

Annex I

1. The Schedule of a Party to this Annex sets out, pursuant to Articles 9.7 (Non-Conforming Measures – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter) and 10.9 (Non-Conforming Measures – Investment Chapter), a Party’s existing measures that are not subject to some or all of the obligations imposed by:

- (a) Article 9.3 (National Treatment – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter) or 10.3 (National Treatment – Investment Chapter);
- (b) Article 9.4 (Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter) or 10.4 (Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment – Investment Chapter);
- (c) Article 9.5 (Market Access – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter);
- (d) Article 9.6 (Local Presence – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter);
- (e) Article 10.7 (Performance Requirements – Investment Chapter); or
- (f) Article 10.8 (Senior Management and Boards of Directors – Investment Chapter).

2. Each Schedule entry sets out the following elements:

- (a) **Sector** refers to the sector for which the entry is made;
- (b) **Obligations Concerned** specifies the obligation(s) referred to in paragraph 1 that, pursuant to Articles 9.7.1(a) (Non-Conforming Measures – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter) and 10.9.1(a) (Non-Conforming Measures – Investment Chapter), do not apply to the listed measure(s);
- (c) **Level of Government** indicates the level of government maintaining the listed measure(s);
- (d) For Chile, **Measures** identifies the laws, regulations or other measures for which the entry is made. For Australia, **Source of Measure** means the laws, regulations or other measures that are the source of the non-conforming measure for which the entry is made. A measure cited in the **Measures** or **Source of Measure** element:
 - (i) means the measure as amended, continued or renewed as of the date of entry into force of this Agreement, and
 - (ii) includes any subordinate measure adopted or maintained under the authority of and consistent with the measure;

附件I

1. 本附件的各方的议程根据第9.7条（非符合措施——跨境贸易服务章节）和第10.9条（非符合措施——投资章节），列出了该方不受以下全部或部分义务约束的现有措施：

- (a) 第9.3条（国民待遇——跨境贸易服务章节）或10.3条（国民待遇——投资章节）；
- (b) 第9.4条（最惠国待遇——跨境贸易服务）或10.4条（最惠国待遇——投资章节）；
- (c) 第9.5条（市场准入——跨境贸易服务章节）；
- (d) 第9.6条（本地存在——跨境贸易服务章节）；
- (e) 第10.7条（绩效要求——投资章节）；或
- (f) 第10.8条（高级管理人员和董事会——投资章节）。

2. 每个清单条目列出了以下要素：

- (a) 部门是指该条目所涉及的部门；
- (b) 相关义务指定第1段中提到的义务，根据第9.7.1(a)条（非符合措施——跨境服务贸易章节）和第10.9.1(a)条（非符合措施——投资章节），这些义务不适用于所列措施；
- (c) 政府级别指维持所列措施的政府级别；
- (d) 对于智利，措施是指该条目所涉及的法律法规或其他措施。对于澳大利亚，措施来源是指非符合性措施所依据的法律法规或其他措施。在措施或措施来源元素中引用的措施：
 - (i) 指本协议生效之日起修订、延续或重新生效的措施，以及
 - (ii) 包括根据授权并与之一致的任何从属措施；

- (e) **Description**, for Australia, sets out the non-conforming measure for which the entry is made; and **Description**, for Chile, provides a general, non-binding, description of the **Measures**.

3. In accordance with Article 9.7.1(a) (Non-Conforming Measures – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter) and 10.9.1(a) (Non-Conforming Measures – Investment Chapter), the articles of this Agreement specified in the **Obligations Concerned** element of an entry do not apply, in the case of Australia, to the non-conforming measure identified in the **Description** element of that entry or, in the case of Chile, to the law, regulation or other measure identified in the **Measures** element of that entry. Local Presence and National Treatment are separate disciplines and a measure that is only inconsistent with Local Presence (such as residency requirements) need not be reserved against National Treatment.

4. Where a Party maintains a measure that requires that a service supplier be a citizen, permanent resident or resident of its territory as a condition to the supply of a service in its territory, a Schedule entry for that measure taken with respect to Article 9.3 (National Treatment – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter), 9.4 (Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter) or 9.6 (Local Presence – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter) shall operate as a Schedule entry with respect to Article 10.3 (National Treatment – Investment Chapter), 10.4 (Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment – Investment Chapter) or 10.7 (Performance Requirements – Investment Chapter) to the extent of that measure.

- (e) 对于澳大利亚，描述列出了该条目所涉及的非符合措施；而对于智利，描述提供了对措施的通用、非约束性描述。

3. 根据 第9.7.1(a)条（非符合措施——跨境服务贸易章节）和 10.9.1(a)条（非符合措施——投资章节），在相关义务要素中列出的本协议条款，在澳大利亚的情况下，不适用于该条目描述要素中确定的不符合措施，在智利的情况下，不适用于措施要素中确定的法律、法规或其他措施。本地存在和国民待遇是独立的学科，仅与本地存在不一致的措施（如居住要求）无需保留与国民待遇不一致。

4. 当一方维持一项要求服务供应商为其领土公民、永久居民或居民的措施，作为在其领土内提供服务的一个条件时，针对第9.3条（国民待遇——跨境贸易服务章节）、9.4条（最惠国待遇——跨境贸易服务章节）或9.6条（本地存在——跨境贸易服务章节）所采取的该措施的清单条目，应就第10.3条（国民待遇——投资章节）、10.4条（最惠国待遇——投资章节）或10.7条（绩效要求——投资章节）的清单条目，在相同措施范围内发挥作用。

Annex I
Schedule of Australia

Introductory Note for the Schedule of Australia

Australia reserves the right to maintain and to add to this Schedule any non-conforming measure at the regional level of government that existed at 1 January 2005, but was not listed in this Schedule at the date of entry into force of this Agreement, against the following obligations:

- (a) Article 9.3 (National Treatment – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter) or 10.3 (National Treatment – Investment Chapter);
- (b) Article 9.4 (Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter) or 10.4 (Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment – Investment Chapter);
- (c) Article 9.6 (Local Presence – Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter);
- (d) Article 10.7 (Performance Requirements – Investment Chapter); or
- (e) Article 10.8 (Senior Management and Boards of Directors – Investment Chapter).

附件I 澳大利亚清单

澳大利亚清单的序言

澳大利亚保留权利，维持并增加本清单中任何在2005年1月1日存在于区域级别政府但未列入本清单的协议生效日期的非符合措施，针对以下义务：

- (a) 第9.3条（国民待遇——跨境贸易服务章节）或10.3条（国民待遇——投资章节）； (b) 第9.4条（最惠国待遇——跨境贸易服务章节）或10.4条（最惠国待遇——投资章节）； (c) 第9.6条（本地存在——跨境贸易服务章节）； (d) 第10.7条（绩效要求——投资章节）； 或 (e) 第10.8条（高级管理人员和董事会——投资章节）。

Sector:	All Sectors
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)
Level of Government:	Central and Regional
Source of Measure:	Australia’s Foreign Investment Policy, which comprises the <i>Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975</i> (Cth) (FATA); Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Regulations 1989 (Cth); <i>Financial Sector (Shareholdings) Act 1998</i> (Cth); and Ministerial Statements. <i>Land Act 1994</i> (Qld) <i>Foreign Ownership of Land Register Act 1988</i> (Qld)
Description:	<u>Investment</u> <u>Commonwealth</u> The following investment activities require notification and prior approval from the Australian Government: • proposed acquisitions by foreign persons¹⁻¹ of substantial interests¹⁻² in existing Australian businesses with total assets valued at more than \$A100 million; • proposals by foreign persons to take over offshore companies whose Australian subsidiaries or gross assets account for 50 per cent or more of the target company’s global assets and are valued at more than \$A100 million; • proposals by foreign persons to take over offshore companies whose Australian subsidiaries or gross assets account for less than 50 per cent of the target company’s global assets and are valued at more than \$A200 million; • proposals by foreign persons to establish new businesses in Australia involving a total investment of \$A10 million or more; • proposed direct investments by foreign governments or

¹⁻¹ The term “foreign person” has the meaning set out in the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* (Cth).
¹⁻² The term “substantial interest” has the meaning set out in the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* (Cth).

