

other financial service (excluding insurance)”, but not
intermediation as described in that subparagraph.

Annex 12.15 – Authorities Responsible for Financial Services

The authority of each Party responsible for financial services is:

- for Canada, the Department of Finance of Canada; and
- for Panama, the Ministry of Trade and Industry in consultation
with the Superintendency of Banks, the Superintendency of
Insurance and Reinsurance, and the National Securities
Commission;

or their respective successors.

Text of the Canada–Panama Free trade agreement – Chapter thirteen: Temporary entry for business persons

Article 13.01: Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter:

business person means a national of a Party engaged in trading goods,
providing services or conducting investment activities;

其他金融服务（不包括保险）”，但不包括该款所述的中间业务。

附件12.15 – 金融服务负责机构

各缔约方负责金融服务的权限机构如下：

- 加拿大为加拿大财政部；巴拿马为贸易和工业部，并与银行监管局、保
险和再保险监管局及国家证券委员会协商；
-

或其各自继任机构。

加拿大-巴拿马自由贸易协议文本 – 第十三章：商 务人士临时入境

第13.01条：定义

就本章而言：

商务人士 指从事贸易商品、提供服务或进行投资活动的缔约方国民；

executive means a business person within an organization who:

- *primarily directs the management of the organization or a major component or function of the organization;*
- *establishes the goals and policies of the organization, or of a component or function of the organization; and*
- *exercises wide latitude in decision-making and receives only general supervision or direction from higher-level executives, the board of directors or stockholders of the business organization;*

management trainee on professional development means an employee with a post -secondary degree who is on a temporary work assignment intended to broaden that employee's knowledge of and experience in a company in preparation for a senior leadership position within the company;

manager means a business person within an organization who:

- *primarily directs the organization or a department or sub -division of the organization;*
- *supervises and controls the work of other supervisory, professional or managerial employees;*

高管 指组织中符合以下条件的商务人士:

- 主要负责组织或其重要组成部分或职能的管理; 制定组织或其组成部分或职能的目标和政策; 在决策中享有广泛自主权, 仅接受商业组织的高管、董事会或股东的一般监督或指导;
-
-

职业发展管理培训生 指拥有高等教育学历的员工, 通过临时工作安排拓宽其对公司业务的理解和经验, 为担任公司内高级领导职位做准备;

经理 指组织内具备以下职责的商务人士:

- 主要负责指导组织或组织内的一个部门或分支机构; 监督和控制其他监督、专业或管理人员的工作;
-

- *has the authority to hire and fire or take other personnel actions (such as promotion or leave authorization); and*

- *exercises discretionary authority over day -to -day operations;*

persons engaged in a specialty occupation means nationals of a Party engaged in a specialty occupation requiring:

- *the theoretical and practical application of a body of specialized knowledge and any appropriate certification/license to practice; and*

- *a post -secondary degree in a specialty requiring four or more years of study as a minimum for entry into the occupation; those minimum requirements for entry are defined:*

- *for Canada, in the National Occupation Classification, and*
- *for Panama, in the domestic law regulating each profession;*

specialist means an employee possessing specialized knowledge of the company's products or services and their application in international markets, or an advanced level of expertise or knowledge of the company's processes and procedures;

specialty occupation means, for Canada, an occupation that falls within the National Occupation Classification levels O or A; and

- 拥有雇佣和解雇或采取其他人事行动（如晋升或休假批准）的权限；以及

•对日常运营行使自由裁量权；**从事专业职业的人员**指缔约方国民从事需具备以下条件的专业职业：

- 专业知识的理论与实践应用及执业所需的任何适当认证/许可证；以及

- 该专业需接受四年或更长时间高等教育的学位作为入职最低要求；这些最低入职要求定义为：

- 对加拿大而言，依据《国家职业分类》；对巴拿马而言，依据规范各行业的国内法；
-

专家指具备公司产品或服务及其在国际市场中应用的专业知识，或对公司流程和程序拥有高级专业知识或知识的员工；

专业职业指，对加拿大而言，属于国家职业分类O级或A级的职业；以及

temporary entry means entry into one Party's territory by a business person of the other Party without the intent to establish permanent residence.

