suppliers treated differently regarding taxation or subsidies? If yes, explain	Y/N		?			Discriminatory tax treatment relates to higher direct or indirect taxes charged to foreign providers of the services under consideration. Subsidies refer to government support granted only or more favorably to domestic firms. They are typically in the form of: (i) grants, (ii) loans at preferential rates, (iii) direct and indirect tax incentives, and (iv) provisions of goods or services by the government at prices below market levels. Withholding taxes should not be considered unless above the applicable tax rate. Note that in the forms we ask the questions separately for those measures that discriminate against suppliers supplying their services from abroad (e.g. crossborder or through the movement of independent professionals or contractual service suppliers), and those foreign suppliers established in the domestic market (e.g. commercial presence, or independent professionals who may be staying for long periods of time).
D.4.5.1	Are foreign suppliers treated less favourably regarding eligibility to subsidies?	Y/N		?			
D.4.6	Are there other restrictions on the movement of natural persons supplying services?	Y/N					

E. OTHER MEASURES AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF SERVICES

E.1 Other market conditions on the supply of services

	market certained on the capping of certifice					
E.1.1	Is the approval by the regulatory authority required for new products or services?	Y/N				
E.1.2	Are there legal provisions or regulatory requirements that impose conditions on the setting of prices, fees or rates? If yes, explain	Y/N				
E.1.2.1	Is approval by the regulatory authority required for setting new rates or fees?	Y/N				
E.1.2.2	Are there recommended minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.2.3	Are there mandatory minimum and/or maximum prices?	Y/N				
E.1.4	Is advertising prohibited or otherwise subject to restrictions?	Y/N	?	?		

E.2.3 is more geared to price preferences or

in the host country (i.e. in your jurisdiction).

offers.

selection of local suppliers in case of equality of

The term "commercial presence" in this question refers to the presence of a foreign service supplier

	Question		Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
E.1.5	Are there universal service obligations?	Y/N	?	?			A universal service obligation would refer to cases where there are obligations (whether profitable or non-profitable) to ensure a certain level of access to services to serve the population as a whole or specific parts of the population (e.g. serve rural areas, ensure that certain vulnerable parts of the population have access to some services). These are often found for infrastructure services, but are not necessarily limited to those. Often these (universal) services obligations are a pre-condition to be able to supply other types of services in the same sector.
E.1.9	Are there subsidies or incentives for the sector?	Y/N	?	?			
E.1.10	Are there limitations on cross-border transfers by customers	Y/N		?			
	(e.g. for services payments or for depositing money abroad)?						
E.1.11	Are there other forms of restrictions affecting operations?	Y/N	?	?			
E.2 Cond	litions on government procurement						
E.2.1	Is there any threshold above which tender is mandated in the following cases? - Domestic tenders	tick					Question E.2.1 asks about the threshold above which public tenders are mandated in cases of domestic and international projects. It refers to the treatment accorded whether suppliers are national or foreign, or whether they are privately or state-owned suppliers. The term "threshold" in this case refers to the value of the contract. It asks for separate responses for domestic and international projects.
	- International tenders	tick					
	- Never	tick					
E.2.2	Are there limitations on or discrimination against foreign participation in public procurement?	Y/N		?			E.2.2 is geared towards access barriers or broader discrimination.
E.2.2.1	If yes, are these limitations explicitly stated in law or regulation?	Y/N		?			
E.2.2.2	Does the procurement process affect conditions of	Y/N		?			

Y/N

Y/N

20/04/2017 463

competition in favour of local firms?

government procurement?

government procurement?

Are there any preferences granted to national suppliers in

Is commercial presence required for supply of services for

E.2.3

E.2.4

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	Preferential treatment applied to certain countries	Comments of law firm	Relevant law/ regulation/ guidelines (Text/link)	Guidelines
	petition policy		_				
E.3.1 E.3.1.1	Does competition policy apply to activities in this sector? If yes, are some of the following practices subject to penaltie	Y/N					
2.3.1.1	Cross-subsidisationPrice-fixingDumping practices	tick tick tick					
	- Product-tying practices	tick					
E.3.1.2	 Other Do foreign firms have redress when business practices are perceived to restrict competition? 	tick Y/N					
E.3.1.3	Is product bundling/tying regulated?	Y/N					
E.3.2	Are proposed M&A assessed from a competition perspective?	Y/N					
E.3.5.2	Can the Government overrule decisions by the regulator?	Y/N					
E.3.6	Is a dispute resolution mechanism available?	Y/N					
E.3.7	Are there other barriers to competition?	Y/N					
E.3.7.a	Is there a least one dominant firm in the market segment considered?	Y/N					A dominant supplier is a supplier that by its size, share of the market or other particular feature, may dictate or decisively influence the terms of market transactions, e.g. prices to be charged for the supply of services. In general you may consider in the context of this questionnaire that a dominant firm is meant to be a firm which is one of the largest 10 companies in the sector in your jurisdiction, except for insurance or commercial banking where such a firm could be part of the 5 major players (more information is provided in the threads for these 2 sectors).
E.3.8	Are industry representatives involved in setting entry and pricing regulations?	Y/N					We have used 'industry representatives' in a generic way to make reference to entities (or persons) representing the position of private sector suppliers and practitioners, e.g. industry associations, professional bodies, or even chambers of commerce.
F 4 Admi	nistrative procedures and regulatory transparency						
E.4.1	Are there procedures that give suppliers prior notice of and allow them to comment on proposed regulatory changes?	Y/N	?	?			
E.4.1.a	Are public comments procedures open to interested persons, including foreign suppliers?	Y/N		?			

	Question	Answer	Difference in	Preferential	Comments	Relevant	Guidelines
			treatment as		of law firm		
			compared to	applied to		regulation/	
			national	certain		guidelines	
			services/	countries		(Text/link)	
			suppliers			(Toku iiii)	
E.4.2	Is there a formal requirement to consider international	Y/N					International/national standards refer to those of
	standards/rules before setting new domestic standards?						specific relevance for the sector considered.
	g g						International standards have the objective of
							ensuring the quality of the service, as well as the
							fulillment of other policy objectives, such as
							interoperability of suppliers or even financial
							stability. Modifications/adaptations introduced at
							the national level to cater for the specificities in a
							jurisdiction, provided they are within the range
							foreseen in the standard itself and do not therefore
							modify the substance of the standard, should be
							considered as the standard being "based on" or
							"similar to" the international standard. If domestic
							regulation do not follow the international standard in any way, then it should be considered that the
							national standards do not follow the international
							ones (i.t. that international standards are not
							adopted). If convergence with international
							standards is an objective but the convergence
							process is at an early stage then the it should also
							be considered that international standards are not
							followed. But regulations consistent with, but going
							above international standards should be considered
							as following international standards. Any
							clarifications should be indicated in the comments
							box.

	Question	Answer	Difference in treatment as compared to national services/ suppliers	treatment		Guidelines
E.4.3	Do national standards deviate from international standards?	Y/N				
E.4.4	Do service suppliers have the right to appeal regulatory decisions?	Y/N	?	?		
E.4.5	Are appeal procedures publicly available?	Y/N				
E.4.6	Is there an independent authority to which an appeal could be launched?	Y/N				
E.4.7	Are there other conditions related to administrative procedures applying to foreign service providers?	Y/N		?		
E.4.8	Are there other restrictions on regulatory transparency?	Y/N				