部门:	所有行业
义务相关:	国民待遇（第10.3条） 高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
级别政府:	中央和地方
措施来源:	澳大利亚的外国投资政策，其中包括 外国收购兼并法案1975（澳） (FATA); 外国收购和接管条例 1989 (联邦); 1998年金融业（持股）法案 (联邦); 和部长声明。 1994年土地法案 (昆士兰) 1988年外国土地所有权登记法案 (昆士兰)
描述:	<u>投资</u> <u>联邦</u> 以下投资活动需要澳大利亚政府进行通知和事先批准： • 外国人提出的收购¹⁻¹现有澳大利亚企业重大利益¹⁻² • 外国人提出的接管海外公司的提议，其澳大利亚子 • 外国人提出的接管海外公司的提议，其澳大利亚子 • 外国人提出在澳大利亚建立新企业，涉及总投资额为 • 外国政府或其机构提出的直接投资，无论规模大小；

¹⁻¹ “外国人”一词的含义见《外国收购兼并法案1975（澳）》所述。¹⁻² “重大利益”一词的含义见《外国收购兼并法案1975（澳）》所述。

their agencies, irrespective of size;

- proposed direct (non-portfolio) investments by foreign persons in the media sector, irrespective of size, and all portfolio investments of five per cent or more in existing businesses in the media sector;
- proposed acquisitions by foreign persons of interests in urban land (including interests that arise via leases, financing and profit sharing arrangements and the acquisitions of interests in urban land corporations and trusts) that involve the:
 - proposed acquisition of developed non-residential commercial real estate where the property is valued at \$A5 million or more and is subject to heritage listing; or
 - proposed acquisition of developed non-residential commercial real estate where the property is valued at \$A50 million or more and is not subject to heritage listing; and
- proposals where any doubt exists as to whether they are notifiable (funding arrangements that include debt instruments having quasi-equity characteristics will be treated as direct foreign investment).

Notified investments may be refused, subject to interim orders, and/or approved subject to compliance with certain conditions.

Separate or additional requirements may apply to measures subject to other Annex I non-conforming measures and to sectors, sub-sectors or activities subject to Annex II.

Queensland

Certain leases (obtained at ballot), and other leases at the discretion of the Minister, may be subject to a condition that the lessee personally lives on the lease for the first seven years of its term.

While all changes to ownership of land must be registered, there is an additional duty on foreign land holders to disclose, through a prescribed notification, present interests in and acquisitions of land, disposal of interests in land and notification on ceasing to be or becoming a foreign person.

其机构，无论规模大小；

- 外国人在媒体行业的直接（非投资组合）投资，无论规模大小，以及所有在媒体行业现有企业中占5%或以上的权益组合权益。
- 外国人拟收购城市土地权益（包括通过租赁、融资和利润分成协议产生的权益，以及收购城市土地公司和信托的权益），这些权益涉及：
 - 拟收购已开发的非住宅商业房地产，其中房产估值超过500万美元，
 - 拟收购已开发的非住宅商业地产，其中房产估值达到\$A5000万或以
- 对于存在任何疑虑的提案（包括包含具有准股权特征的债务工具的融资安排将被视为直接外国投资）。

已通知的投资可能被拒绝，并可能受到临时命令的约束 和/或根据满足某些条件而获得批准。

适用于其他附件I非符合性措施的措施，以及适用于附件II的部门、子行业或活动的单独或附加要求可能适用。

昆士兰

某些租赁（通过抽签获得），以及其他由部长自行决定的租赁，可能受到一项条件的约束，即承租人必须在租赁项下的前七年期间亲自居住在该租赁上。

虽然土地所有权的所有变更都必须进行登记，但外国土地持有人还有一项义务，即通过规定的通知披露其在土地上的现有权益和收购土地、处置土地权益以及不再是或成为外国人时的通知。

Failure to provide the information causes a breach of the Act that may result in prosecution, the imposition of financial penalties and/or forfeiture of the interest in the land to the Crown.

未能提供信息会导致违反法案，可能导致起诉、施加经济处罚和/或没收土地权益至王室。

Sector:	All Sectors	部门:	所有行业
Obligations Concerned:	Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)	相关义务:	高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别: 政府:	中央
Source of Measure:	<i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth) <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i> (Cth)	措施来源:	2001年公司法（联邦） 2001年公司法（联邦） 条例
Description:	<u>Investment</u> At least one director of a private company must be ordinarily resident in Australia. At least two directors of a public company must be ordinarily resident in Australia. At least one secretary of a private company (if such a private company appoints one or more secretaries) must be ordinarily resident in Australia. At least one secretary of a public company must be ordinarily resident in Australia.	描述:	<u>投资</u> 私营公司至少有一名董事必须在澳大利亚通常居住。 上市公司至少有一名董事必须在澳大利亚通常居住。 私营公司至少有一名秘书（如果该私营公司任命一名或多名秘书）必须在澳大利亚通常居住。 至少一家上市公司的秘书必须通常居住在澳大利亚。

Sector:	All Sectors
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)
Level of Government:	Regional
Source of Measure:	Associations Incorporation Act 1984 (NSW) Associations Act (NT)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> <u>New South Wales</u> Persons registering associations must be New South Wales residents. <u>Northern Territory</u> An application for the incorporation of an association ¹⁻³ must be made by a person who is a resident of the Northern Territory. The public officer of an incorporated association must be a person who is a resident of the Northern Territory.

¹⁻³ “Association” includes a trading association.

部门:	所有行业
相关义务:	本地存在（第9.6条） 高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
级别: 政府:	区域
措施来源:	1984年新南威尔士州社团 Incorporation 法案 北领地社团法案
描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> <u>新南威尔士州</u> 注册协会的人必须是新南威尔士州居民。 <u>北领地</u> 协会的注册申请 ¹⁻³ 必须由北领地居民提出。 注册协会的公共官员必须是一个北领地居民。

¹⁻³ “协会”包括贸易协会。

Sector:	All Sectors	部门:	所有行业
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)	相关义务:	本地存在（第9.6条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
Level of Government:	Regional	政府级别:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Co-operatives Act 1992</i> (NSW) <i>Co-operatives Act 1997</i> (SA)	措施来源:	1992年合作社法（新南威尔士州） 1997 年合作社法（南澳大利亚州）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> <u>New South Wales</u> Persons registering co-operatives and secretaries of co-operatives must be resident in Australia. Co-operatives must have a registered office in New South Wales. <u>South Australia</u> At least two directors of a co-operative must be Australian residents. The secretary must be a person who ordinarily lives in Australia. The registered office of the co-operative must be in South Australia. In order to be registered as a foreign co-operative in South Australia, a participating co-operative must appoint a person resident in South Australia (other than a body corporate incorporated outside South Australia) as a person on whom all notices and legal process may be served on behalf of the co-operative.	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> <u>新南威尔士州</u> 注册合作社的人员和合作社秘书必须在澳大利亚居住。合作社必须在新南威尔士州设有注册办事处。 <u>南澳大利亚州</u> 合作社至少必须有一名澳大利亚居民董事。秘书必须是通常居住在澳大利亚的人。合作社的注册办事处必须在南澳大利亚州。 要在南澳大利亚州注册为外国合作社，参与合作社必须任命一名居住在南澳大利亚州的居民（法人实体不包括在澳大利亚境外注册的）作为合作社的代表，以便所有通知和法律程序都可以在该居民身上送达。