Article 13.02: General Principles

Further to Article 13.03 (General Obligations), this Chapter reflects the preferential trading relationship between the Parties, the desirability of facilitating temporary entry on a reciprocal basis and of establishing transparent criteria and procedures for temporary entry in accordance with Annex 13.03, and the need to ensure border security and to protect the domestic labour force and permanent employment in their respective territories.

Article 13.03: General Obligations

Each Party shall apply its respective measures relating to the provisions of this Chapter in accordance with Article 13.02, including expeditiously applying those measures so as to avoid unduly impairing or delaying trade in goods or services or investment activities under this Agreement.

Article 13.04: Grant of Temporary Entry

临时入境指一方的商务人士进入另一方领土，且无建立永久居留的意图。

第13.02条：一般原则

在第13.03条（一般义务）的基础上，本章体现了缔约方之间的优惠贸易关系、在互惠基础上便利临时入境的意愿、以及根据附件13.03建立透明标准和程序以规范临时入境的需求，同时确保边境安全并保护各自领土内的国内劳动力及永久就业。

第13.03条：一般义务

每一方应根据第13.02条适用其与本章规定相关的措施，包括迅速适用这些措施，以避免对本协议下的商品或服务贸易或投资活动造成不当损害或延误。

第13.04条：临时入境许可

1. A Party shall grant temporary entry to a business person who complies with existing immigration measures applicable to temporary entry under this Chapter, including Annex 13.04.
2. A Party may refuse to issue a work permit or authorization to a business person where the temporary entry of that person might adversely affect:
 - a. the settlement of any existing labour dispute at the place or intended place of employment; or
 - b. the employment of any person who is involved in that dispute.
3. Each Party shall limit its respective fees for processing applications for temporary entry of a business person to the approximate cost of services rendered.

Article 13.05: Provision of Information

1. Further to Article 20.03 (Transparency - Notification and Provision of Information), and recognizing the importance to the Parties of transparency of temporary entry information, each Party shall make available, through electronic or other means, information on its measures relating to this Chapter.

1. 缔约方应准予符合本章（包括附件13.04）中适用于临时入境的现行移民措施的商务人士临时入境。
2. 若商务人士的临时入境可能对以下方面产生不利影响，缔约方可拒绝向其签发工作许可或授权：
 - a. 工作地点或预期工作地点现有劳资纠纷的解决；或
 - b. 涉及该纠纷人员的雇佣。
3. 每一方应将商务人士临时入境申请的处理费用限制在提供服务所需近似成本范围内。

第13.05条：信息提供

1. 根据第20.03条（透明度-通知和信息提供）的规定，并认识到临时入境信息透明度对缔约方的重要性，每一方应通过电子或其他方式提供与本章相关的措施信息。

2. Each Party shall, subject to its domestic law regarding protection of private information:

- a. collect and maintain statistical data respecting the granting of temporary entry under this Chapter to business persons of the other Party who have been issued a work permit or authorization; and
- b. on request of the other Party, make available the information referred to in subparagraph (a).

Article 13.06: Contact Points

1. The Parties establish the following Contact Points:

a. in the case of Canada:

- Director
Temporary Resident Policy and Program
Development Division
Immigration Branch
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

b. in the case of Panama:

2. 每一方应根据其关于保护私人信息的国内法:

- a. 收集并维护关于本章项下向已获得工作许可或授权的另一方商务人士授予临时入境的统计数据; 以及
- b. 应另一方请求, 提供(a)项所述信息。

第13.06条: 联络点

1. 缔约方设立以下联络点:

a. 就加拿大而言:

- 加拿大公民及移民部移民事务局临时居民政策与项目开发处处长

b. 就巴拿马而言:

- Director
National Immigration Service
- Director
National Directorate of Employment, Ministry of
Labour and Labour Development

or the occupants of any successor position notified to the other
Party through the Coordinators.