Sector:	All Sectors	部门:	所有行业
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6)	义务相关:	本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Regional	级别政府:	区域
Source of Measure:	Partnerships Act 1891 (SA)	措施来源:	1891年合伙法案（南澳大利亚州）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> A limited partnership, including those formed in accordance with the law of another country, must have a registered office in South Australia.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 有限合伙企业，包括根据其他国家法律形成的合伙企业，必须在南澳大利亚州设有注册办事处。

Sector:	All Sectors	部门:	所有行业
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6)	义务相关:	本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Regional	级别政府:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading Act</i> (NT) Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading (Trading Stamps) Regulations (NT)	措施来源:	消费者事务和公平交易法（北领地） 消费者事务和公平交易（交易印花）法规（北领地）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> A promoter of a third party trading scheme ^{I-4} must maintain an office in Australia.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 第三方交易方案 ^{I-4} 的推广者必须在澳大利亚设办公室。

^{I-4} “Third-party trading scheme” means a scheme or arrangement under which the acquisition of goods or services by a consumer from a supplier is a condition, which gives rise, or apparently gives rise, to an entitlement to a benefit from a third party in the form of goods or services or some discount, concession or advantage in connection with the acquisition of goods or services.

^{I-4} “第三方交易方案”是指一种方案或安排，根据该方案或安排，消费者从供应商处获取货物或服务是一种条件，该条件导致或表面上导致获得第三方以货物或服务形式或某些折扣、让步或优势的利益，这些利益与获取货物或服务有关。

Sector:	Professional Services	部门:	专业服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）
Level of Government:	Regional	政府级别:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Legal Practitioners Act 1981</i> (SA)	措施来源:	1981年律师执业法（南澳大利亚州）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> A company that is a subsidiary of a foreign law firm is not permitted to obtain a practising certificate and is not permitted to share profits with any other company or firm. Foreign natural persons practising foreign law may only join a local law firm as a consultant and may not enter into partnership with or employ local lawyers in South Australia. (A person is not taken to be practising the profession of the law if he or she is only providing legal advice or services relating to the law of a place outside Australia.)	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> 一家外国律师事务所的子公司不得获得执业证书，也不得与其他公司或合伙企业分享利润。 在澳大利亚从事外国法律业务的外国自然人只能作为顾问加入当地律师事务所，并且不得与南澳大利亚州的当地律师建立合伙关系或雇佣当地律师。 (如果一个人仅提供与澳大利亚以外某地法律相关的法律建议或服务，则不被视为从事法律行业。)

Sector:	Professional Services
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6)
Level of Government:	Central
Source of Measure:	Patents Act 1990 (Cth) Patent Regulations (Cth)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> In order to register to practise in Australia, patent attorneys must be ordinarily resident in Australia ^{I-5} .

^{I-5} For the purposes of this non-conforming measure, a person is taken to be “ordinarily resident” in Australia if: (a) the person has his or her home in Australia; or (b) Australia is the country of his or her permanent abode even though he or she is temporarily absent from Australia. However, the person is taken not to be ordinarily resident in Australia if he or she resides in Australia for a special or temporary purpose only.

部门:	专业服务
相关义务:	本地存在（第9.6条）
级别: 政府:	中央
措施来源:	1990年专利法（联邦） 专利条例（联邦）
描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 为了在澳大利亚注册执业，专利律师必须在澳大利亚通常居住 ^{I-5} 。 -

^{I-5} 根据此项非符合性措施的规定，如果满足以下条件之一，则认为某人在澳大利亚“通常居住”：
(a) 该人的住所位于澳大利亚；或 (b) 尽管该人暂时离开澳大利亚，但澳大利亚是其永久居所。
然而，如果某人仅出于特殊或临时目的居住在澳大利亚，则不认为其通常居住在澳大利亚。

Sector:	Professional Services	部门:	专业服务
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)	相关义务:	本地存在（第9.6条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
Level of Government:	Regional	政府级别:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Companies (Trustees and Personal Representatives) Act</i> (NT) <i>Trustee Companies Act 1987</i> (WA)	措施来源:	公司（受托人和个人代表）法案（北领地）受托公司法案1987（西澳大利亚州）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> <u>Northern Territory</u> To be authorised to carry on business in the Northern Territory, a trustee company must have at least three directors and a manager who are bona fide residents of the Northern Territory. The company must open and maintain an office within the Northern Territory. Unless a testator has expressly (in a will or other instrument) dispensed with the requirement, a trustee company cannot be granted probate of a will or administer an estate unless at least one half of its directors, and the manager, are bona fide residents of the Northern Territory. <u>Western Australia</u> A company can only act as a trustee company in Western Australia if it is a body corporate.	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> <u>北领地</u> 要获授权在北领地开展业务，受托公司必须至少有三名董事和一名是北领地的真实居民的管理者。 该公司必须在北领地开设并维持一个办公室。 除非立遗嘱人明确（在遗嘱或其他文件中）免除该要求，否则除非该公司的至少一半董事和经理是北领地的真实居民，否则受托公司不能获得遗嘱认证或管理遗产。 <u>西澳大利亚州</u> 一家公司只能在西澳大利亚州作为受托公司行事，如果它是一个法人实体的话。

Sector:	Professional Services	部门:	专业服务
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6)	相关义务:	本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central and Regional	政府级别:	中央和地方
Source of Measure:	<i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth) <i>Co-operative Housing and Starr-Bowkett Societies Act 1998</i> (NSW) <i>Legal Practitioners Act 1981</i> (SA) and Legal Practitioners Regulations (SA) <i>Estate Agents Act 1980</i> (Vic)	措施来源:	2001年公司法（联邦） 合作住房与斯特劳-鲍克特社团法1998年（新南威尔士州） 1981年律师执业法（南澳大利亚州） 和 法律从业者条例（南澳大利亚州） 1980年房地产经纪人法（维多利亚州）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> <u>Commonwealth</u> A person who is not ordinarily resident in Australia may be refused registration as a company auditor. At least one partner in a firm providing auditing services must be a registered company auditor who is ordinarily resident in Australia. <u>New South Wales</u> A person must be ordinarily resident in New South Wales in order to be an auditor of specified kinds of societies and associations. <u>South Australia</u> Persons who provide auditing services for legal practitioners' trust accounts must be public accountants engaged as a principal in practice in South Australia. <u>Victoria</u> A firm of auditors cannot audit an estate agent's accounts unless at least one member of the firm of auditors is an Australian resident.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> <u>联邦</u> 通常居住在澳大利亚以外的人可能不会被注册为公司审计师。提供审计服务的公司至少有一名合伙人必须是注册的公司审计师，并且通常居住在澳大利亚。 <u>新南威尔士州</u> 一个人必须通常居住在新南威尔士州，才能成为某些社会和协会的审计师。 <u>南澳大利亚州</u> 为法律从业者信托账户提供审计服务的人员必须是作为主要执业者在南澳大利亚州执业的公共会计师。 <u>维多利亚</u> 审计师事务所不能审计房地产经纪人账户，除非该审计师事务所至少有一名成员是澳大利亚居民。

Sector:	Professional Services	部门:	专业服务
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6)	相关义务:	本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Regional	级别: 政府:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Architects Act</i> (NT)	措施来源:	建筑师法（北领地）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> To qualify for registration as an architectural partnership or company the partnership/company must have a place of business or be carrying on business within the Northern Territory.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 要注册为建筑合伙企业或公司，合伙企业/公司必须在北领地拥有营业场所或正在北领地开展业务。

Sector:	Professional Services	部门:	专业服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3) Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 9.4)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条） 最惠国待遇（第9.4条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别: 政府:	中央
Source of Measure:	<i>Migration Act 1958</i> (Cth)	措施来源:	1958年移民法（联邦）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> To practise as a migration agent in Australia a person must be an Australian citizen or permanent resident or a citizen of New Zealand with a special category visa.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 要在澳大利亚从事移民代理工作，一个人必须是澳大利亚公民或永久居民，或持有新西兰公民身份并拥有特殊类别签证。

Sector:	Professional Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3) Local Presence (Article 9.6)
Level of Government:	Central
Source of Measure:	<i>Customs Act 1901</i> (Cth)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> To act as a customs broker ^{I-6} in Australia, service suppliers must provide the service in and from Australia.