2. The Contact Points shall meet as necessary to exchange
information as described in Article 13.05 and to consider
matters pertaining to this Chapter, such as:

- a. the implementation and administration of this Chapter;
- b. the development and adoption of common criteria,
definitions and interpretations for the implementation of
this Chapter;
- c. the development of measures to further facilitate
temporary entry of business persons on a reciprocal basis;
and
- d. proposed modifications to this Chapter.

- 国家移民局局长 国家就业局局长，劳动与劳工发展部
-

或任何继任职位的人员，其信息已通过协调员通知另一方。

2. 联络点应视需要会晤，以交换第1.3.05条所述信息，并审议与本章相关的事
项，例如：

- a. 本章的实施与管理； b. 制定和采用实施本章的共同标准、定义和解释；
- c. 制定措施以在互惠基础上进一步便利商务人士的临时入境； 及
- d. 提议的修改本章。

3. *The Contact Points shall meet within three years of the entry into force of this Agreement to consider further liberalization to enhance the temporary entry of business persons.*

Article 13.07: Dispute Settlement

1. *A Party may not initiate proceedings under Chapter Twenty -Two (Dispute Settlement) regarding a refusal to grant temporary entry under this Chapter unless:*
 - a. *the matter involves a pattern of practice; and*
 - b. *the business person who has been refused temporary entry has exhausted the applicable administrative remedies, which do not include judicial remedies.*
2. *The remedies referred to in paragraph (1)(b) shall be deemed to have been exhausted if a final determination in the matter has not been issued by the competent authority within one year of the institution of an administrative proceeding, and the failure to issue a determination is not attributable to delay caused by the business person.*

Article 13.08: Relation to Other Chapters

3. 联络点应在本协议生效后三年内会面，以考虑进一步自由化，促进商务人士的临时入境。

第13.07条：争端解决

1. 缔约方不得根据第二十二章（争端解决）就本章拒绝授予临时入境的行为启动程序，除非：
 - a. 该事项涉及惯例模式；且
 - b. 被拒绝临时入境的商务人士已用尽适用的行政救济（不包括司法救济）。
2. 若主管当局在行政程序启动后一年内未就该事项作出最终裁定，且未作出裁定的原因非商务人士造成的延误，则第(1)(b)款所述的救济应视为已用尽。

第13.08条：与其他章节的关系

This Agreement does not impose an obligation on a Party regarding its immigration measures, except as specifically provided in this Chapter or Chapter 20 (Transparency).

Annex 13.04: Temporary Entry for Business Persons

Section A – Business Visitors

1. *A Party shall grant temporary entry to a business person to engage in a business activity set out in Appendix 13.04 -A:*
 - a. *without requiring that person to obtain a work permit or authorization, provided that the business person complies with existing immigration measures applicable to temporary entry; and*
 - b. *on presentation of:*
 - i. *proof of citizenship or permanent resident status of a Party,*
 - ii. *documentation demonstrating that the business person will be engaged in a business activity set out in Appendix 13.04 -A and describing the purpose of entry, and*

本协议不对缔约方施加关于其移民措施的义务，除非本章或第20章（透明度）中另有具体规定。

附件13.04：商务人士临时入境

A部分 – 商务访问者

1. 缔约方应准许商务人士临时入境，以从事附录13.04-A所列的商务活动：
 - a. 无需该人士获得工作许可或授权，前提是该商务人士遵守适用于临时入境的现行移民措施；及
 - b. 在出示以下文件时：
 - i. 缔约方的公民身份证明或永久居民身份，ii. 证明该商务人士将从事附录13.04-A所列商务活动的文件，并说明入境目的，以及

iii. *evidence establishing the international scope of the proposed business activity and demonstrating that the business person is not seeking to enter the local labour market.*

2. *The Parties shall require a business person to satisfy the requirements of paragraph 1(b)(iii) by demonstrating that:*

- a. *the primary source of remuneration for the proposed business activity is outside the territory of the Party granting temporary entry; and*
- b. *the business person's principal place of business and the predominant place of accrual of profits remain outside that territory.*

3. *A Party shall normally accept an oral declaration as to the principal place of business and the actual place of accrual of profits. Where the Party requires further proof, it shall normally consider a letter from the employer attesting to these matters as sufficient proof.*

4. *The Parties may not:*

iii. 证明拟议商务活动具有国际范围的证据，并证明该商务人士并非试图进入当地劳动力市场。

2. 缔约方应要求商务人士通过证明以下事项来满足第1款(b)项(iii)目的要求：

- a. 拟议商务活动的主要报酬来源位于准予临时入境的缔约方领土之外；
且
- b. 该商务人士的主要营业地点及主要利润产生地仍位于该领土之外。

3. 缔约方通常应接受关于主要营业地点和实际利润产生地的口头声明。若缔约方要求进一步证明，通常应将雇主就这些事项出具的证明信函视为充分证明。

4. 缔约方不得：

- a. require prior approval procedures, labour certification tests or other procedures of similar effect as a condition for temporary entry under paragraph 1 or 2; or
- b. impose or maintain any numerical restriction relating to temporary entry under paragraph 1 or 2.

5. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, a Party may require business persons seeking temporary entry under this Section to obtain a visa or an equivalent requirement prior to entry. Before imposing a visa or an equivalent requirement, the Party shall consult with the other Party whose business persons would be affected with a view to avoiding the imposition of the requirement.

Section B – Traders and Investors

- 1. A Party shall grant temporary entry and provide a work permit or work authorization to a business person seeking to:
 - a. carry on substantial trade in goods or services principally between the territory of the Party of which the business person is a national and the territory of the Party into which entry is sought, or

- a. 要求预先批准程序、劳工认证测试或其他类似效果的程序作为根据第1款或第2款临时入境的条件；或
- b. 对第1款或第2款下的临时入境实施或维持任何数量限制。

5. 尽管有第3款规定，缔约方可要求根据本节寻求临时入境的商务人士在入境前获得签证或满足等效要求。在实施签证或等效要求前，该缔约方应与可能受影响的另一方商务人士所属缔约方进行磋商，以期避免实施该要求。

B节 – 贸易商和投资者

- 1. 缔约方应准予临时入境，并向寻求以下目的的商务人士提供工作许可或工作授权：
 - a. 主要在商务人士所属缔约方的领土与申请入境缔约方的领土之间从事商品或服务的实质性贸易，或

- b. *establish, develop, administer or provide advice or key technical services to the operation of an investment to which the business person or the business person's enterprise has committed, or is in the process of committing, a substantial amount of capital,*

in a capacity that is supervisory, executive or involves essential skills, provided that the business person complies with existing immigration measures applicable to temporary entry.

2. *A Party may not:*

- a. *require labour certification tests or other procedures of similar effect as a condition for temporary entry under paragraph 1; or*
- b. *impose or maintain any numerical restriction relating to temporary entry under paragraph 1.*

3. *Notwithstanding paragraph 2, a Party may require business persons' seeking temporary entry under this Section to obtain a visa or an equivalent requirement prior to entry. Before imposing a visa or an equivalent requirement, the Party shall consult with the other Party whose business persons would be*

- b. 为商务人士或其企业已投入或正在投入大量资本的投资运营建立、发展、管理或提供建议或关键技术服务,

以监督、高管或涉及基本技能的职位身份, 前提是该商务人士遵守适用于临时入境的现行移民措施。

2. 缔约方不得:

- a. 要求劳工认证测试或具有类似效果的其他程序作为第1款下临时入境的条件; 或
- b. 实施或维持与第1款下临时入境相关的任何数量限制。

3. 尽管有第2款的规定, 一缔约方可要求根据本节寻求临时入境的商务人士在入境前获得签证或满足等效要求。在实施签证或等效要求前, 该缔约方应与另一方协商, 其商务人士将

affected with a view to avoiding the imposition of the requirement.

4. Paragraph 2 does not apply to:

- a. Panama's proportionality requirement as set out in Labour Code of 1971 and their following modifications, in effect upon the entry into force of this Agreement; or
- b. labour market opinions applied by Canada in accordance with the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, S.C. 2001, c.27, and the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, SOR/2002 -227, in effect upon the entry into force of this Agreement.