^{I-6} Customs brokers may complete customs formalities required by the relevant customs legislation on behalf of the owners of goods prior to their import into or export from Australia. Such formalities include the requirement to complete the import or export entries whereby owners notify the goods being exported or imported, the duty and other taxes payable and whether or not the appropriate permits have been obtained.

部门:	专业服务
相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条） 本地存在（第9.6条）
级别: 政府:	中央
措施来源:	1901年海关法（联邦）
描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 作为澳大利亚的海关经纪人 ^{I-6} ，服务供应商必须在澳大利亚境内及境外提供服务。

^{I-6} 报关行可以在货物进口到或出口自澳大利亚之前，代表货物所有人完成相关海关法规要求的海关手续。此类手续包括完成进出口申报，货物所有人通过申报通知正在出口或进口的货物、应缴纳的关税和其他税费，以及是否已获得适当许可证。

Sector:	Research and Development Services	部门:	研究与开发服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）
Level of Government:	Regional	政府级别:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Biodiscovery Act 2004</i> (Qld)	措施来源:	2004年生物发现法案（昆士兰）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> Benefit sharing agreements require sublicences for use of samples or derivates to conduct biodiscovery research and commercialisation to be offered first to Queensland-based entities, then to Australian-based entities, and then to overseas-based entities. Any entity with a benefit sharing agreement must obtain the Department’s consent before granting a sublicense to an overseas-based entity.	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> 利益共享协议要求使用样本或衍生物进行生物发现研究和商业化时必须获得分许可， 优先提供给昆士兰-based实体， 然后是澳大利亚-based实体， 最后是海外-based实体。任何有利益共享协议的实体在向海外-based实体授予分许可前都必须获得部门的同意。

Sector:	Real Estate and Distribution Services	部门:	房地产和分销服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3) Local Presence (Article 9.6)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Regional	政府级别:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Community Land Management Act 1989</i> (NSW) <i>Strata Schemes Management Act 1996</i> (NSW) <i>Property, Stock and Business Agents Act 2002</i> (NSW) <i>Agents Licensing Act</i> (NT) <i>Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000</i> (Qld) <i>Estate Agents Act 1980</i> (Vic) <i>Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978</i> (WA) Real Estate and Business Agents (General) Regulations 1979 (WA) <i>Settlement Agents Act 1981</i> (WA) Settlement Agents Regulations 1982 (WA)	措施来源:	社区土地管理法 1989 (新南威尔士州) 分层方案管理法 1996 (新南威尔士州) 房地产、股票和商业代理人法 2002 (新南威尔士州) 代理人许可法 (北领地) 房地产代理人汽车经销商法 2000 (昆士兰州) 1980年房地产经纪人的法（维多利亚州） 房地产和商业代理人法 1978 (西澳大利亚州) 房地产和商业代理人（一般）条例 1979 (西澳大利亚州) 结算代理人法 1981 (西澳大利亚州) 结算代理人条例 1982 (西澳大利亚州)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> <u>New South Wales</u> A person cannot be appointed as an agent (for a proprietor of a development lot, neighbourhood lot or strata lot) if they are not an Australian resident. A person cannot be appointed as an agent (for an owner of a lot, for dealings with the owner’s corporation) if they are not an Australian resident. To be licensed as a property, stock or business agent in NSW, licensees must have a registered office in New South Wales. <u>Northern Territory</u> A licensed agent^{I-7} must maintain an office in Australia at or from which the conduct of business under the licence is to occur. <u>Queensland</u> In order to operate as a real estate agent, auctioneer, motor dealer or commercial agent, a person must have a business address in Queensland. This must be a physical address and not a post box. <u>Victoria</u> A person cannot be licensed as an estate agent unless they have a registered office within Victoria and they must maintain a principal office in Victoria. An agent’s representative must have a registered	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> <u>新南威尔士州</u> 如果一个人不是澳大利亚居民，则不能被任命为代理人（为开发地块、邻里地块或分层地块的所有者）。如果一个人不是澳大利亚居民，则不能被任命为代理人（为地块的所有者，处理所有者公司的相关事务）。在新南威尔士州获得房地产、股票或商业代理人执照的许可人必须在新南威尔士州设有注册办事处。 <u>北领地</u> 持牌代理人必须在澳大利亚有一个办事处，业务将在该办事处或从该办事处 <u>昆士兰</u> 要作为房地产代理人、拍卖师、汽车经销商或商业代理人运营，一个人必须在昆士兰有一个商业地址。这个地址必须是实际地址，不能是邮政信箱。 <u>维多利亚</u> 一个 persona 不能被许可为房地产经纪人，除非他们在维多利亚州内有一个注册办事处，并且必须在维多利亚州维持一个主要办事处。一个代理的代表

^{I-7} A “licensed agent” includes a real estate agent, business agent or conveyancing agent.

^{I-7} “持牌代理人”包括房地产代理人、商业代理人或产权转让代理人。

address within Victoria to which documents can be sent.

Western Australia

A person seeking to carry on business as a real estate or business agent in Western Australia must establish and maintain a registered office in the State.

A person seeking to carry on business as a settlement agent (conveyancer) in Western Australia must ordinarily reside in the State.

A licensed settlement agent must establish and maintain a registered office in the State.

一个位于维多利亚的地址，可以发送文件。

西澳大利亚州

任何想在西澳大利亚州以房地产或商业代理人身份从事业务的人，都必须在该州设立并维持一个注册办事处。

任何想在西澳大利亚州以结算代理人（过户代理人）身份从事业务的人，通常必须居住在该州。

持牌结算代理必须在州内设立并维持注册办事处。

Sector:	Fishing and Pearling	部门:	渔业和珍珠业
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6) National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)	相关义务:	本地存在（第9.6条）国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条） 高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
Level of Government:	Central and Regional	政府级别:	中央和地方
Source of Measure:	<i>Fisheries Management Act 1991</i> (Cth) <i>Foreign Fishing Licences Levy Act 1991</i> (Cth) <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (NSW) <i>Fisheries Act 1995</i> (Vic) <i>Fish Resources Management Act 1994</i> (WA) Ministerial Policy Guideline No. 2 of April 1996 (WA) <i>Pearling Act 1990</i> (WA) Ministerial Policy Guideline No. 17 of August 2001 (WA)	措施来源:	1991年渔业管理法案（联邦）1991年外国渔业许可证征税法案（联邦）1994年渔业管理法案（新南威尔士州）1995年渔业法案（维多利亚州）1994年鱼类资源管理法案（西澳大利亚州）1996年4月第2号部长政策指南（西澳大利亚州）1990年珍珠业法案（西澳大利亚州）2001年8月第17号部长政策指南（西澳大利亚州）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> <u>Commonwealth</u> Foreign fishing vessels ¹⁻⁸ seeking to undertake fishing activity in the Australian Fishing Zone must be authorised. Where foreign fishing vessels are authorised to undertake such fishing activity, they may be subject to a levy ¹⁻⁹ . <u>New South Wales</u> A foreign person or a foreign-owned body is not permitted to hold shares in a share management fishery. <u>Victoria</u> A fishery access licence or aquaculture licence can only be issued to a natural person who is an Australian resident, or to a single corporation that has a registered office in Australia. <u>Western Australia</u> Foreign investment in the lobster processing sector in Western	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> <u>联邦</u> 外国船舶在澳大利亚捕鱼区从事捕鱼活动的，必须获得授权。 外国渔船被授权从事此类捕鱼活动时，可能需要缴纳费用 ¹⁻⁹ 。 <u>新南威尔士州</u> 外国人或外国拥有的机构不得在股份管理渔业中持有股份。 <u>维多利亚</u> 渔业准入许可证或水产养殖许可证只能发给澳大利亚居民的自然人，或注册办事处在澳大利亚的一家公司。 <u>西澳大利亚州</u> 外国投资在西新南威尔士州的龙虾加工部门

¹⁻⁸ For the purposes of this non-conforming measure, a foreign vessel is one that does not meet the definition of an Australian boat, that is, an Australian-flagged boat (not owned by a foreign resident) or a boat owned by an Australian resident or corporation and built, and whose operations are based, in Australia.

¹⁻⁹ The levy charged will be in accordance with the *Foreign Fishing Licences Levy Act 1991* (Cth) or any amendments thereto.

¹⁻⁸ 根据此非符合性措施的目的，外国船舶是指不符合澳大利亚船只定义的船舶，即澳大利亚旗船（非由外国居民拥有）或由澳大利亚居民或公司拥有并建造、其运营基于澳大利亚的船舶。

¹⁻⁹ 所收取的费用将根据1991年外国渔业许可证征税法案（联邦）或其任何修正案执行。

Australia is limited to 20 per cent. The level of foreign ownership and/or control of rock lobster processing authorisations is limited to 20 per cent of the ownership and/or control of any individual processing authorisation.

Only an individual who is an Australian citizen or permanent resident may be a licensee within the Western Australian pearling industry.

In the case of corporations, partnerships or trusts holding licences, these must be Australian owned and/or controlled (at least 51 per cent of the issued share capital, partnership interest or trust property must be owned by Australians; the chairman, majority of the board of the board of directors and all the company officers must be Australians and must be nominated by, and represent, Australian interests).

澳大利亚仅限于20%。龙虾加工授权的外国所有权和/或控制水平仅限于任何个人加工授权的所有权和/或控制的20%。

只有澳大利亚公民或永久居民可以成为西澳大利亚州珍珠业中的许可人。

对于持有许可证的公司、合伙企业或信托，这些必须为澳大利亚拥有和/或控制（至少51%的已发行股本、合伙权益或信托财产必须为澳大利亚人所有；董事长、董事会多数董事和所有公司官员必须为澳大利亚人，并且必须由澳大利亚人提名，代表澳大利亚利益）。

Sector:	Mining and Related Services	部门:	采矿及相关服务
Obligations Concerned:	Performance Requirements (Article 10.7)	相关义务:	性能要求（第10.7条）
Level of Government:	Regional	政府级别:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Mount Isa Mines Limited Agreement Act 1985</i> (Qld)	措施来源:	Mount Isa 矿业有限公司协议法案 1985（昆士兰）
Description:	<u>Investment</u> The operator of Mount Isa Mines shall, so far as is reasonably and economically practicable: (a) use the services of professional consultants resident and available within Queensland; (b) use labour available within Queensland; (c) when preparing specifications, calling for tenders and letting contracts for works, materials, plant, equipment and supplies ensure that Queensland suppliers, manufacturers, and contractors are given reasonable opportunity to tender or quote; and (d) give proper consideration and where possible preference to Queensland suppliers, manufacturers and contractors when letting contracts or placing orders for works, materials, plant, equipment and supplies where price, quality, delivery and service are equal to or better than that obtainable elsewhere.	描述:	<u>投资</u> Mount Isa 矿业的运营商应当，在合理且经济上可行的范围内： (a) 使用居住在昆士兰且可用的专业顾问的服务；（ b) 使用昆士兰的劳动力；（c) 在准备规范、招标和为工程、材料、设备、材料和供应品签订合同时，确保昆士兰的供应商、制造商和承包商有合理的机会投标或报价；以及（d) 在为工程、材料、设备、材料和供应品签订合同或下达订单时，给予昆士兰的供应商、制造商和承包商适当的考虑，并在可能的情况下优先考虑，前提是价格、质量、交货和服务与从其他地方获得的一样好或更好。

Sector:	Other Business Services	部门:	其他商业服务
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)	相关义务:	本地存在（第9.6条） 高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
Level of Government:	Regional	政府级别:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Prostitution Regulation Act</i> (NT)	措施来源:	性交易监管法（北领地）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> To be eligible for the grant of an operator’s licence or a manager’s licence in respect of an escort agency business, an individual must be resident in the Northern Territory. For a body corporate to be granted an operator’s licence its officers must also meet the residency requirement.	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> 要获得伴游机构业务的运营商许可证或经理许可证，个人必须在北领地居住。 法人实体获得运营商许可证，其官员必须满足居住要求。

Sector:	Telecommunications	部门:	通信
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第10.3条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
Level of Government:	Central	政府级别:	中央
Source of Measure:	<i>Telstra Corporation Act 1991</i> (Cth)	措施来源:	Telstra公司法案1991年（联邦）
Description:	<u>Investment</u> Aggregate foreign equity is restricted to no more than 35 per cent of shares of Telstra. Individual or associated group foreign investment is restricted to no more than five per cent of shares. The Chairperson and a majority of directors of Telstra must be Australian citizens and Telstra is required to maintain its head office, main base of operations and place of incorporation in Australia.	描述:	<u>投资</u> 外国股权合计限制为不超过Telstra股份的35%。个人或关联集团外国投资限制为不超过5%的股份。 Telstra的主席和多数董事必须是澳大利亚公民，并且Telstra必须将其总部、主要运营基地和注册地设在美国大利亚。

Sector:	Distribution Services
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6)
Level of Government:	Regional
Source of Measure:	Firearms Act (NT)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Grant of a firearms licence ^{I-10} requires residency in the Northern Territory. Licences and permits expire three months after the holder ceases to reside permanently in the Territory.

^{I-10} A firearms licence includes a firearms dealers licence, armourers licence, firearms museum licence, collectors licence, firearms employee licence and paintball operators licence.