5. Panama shall accord to business persons of Canada treatment no less favourable than that it accords, with respect to the proportionality requirement referred to in paragraph 4(a), to business persons of a non-Party.

6. If Panama ceases to apply the proportionality requirement referred to in paragraph 4(a) to business persons of Canada, Canada shall not require the labour market opinions referred to in paragraph 4(b) for business persons of Panama.

受到影响，以期避免实施该要求。

4. 第2款不适用于：

- a. 《1971年劳动法》及其后续修订中规定的巴拿马比例要求，且在本协议生效时有效；或b. 加拿大根据《移民和难民保护法》（S.C. 2001, c.27）及《移民和难民保护条例》（SOR/2002-227）实施的劳动力市场意见，且在本协议生效时有效。

5. 对于第4款(a)项所述的比例要求，巴拿马给予加拿大商务人士的待遇不得低于其给予非缔约方商务人士的待遇。

6. 若巴拿马不再对加拿大商务人士适用第4款(a)项所述的比例要求，加拿大则不得对巴拿马商务人士要求第4款(b)项所述的劳动力市场意见。

Section C – Intra-Company Transferees

C部分——公司内部调任人员

1. A Party shall grant temporary entry and provide a work permit or work authorization to a business person employed by an enterprise seeking to render services to that enterprise or its subsidiary or affiliate, as an executive or manager, a specialist, or a management trainee on professional development, provided that the business person complies with existing immigration measures applicable to temporary entry. A Party may require the business person to have been employed continuously by the enterprise for one year within the three -year period immediately preceding the date of the application for admission.

2. A Party may not:

- a. as a condition for temporary entry under paragraph 1, require labour certification tests or other procedures of similar effect; or
- b. impose or maintain any numerical restriction relating to temporary entry under paragraph 1.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, a Party may require business persons seeking temporary entry under this Section to obtain a visa or an equivalent requirement prior to entry. Before imposing a visa or an equivalent requirement, the Party shall

1. 一缔约方应准予临时入境并向受雇于企业的商务人士提供工作许可或工作授权，该企业旨在向该企业或其子公司或附属公司提供服务，且该商务人士以高管或经理、专家或职业发展管理培训生身份入境，前提是该商务人士遵守适用于临时入境的现行移民措施。缔约方可要求该商务人士在申请入境日期前的三年内连续受雇于该企业一年。

2. 缔约方不得：

- a. 作为第1款下临时入境的条件，要求进行劳工认证测试或实施其他类似效果的程序；或
- b. 对第1款下的临时入境实施或维持任何数量限制。

3. 尽管有第2款的规定，一缔约方可要求根据本节寻求临时入境的商务人士在入境前获得签证或满足等效要求。在实施签证或等效要求前，该缔约方应

consult with the other Party whose business persons would be affected with a view to avoiding the imposition of the requirement.

4. Paragraph 2 does not apply to:

- a. *Panama's proportionality requirement as set out in Labour Code of 1971 and their following modifications in effect upon the entry into force of this Agreement; or*
- b. *labour market opinions applied by Canada in accordance with the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, S.C. 2001, c.27 and the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, SOR/2002 -227, in effect upon the entry into force of this Agreement.*

5. *Panama shall accord to business persons of Canada treatment no less favourable than that it accords, with respect to the proportionality requirement referred to in paragraph 4(a), to business persons of a non-Party.*

6. *If Panama ceases to apply the proportionality requirement referred to in paragraph 4(a) to business persons of Canada, Canada shall not require the labour market opinions referred to in paragraph 4(b) for business persons of Panama.*

与可能受影响的另一方的商务人士进行磋商，以期避免实施该要求。

4. 第2款不适用于：

- a. 《1971年劳动法》及其在本协议生效时有效的后续修订中规定的巴拿马比例要求；或
- b. 加拿大根据《移民和难民保护法》（S.C. 2001, c.27）及《移民和难民保护条例》（SOR/2002-227）在本协议生效时实施的劳动力市场意见。