部门:	分销服务
义务相关:	本地存在（第9.6条）
级别政府:	区域
措施来源:	枪支法（北领地）
描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 枪支许可证的授予 ^{I-10} 需要居住在北领地。许可证和许可证在持有人永久停止在领地居住后三个月内到期。

^{I-10} 枪支许可证包括枪支经销商许可证、枪支保管员许可证、枪支博物馆许可证、收藏家许可证、枪支员工许可证和彩弹枪经营者许可证。

Sector:	Distribution Services	部门:	分销服务
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6)	相关义务:	本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Regional	级别: 政府:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Liquor Act</i> (NT) and policy and practice <i>Kava Management Act</i> (NT) <i>Tobacco Control Act</i> (NT) and policy and practice	措施来源:	酒精法案（NT）和政策及实践 卡瓦管理法案（NT） 烟草控制法案（NT）和政策及实践
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> The Northern Territory Licensing Commission may require a liquor licensee if the licensee is an individual, or at least one of the licensees where the licence is held by a partnership, or the licence nominee where the licence is held by a corporation, to ordinarily reside within the general locality of the premises to which the licence relates. The holder of a tobacco retail licence may only sell tobacco products from the premises specified in the licence. A tobacco retail licence in relation to liquor licensed premises may only be granted to the liquor licensee of those premises. An applicant for a retail licence for kava must ordinarily reside or carry on business in the relevant licence area in the Northern Territory.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 如果许可人是个人，或者当牌照由合伙企业持有时，至少一名许可人，或者当牌照由公司持有时的牌照提名人，北领地牌照委员会可能要求其通常居住在与其相关场所的普通地区内。 烟草零售许可证的持有人只能从许可证中指定的场所销售烟草产品。 与酒类许可场所相关的烟草零售许可证只能授予该场所的酒类许可持有人。 申请卡瓦零售许可证的申请人通常必须在北领地的相关许可证区域内居住或经营业务。

Sector:	Distribution Services	部门:	分销服务
Obligations Concerned:	Performance Requirements (Article 10.7)	相关义务:	性能要求（第10.7条）
Level of Government:	Regional	政府级别:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Wine Industry Act 1994</i> (Qld)	措施来源:	1994年葡萄酒产业法案（昆士兰）
Description:	<u>Investment</u> In order to obtain a wine merchant’s licence to sell wine, the business conducted by a person under the licence must contribute to the Queensland wine industry in a substantial way. In order to obtain a wine producer’s licence to sell wine, a person must be selling wine made from fruit grown by the person on the premises to which the licence relates, or selling wine made by the person on the premises to which the licence relates.	描述:	<u>投资</u> 为了获得葡萄酒商许可证以销售葡萄酒，持证人的经营活动必须对昆士兰葡萄酒产业做出重大贡献。为了获得葡萄酒生产商许可证以销售葡萄酒，持证人必须在与许可证相关的场所销售由持证人种植的果实制成的葡萄酒，或销售由持证人在该场所制作的葡萄酒。

Sector:	Retail Trade and Health Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3) Local Presence (Article 9.6)
Level of Government:	Regional
Source of Measure:	<i>Pharmacists Registration Act 2001</i> (Tas) <i>Pharmacy Act 1964</i> (WA)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> <u>Tasmania</u> Only Australian citizens or persons having right to residency (permanent or temporary) may practise as pharmacists in Tasmania. <u>Western Australia</u> Only residents of Western Australia may practise as pharmacists in Western Australia.

部门:	零售贸易和健康服务
相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条）本地存在（第9.6条）
级别: 政府:	区域
措施来源:	药剂师注册法 2001 (塔斯马尼亚) 药房法 1964 (西澳大利亚)
描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> <u>塔斯马尼亚</u> 只有澳大利亚公民或有居住权的人（永久的或临时的）可以在塔斯马尼亚作为药剂师执业。 <u>西澳大利亚州</u> 只有西澳大利亚州居民才能在西澳大利亚州执业药剂师。

Sector:	Professional and Health Services	部门:	专业和健康服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3) Local Presence (Article 9.6)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条）本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Regional	政府级别:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Medical Practitioners Registration Act 1996</i> (Tas) <i>Psychologists Registration Act 2000</i> (Tas) <i>Physiotherapists Registration Act 1999</i> (Tas) <i>Medical Radiation Science Professionals Registration Act 1997</i> (Tas) <i>Optometrists Registration Act 1994</i> (Tas) <i>Dental Practitioners Registration Act 2001</i> (Tas) <i>Dental Prosthetists Registration Act 1996</i> (Tas) <i>Chiropractors and Osteopaths Registration Act 2000</i> (Tas) <i>Podiatrists Registration Act 1995</i> (Tas) <i>Pharmacists Registration Act 2001</i> (Tas) <i>Occupational Therapists Registration Act 1980</i> (WA) <i>Podiatrists Registration Act 1984</i> (WA) <i>Psychologists Registration Act 1986</i> (WA)	措施来源:	1996年 （塔斯马尼亚）医疗从业者注册法 2000年 （塔斯马尼亚）心理学家注册法 1999年 （塔斯马尼亚）物理治疗师注册法 1997年 （塔斯马尼亚）医疗辐射科学从业者注册法 1994年 （塔斯马尼亚）验光师注册法 2001年 （塔斯马尼亚）牙科从业者注册法 1996年 （塔斯马尼亚）牙科修复师注册法 2000年 （塔斯马尼亚）脊椎按摩师和整骨医生注册法 1995年 （塔斯马尼亚）足病医生注册法 2001年 （塔斯马尼亚）药剂师注册法 1980年 （西澳大利亚）职业治疗师注册法 1984年 （西澳大利亚）足病医生注册法 1986年 （西澳大利亚）心理学家注册法
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> <u>Tasmania</u> Only Australian citizens or persons having a right to residency (permanent or temporary) may practise in Tasmania as medical practitioners, psychologists, physiotherapists, radiation therapists, diagnostic radiographers, nuclear medicine technologists, chiropractors, osteopaths, optometrists, dental practitioners, dental prosthetists and podiatrists. <u>Western Australia</u> Only residents of Western Australia may practise as occupational therapists, podiatrists or psychologists in Western Australia.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> <u>塔斯马尼亚</u> 只有澳大利亚公民或有居住权的人（永久的或临时的）可以在塔斯马尼亚作为医疗从业者、心理学家、物理治疗师、辐射治疗师、诊断放射技师、核医学技师、脊椎按摩师、整骨医生、验光师、牙科从业者、牙科修复师和足病医生执业。 <u>西澳大利亚州</u> 只有西澳大利亚州居民才能在西澳大利亚州作为职业治疗师、足病医生或心理学家执业。

Sector:	Health
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)
Level of Government:	Central
Source of Measure:	<i>Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act 1961</i> (Cth)
Description:	<u>Investment</u> The votes attached to significant foreign shareholdings ^{I-11} are prevented from being counted in respect to the appointment, replacement or removal of more than one third of CSL’s directors who hold office at a particular time. The head office and principal facilities used to produce products derived from human plasma collected from blood or plasma donated by individuals in Australia must remain in Australia. Two-thirds of the directors of the board of CSL and the chairperson of any meeting must be Australian citizens. CSL must not seek incorporation outside of Australia.

^{I-11} For the purposes of this non-conforming measure, “significant foreign shareholding” means a holding of voting shares in CSL in which a foreign person has a relevant interest, if the foreign person has relevant interests in at least five per cent of the voting shares in CSL.

部门:	健康
相关义务:	国民待遇（第10.3条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
级别: 政府:	中央
措施来源:	1961年血清联盟法案（联邦）
描述:	<u>投资</u> 与重大外国持股相关或排除 CSL 在特定时间内持有的超过三分之一董事方面，他们被禁止计入。用于生产从澳大利亚个人捐赠的血液或血浆中收集的人血浆衍生产品的总部和主要设施必须仍位于澳大利亚。CSL 董事会三分之二的董事以及任何会议的主席必须是澳大利亚公民。CSL 不得在澳大利亚以外寻求注册。

^{I-11} 根据本非符合性措施的目的，“重大外国持股”是指外国人在 CSL 的投票股份中持有相关利益，前提是该外国人在 CSL 至少五分之一的投票股份中持有相关利益。

Sector:	Tourism and Travel-related Services	部门:	旅游和旅行相关服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3) Local Presence (Article 9.6)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Regional	级别: 政府:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Travel Agents Act 1988</i> (Qld) <i>Travel Agents Act 1985</i> (WA) Travel Agents Regulations 1986 (WA)	措施来源:	旅行代理商法1988（昆士兰） 旅行代理商法1985（西澳大利亚州） 旅行代理商条例1986（西澳大利亚州）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> <u>Queensland</u> In order to obtain a licence to operate as a travel agent, a person must have a business address in Queensland. <u>Western Australia</u> To carry on business in Western Australia as a travel agent, a person must have a principal place of business in the state.	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> <u>昆士兰</u> 为了获得作为旅行代理人运营的许可证， 一个人必须在昆士兰拥有商业地址。 <u>西澳大利亚州</u> 在西澳大利亚州以旅行代理人身份从事业务， 一个人必须在该州拥有主要营业场所。

Sector:	Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Services
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6)
Level of Government:	Regional
Source of Measure:	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Qld) Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006 (Qld) Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2006 (Qld) Nature Conservation (Protected Plants) Conservation Plan 2000 (Qld)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> The Chief Executive of the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency may grant a wildlife authority ^{I-12} , other than a wildlife movement permit, to a corporation only if the corporation has an office in the State. The chief executive may approve a person to be an authorised cultivator or propagator for protected plants only if: (a) in the case of a natural person, the person is a resident of the State; or (b) if the person is a corporation, the corporation has premises in the State at which the plants are to be cultivated or propagated. An individual or corporation is only taken to be a “person aggrieved” by a decision, failure to make a decision or conduct under the Act if the individual is an Australian citizen or ordinarily resident in Australia or, if a corporation, established in Australia.

^{I-12} This term is defined in Schedule 7 of the Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2006 (Qld).

部门:	休闲、文化和体育服务
义务相关:	本地存在（第9.6条）
级别政府:	区域
措施来源:	1992年（昆士兰）自然保护法 自然保护（野生动物管理）条例 2006年（昆士兰）自然保护（行政管理）条例 2000年（昆士兰）自然保护（受保护植物）保护计划
描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 昆士兰环境保护局的首席执行官只有在公司在本州设有办事处的情况下，才可能向公司授予野生动物授权 ^{I-12} （除野生动物移动许可证外）。 首席执行官只有在以下情况下，才可能批准某人为受保护植物的授权培育者或繁殖者： (a) 对于自然人，该人是本州的居民；或 (b) 如果该人是公司，该公司在本州设有用于培育或繁殖植物的场所。 个人或公司仅在个人是澳大利亚公民或通常居住在澳大利亚，或公司是在澳大利亚设立的情况下，才被视为受《法案》中一项决定、未作出决定或行为影响的“受影响的人”。

^{I-12} 该术语在《2006年（昆士兰）自然保护（行政管理）条例》的第七附表中有定义。

Sector:	Transport Services	部门:	运输服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3) Local Presence (Article 9.6)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	政府级别:	中央
Source of Measure:	<i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i> (Cth)	措施来源:	Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> Every ocean carrier who provides international liner cargo shipping services to or from Australia must, at all times, be represented by a natural person who is resident in Australia. Only Australian flag operators may apply to the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission to examine whether conference members, and non-conference operators with substantial market power, are hindering other shipping operators from engaging efficiently in the provision of outward liner cargo services to an extent that is reasonable.	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> 每一位提供国际班轮货运服务的海运公司，若其服务对象为澳大利亚或从澳大利亚出发，必须始终由一位澳大利亚居民的自然人代表。 只有澳大利亚旗船运经营者可以申请澳大利亚竞争与消费者委员会审查会议成员以及具有实质性市场力量的非会议经营者是否阻碍其他船运经营者以合理的程度有效地提供出境班轮货运服务。

Sector:	Transport
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)
Level of Government:	Central
Source of Measure:	<i>Air Navigation Act 1920</i> (Cth) Ministerial Statement
Description:	<u>Investment</u> Total foreign ownership of Australian international airlines (other than Qantas) is restricted to a maximum of 49 per cent. Furthermore, it is required that: • at least two-thirds of the Board members must be Australian citizens; • the Chairperson of the Board must be an Australian citizen; • the airline’s head office must be in Australia; and • the airline’s operational base must be in Australia.

部门:	运输
相关义务:	国民待遇（第10.3条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
政府级别:	中央
措施来源:	1920年航空法（联邦）部长声明
描述:	<u>投资</u> 澳大利亚国际航空公司（除澳航外）的总外国所有权限制在最高49%。 此外，必须： • 至少三分之二的董事会成员必须是澳大利亚公民； • 董事会主席必须是澳大利亚公民； • 航空公司的总部必须在澳大利亚； 和 • 该航空公司的运营基地必须在澳大利亚。

Sector:	Transport
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)
Level of Government:	Central
Source of Measure:	<i>Qantas Sale Act 1992</i> (Cth)
Description:	<u>Investment</u> Total foreign ownership of Qantas Airways Ltd is restricted to a maximum of 49 per cent in aggregate, with individual foreign holdings limited to 25 per cent and aggregate holdings by foreign airlines to 35 per cent. In addition: • the head office of Qantas must always be located in Australia; • the majority of Qantas’ operational facilities must be located in Australia; • at all times, at least two-thirds of the directors of Qantas must be Australian citizens; • at a meeting of the board of directors of Qantas, the director presiding at the meeting (however described) must be an Australian citizen; and • Qantas is prohibited from taking any action to become incorporated outside Australia.

部门:	运输
相关义务:	国民待遇（第10.3条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
政府级别:	中央
措施来源:	Qantas出售法案1992年（联邦）
描述:	<u>投资</u> Qantas航空有限公司的外国所有权总额限制为最多49%，单个外国持股限制为25%，外国航空公司的总持股限制为35%。此外： • Qantas的总部必须始终位于澳大利亚； • 澳航的运营设施必须大部分位于澳大利亚； • 在任何时候，澳航的董事中至少要有三分之二必须是澳大利亚公民； • 在澳航董事会会议上，主持会议的董事（无论如何描述）必须是澳大利亚公民；并且 • 澳航不得采取任何行动在澳大利亚以外注册。

Sector:	Transport Services	部门:	运输服务
Obligations Concerned:	Local Presence (Article 9.6)	相关义务:	本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Regional	级别: 政府:	区域
Source of Measure:	<i>Commercial Passenger (Road Transport) Act</i> (NT)	措施来源:	商业客运（公路运输）法案（北领地）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> A taxi licence will be cancelled where the holder, being an individual, has not been ordinarily resident in the Northern Territory for more than six months or, being a body corporate, has ceased for more than six months to have its principal place of business in the Territory.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 当持有人为个人且未在北领地通常居住超过六个月，或持有人为法人实体且其主要营业场所在该领地已停止超过六个月时，出租车许可证将被吊销。