5. 关于第4款(a)项所述的比例要求，巴拿马给予加拿大商务人士的待遇不得低于其给予非缔约方商务人士的待遇。

6. 若巴拿马不再对加拿大的商务人士适用第4款(a)项所述的比例要求，加拿大亦不得对巴拿马的商务人士要求第4款(b)项所述的劳动力市场意见。

Section D – Persons Engaged in Specialty Occupations

1. *A Party shall grant temporary entry and provide a work permit or work authorization to a business person seeking to engage in a specialty occupation in Appendix 13.04 –D:*

a. *if the business person complies with existing immigration measures applicable to temporary entry; and*

b. *on presentation of:*

i. *proof of nationality, citizenship or permanent residency status of a Party, and*

ii. *documentation demonstrating that the business person is seeking to enter the other Party to engage, as part of a services contract granted by a juridical person or a services consumer in the other Party, in the field for which the business person has the appropriate qualifications.*

2. *A Party may not:*

a. *as a condition for temporary entry under paragraph 1, require prior approval procedures, labour certification tests or other procedures of similar effect; or*

D部分 – 从事专业职业的人员

1. 缔约方应准予临时入境并向寻求从事附录13.04-D所列专业职业的商务人士颁发工作许可或工作授权：

a. 若该商务人士遵守适用于临时入境的现行移民措施；且b. 在提供以下文件时：

i. 缔约方的国籍证明、公民身份或永久居留身份证明，及ii. 证明该商务人士寻求进入另一方以从事专业职业的文件，该职业需作为由另一方境内的法人或服务消费者授予的服务合同的一部分，且商务人士具备相应适当资格。

2. 缔约方不得：

a. 作为第1款下临时入境的条件，要求预先批准程序、劳工认证测试或其他类似效果的程序；或

b. *impose or maintain any numerical restriction relating to temporary entry under paragraph 1.*

3. *Notwithstanding paragraph 2, a Party may require business persons seeking temporary entry under this Section to obtain a visa or an equivalent requirement prior to entry. Before imposing a visa or an equivalent requirement, the Party shall consult with the other Party whose business persons would be affected with a view to avoiding the imposition of the requirement.*

Section E – Spouses

1. *A Party shall grant temporary entry and provide a work permit or work authorization to the spouse of a business person who qualifies for temporary entry under Section B (Traders and Investors), Section C (Intra -Company Transferees), or Section D (Persons Engaged in Specialty Occupations), if the spouse complies with existing immigration measures applicable to temporary entry.*

2. *A Party may not:*

b. *实施或维持与第1款下临时入境相关的任何数量限制。*

3. *尽管有第2款规定，缔约方可要求根据本部分寻求临时入境的商务人士在入境前获得签证或满足等效要求。在实施签证或等效要求前，该缔约方应与可能受影响的另一方商务人士所属缔约方进行磋商，以期避免实施该要求。*

E部分 – 配偶

1. *若配偶符合适用于临时入境的现行移民措施，缔约方应准予临时入境并向符合B部分（贸易商和投资者）、C部分（公司内部调任人员）或D部分（从事专业职业的人员）临时入境条件的商务人士配偶发放工作许可或工作授权。*

2. *缔约方不得：*

- a. *require prior approval procedures, labour certification tests or other procedures of similar effect as a condition for temporary entry under paragraph 1; or*
 - b. *impose or maintain any numerical restriction relating to temporary entry under paragraph 1.*
- 3. *Notwithstanding paragraph 2, a Party may require spouses of business persons seeking temporary entry under this Section to obtain a visa or an equivalent requirement prior to entry. Before imposing a visa or an equivalent requirement, the Party shall consult with the other Party whose nationals would be affected with a view to avoiding the imposition of the requirement.*
- 4. *Paragraph 2 does not apply to:*
 - a. *Panama's proportionality requirement as set out in Labour Code of 1971 and their following modifications in effect upon the entry into force of this Agreement; or*
 - b. *labour market opinions applied by Canada in accordance with the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, S.C. 2001, c.27 and the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, SOR/2002 -227, in effect upon the entry into force of this Agreement.*

a. 要求将预先批准程序、劳工认证测试或其他类似效果的程序作为根据第1款临时入境的条件；或

b. 对第1款项下的临时入境实施或维持任何数量限制。

3. 尽管有第2款规定，缔约方可要求依据本节寻求临时入境的商务人士配偶在入境前获得签证或满足等效要求。在实施签证或等效要求前，该缔约方应与受影响的另一方国民进行磋商，以期避免实施该要求。

4. 第2款不适用于：

a. 巴拿马根据1971年劳动法规定的比例要求及其在本协议生效时有效的后续修改；或

b. 加拿大根据《移民和难民保护法》（S. C. 2001, c.27）及《移民和难民保护条例》（SOR/2002-227）实施的劳动力市场意见，于本协议生效时有效。

5. Panama shall accord to spouses of business persons of Canada treatment no less favourable than that it accords, with respect to the proportionality requirement referred to in paragraph 4(a), to spouses of business persons of a non-Party.
6. If Panama ceases to apply the proportionality requirement referred to in paragraph 4(a) to spouses of business persons of Canada, Canada shall not require the labour market opinions referred to in paragraph 4(b) for spouses of business persons of Panama.

Appendix 13.04-A: Business Visitors

Research and Design

Technical, scientific and statistical researchers conducting independent research or research for an enterprise located in the territory of the other Party.

Cultivation, Manufacture and Production

Purchasing and production management personnel conducting commercial transactions for an enterprise located in the territory of the other Party.

Marketing

5. 巴拿马应按照第4款(a)项所述的比例要求，给予加拿大商务人士配偶的待遇不低于其给予非缔约方商务人士配偶的待遇。

6. 若巴拿马不再对加拿大商务人士配偶适用第4款(a)项所述的比例要求，则加拿大不得要求对巴拿马商务人士配偶适用第4款(b)项所述的劳动力市场意见。

附录13.04-A: 商务访问者

研究与设计

在另一方领土内为企业进行独立研究或研究的技术、科学和统计研究人员。

种植、制造和生产

为位于另一方领土内的企业进行商业交易的采购和生产管理人员。

市场营销

Market researchers and analysts conducting independent research or analysis or research or analysis for an enterprise located in the territory of the other Party.

Trade fair and promotional personnel attending a trade convention.

Sales

Sales representatives and agents taking orders or negotiating contracts for goods or services for an enterprise located in the territory of the other Party but not delivering goods or providing services.

Buyers purchasing for an enterprise located in the territory of the other Party.

Distribution

Transportation operators transporting goods or passengers to the territory of a Party from the territory of the other Party or loading and transporting goods or passengers from the territory of a Party, with no unloading in that territory, to the territory of the other Party.

After-Sales or After-Lease Service

为位于另一方领土内的企业进行独立研究或分析或研究或分析的市场研究人员和分析师。

Tr参加贸易大会的促销人员。

销售

销售代表和代理商为位于另一方领土内的企业接收订单或谈判商品或服务合同，但不交付商品或提供服务。

为位于另一方领土内的企业进行采购的买家。

分销

运输运营商将商品或乘客从一方领土运至另一方领土，或在未卸载的情况下从一方领土装载并运输商品或乘客至另一方领土。

售后或租赁后服务

Installers, repair and maintenance personnel, and supervisors, possessing specialized knowledge essential to a seller's contractual obligation, performing services or training workers to perform services, pursuant to a warranty or other service contract incidental to the sale or lease of commercial or industrial equipment or machinery, including computer software, purchased or leased from an enterprise located outside the territory of the Party into which temporary entry is sought, during the life of the warranty or service agreement.

Management and Supervisory

Personnel engaging in a commercial transaction for an enterprise located in the territory of the other Party.

Financial Services

Insurers, bankers or investment brokers engaging in commercial transactions for an enterprise located in the territory of the other Party where the provision of such financial services does not require the authorization of the competent authority of the Party.

Public Relations and Advertising

Personnel consulting with business associates, or attending or participating in conventions.

安装人员、维修和维护人员及主管人员，具备卖方合同义务所需的专业知识，根据与销售或租赁商业或工业设备或机械（包括计算机软件）相关的保修或其他服务合同，提供服务或培训工人提供服务，这些设备或软件是从寻求临时入境的缔约方领土外的企业购买或租赁的，且在保修或服务协议有效期内。

管理和监督

为位于另一方领土内的企业从事商业交易的人员。

金融服务

为位于另一方领土内的企业从事商业交易的保险商、银行家或投资经纪人，且提供此类金融服务无需获得该缔约方主管当局的授权。

公共关系和广告

人员与业务伙伴进行咨询，或参加或参与会议。

Tourism

Tour and travel agents, tour guides or tour operators attending or participating in conventions or conducting a tour that has begun in the territory of the other Party.

Translation/ Interpretation

Translators or interpreters performing services as employees of an enterprise located in the territory of the other Party, except for services performed by government -authorized translators.

Appendix 13.04-D: Persons Engaged in Specialty Occupations

The specialty occupations listed below are covered under this Chapter:

General

- Accommodation Service Manager
- Actuary
- Forestry Professional
- Geomatics Professional
- Graphic Designer and Illustrator
- Industrial Designer
- Land Surveyor

旅游业

参加或参与会议或在另一方领土上开始进行旅游的旅游和旅行代理商、导游或旅游经营者。

翻译/口译

作为位于另一方领土内的企业员工提供服务的翻译员或口译员，但不包括政府授权的翻译员提供的服务。

附录13.04-D: 从事专业职业的人员

以下专业职业涵盖于本章：

一般

- 住宿服务经理 精算师 林业专业人员 地理信息专业人员 平面设计师和插画师 工业设计师
-
-
-
-
- 土地测量师

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Logistics Professional/Logistics Expert</i>• <i>Management Consultant</i>• <i>Mathematician</i>• <i>Primary Production Manager (except Agriculture and related professions), includes a manager who plans, organizes, directs, controls and evaluates the operations of establishments in the following primary industries: forestry and logging, mining and quarrying, oil and gas drilling, production and servicing operations, and commercial fishing.</i>• <i>Statistician</i>• <i>Aeronautical Engineer</i>• <i>Electronics Engineer</i>• <i>Software Engineer and Designer</i>• <i>Systems Engineer</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>物流专业人士/物流专家 管理顾问 数学家 初级生产经理（农业及相关职业除外），包括计划、组织、指导、控制和评估以下初级产业机构运营的经理：林业和伐木业、采矿和采石业、石油和天然气钻探、生产和维修操作以及商业捕鱼。 统计学家 航空工程师 电子工程师 软件工程师和设计师 系统工程师</i>• • • • • |
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Computer and Information Systems

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Database Analyst and Data Administrator</i>• <i>Information and Communication Technology Professional</i>• <i>Information Systems Analyst</i>• <i>Software Developer</i>• <i>Web Designer and Developer</i>• <i>Computer Programmer</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>数据库分析师和数据管理员 信息和通信技术专业人士信息系统分析师 软件开发人员 Web Designer andDeveloper 计算机程序员</i>• • • • • |
|---|---|

- Interactive Media Developer

Science

- Archeologist
- Anthropologist
- Astronomer
- Biologist (including Ecologist, Animal Geneticist, Food Scientist)
- Geochemist
- Geologist
- Geophysicist
- Meteorologist
- Paleontologist
- Physicist

Text of the Canada–Panama Free trade agreement – Chapter fourteen: Competition policy, monopolies and state enterprises

Article 14.01: Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter:

covered investment means "covered investment" as defined in

Article 9.01 (Investment – Definitions);

- 交互媒体开发人员

科学

- 考古学家 人类学家 天文学家 生物学家（包括生态学家、动物遗传学家、食品科学家） 地球化学家 地质学家 地球物理学家 气象学家 古生物学家 物理学家
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加拿大-巴拿马自由贸易协定文本 – 第十四章：竞争政策、垄断和国有企业

第14.01条：定义

就本章而言：

涵盖投资 指

第9.01条（投资 – 定义）；