Annex I
Schedule of Chile

附件I 智利

Sector:	All Sectors	部门:	所有行业
Sub-Sector:		子行业:	
Industry Classification:		工业分类:	
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3)	义务相关:	国民待遇（第10.3条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Decree Law 1939, Official Gazette, November 10, 1977, Rules for acquisition, administration and disposal of State owned assets, Title I (<i>Decreto Ley 1939, Diario Oficial, noviembre 10, 1977, Normas sobre adquisición, administración y disposición de bienes del Estado, Título I</i>)	措施	法令 1939，官方公报，1977年11月10日，关于国家资产获取、管理和处置的规则，第一编（法令 1939，官方公报，1977年11月10日，关于国家资产获取、管理和处置的规则，第一编）
	Decree with Force of Law (D.F.L.) 4 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Official Gazette, November 10, 1967 (<i>Decreto con Fuerza de Ley (D.F.L.) 4 del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Diario Oficial, noviembre 10, 1967</i>)		外交部法令 4（法令 4（D.F.L.）），官方公报，1967年11月10日（外交部法令 4（D.F.L.）），官方公报，1967年11月10日）
Description:	<u>Investment</u> Chile may only dispose of the ownership or other rights over “State land” to Chilean natural or juridical persons, unless the applicable legal exceptions, such as in Decree Law 1939 (<i>Decreto Ley 1939</i>), apply. “State land” for these purposes refers to State owned land up to a distance of 10 kilometers from the border and up to a distance of five kilometers from the coastline. Corporeal immovable property situated in areas declared “the borderland zone” by virtue of D.F.L 4 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1967 (<i>D.F.L. 4 del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, 1967</i>) may not be acquired, either as property or in any other title, by (1) natural persons with nationality of a neighbouring country; (2) juridical persons with their principal seat in a neighbouring country; (3) juridical persons with 40 per cent or more of capital owned by natural persons with nationality of a neighbouring country; or (4) juridical persons effectively controlled by such natural persons. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this limitation may not apply if an exemption is granted by a Supreme Decree (<i>Decreto Supremo</i>) of the President of the Republic based on considerations of national interest.	描述:	<u>投资</u> 智利只能将“国家土地”的所有权或其他权利处置给智利自然人或法人，除非适用法律例外，例如法令 1939（法令 1939）中规定的例外情况。“国家土地”在这些目的中是指距离边境10公里以内、距离海岸线5公里以内的国家所有土地。 位于外交部1967年《第4号法令》（D.F.L. 4 del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, 1967）宣布为“边境区”的区域内的有形不动产，不得由（1）具有邻国国籍的自然人；（2）其主要所在地在邻国的法人；（3）其40%或以上的资本为具有邻国国籍的自然人拥有的法人；或（4）由这些自然人有效控制的法人获得，无论是作为财产还是以任何其他权利形式。尽管有上述规定，但如果共和国总统基于国家利益考虑颁布最高法令（Decreto Supremo）予以豁免，则此限制不适用。

Sector:	All Sectors	部门:	所有行业
Sub-Sector:		子行业:	
Industry Classification:		工业分类:	
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3) Local Presence (Article 9.6)	义务相关:	国民待遇（第9.3条） 本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	D.F.L. 1 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Official Gazette, January 24, 1994, Labour Code, Preliminary Title, Book I, Chapter III (<i>D.F.L. 1 del Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social, Diario Oficial, enero 24, 1994, Código del Trabajo, Título preliminar, Libro I, Capítulo III</i>)	措施	D.F.L. 1 del Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social, 官方公报, ene. 24, 1994, Código del Trabajo, Título preliminar, Libro I, 第三章
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> A minimum of 85 per cent of employees who work for the same employer shall be Chilean natural persons. This rule applies to employers with more than 25 employees under a contract of employment (<i>contrato de trabajo</i>). Expert technical personnel who cannot be replaced by Chilean personnel shall not be subject to this provision, as determined by the Directorate of Labour (<i>Dirección del Trabajo</i>). An employee shall be understood to mean any natural person who supplies intellectual or material services, under dependency or subordination, pursuant to a contract of employment. Article 20 of the <i>Código del Trabajo</i> shall be understood to mean that the personnel that an investor of Australia that has made an investment under Chapter 10 (Investment) requires for starting up in Chile will be treated, for a period of 18 months from the date of start up, as specialised technical personnel that cannot be replaced by national personnel. For greater certainty, a <i>contrato de trabajo</i> is not mandatory for the supply of cross-border trade in services.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 对于同一雇主工作的员工中，至少85%应为智利自然人。此规则适用于拥有25名以上员工且签订劳动合同（<i>contrato de trabajo</i>）的雇主。经智利劳工局（<i>Dirección del Trabajo</i>）确定的、无法被智利人员替代的专家技术人员不适用本条款。 员工应指任何根据劳动合同，在从属关系下提供智力或物质服务的人。 第20条《劳动法典》应理解为：澳大利亚投资者在《第10章（投资）》下进行投资，为在智利创业所需的人员，在创业之日起18个月内，将被视为不能由本国人员替代的专业技术人员。 为明确起见，提供跨境贸易服务不强制要求有本地存在。

Sector:	Communications	部门:	通信
Sub-Sector:		子行业:	
Industry Classification:		工业分类:	
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3) Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 9.4 and 10.4) Performance Requirements (Article 10.7) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8) Local Presence (Article 9.6)	义务相关:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条） 最惠国待遇（第9.4条和第10.4条） 性能要求（第10.7条） 高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条） 本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Law 18.838, Official Gazette, September 30, 1989, National Television Council, Titles I, II and III (<i>Ley 18.838, Diario Oficial, septiembre 30, 1989, Consejo Nacional de Televisión, Títulos I, II y III</i>) Law 18.168, Official Gazette, October 2, 1982, General Telecommunications Law, Titles I, II and III (<i>Ley 18.168, Diario Oficial, octubre 2, 1982, Ley General de Telecomunicaciones, Títulos I, II y III</i>) Law 19.733, Official Gazette, June 4, 2001, Law on Liberties of Opinion and Information and the Exercise of Journalism, Titles I and III (<i>Ley 19.733, Diario Oficial, junio 4, 2001, Ley sobre las Libertades de Opinión e Información y Ejercicio del Periodismo, Títulos I y III</i>)	措施	Ley 18.838, 官方公报, septiembre 30, 1989, Consejo Nacional de Televisión, Títulos I, II y III (Ley 18.838, Diario Oficial, septiembre 30, 1989, 国家电视委员会, 第I、第II和第III章) Ley 18.168, 官方公报, octubre 2, 1982, Ley General de Telecomunicaciones, Títulos I, II y III (Ley 18.168, Diario Oficial, octubre 2, 1982, 一般电信法, 第I、第II和第III章) 法律 19.733, 官方公报, 2001年6月4日, 言论和信息自由以及新闻实践法, 第一和第三章 (Ley 19.733, Diario Oficial, 2001年6月4日, Ley sobre las Libertades de Opinión e Información y Ejercicio del Periodismo, Títulos I y III)
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> The owner of a social communication medium such as sound and image transmissions or a national news agency, shall in the case of a natural person have a duly established domicile in Chile and in the case of a juridical person shall be constituted with domicile in Chile or have an agency authorised to operate within the national territory. Only Chilean nationals may be president, administrators or legal representatives of the juridical person. In the case of public radio broadcasting services, the board of directors may include foreigners only if they do not represent the majority. The legally responsible director and the person who	描述:	<u>服务和跨境服务贸易</u> 作为社会传播媒介（如声音和图像传输或国家新闻机构）的所有者，在自然人情况下应在智利拥有合法住所，在法人情况下应在智利设立住所或拥有在智利国家领土内授权经营的机构。只有智利公民才能担任法人的总裁、管理员或法律代表。在公共广播服务的情况下，如果外国人不在多数情况下，董事会可以包括外国人。法定代表人和代位权人必须是在智利拥有住所和居住地的智利人。

subrogates him/her must be Chilean with domicile and residence in Chile.

Requests for public radio broadcasting concessions submitted by juridical persons in which foreigners hold an interest exceeding 10 per cent of the capital shall be granted only if proof is previously provided verifying that similar rights and obligations as those that the applicants will enjoy in Chile are granted to Chilean nationals in their country of origin.

The National Television Council may establish, as a general requirement, that programs broadcast through public (open) television channels include up to 40 per cent of Chilean production.

Only juridical persons duly constituted in Chile and having domicile in Chile may be the titleholders or make use of permits for radio broadcasting telecommunications services. Only Chilean nationals may be president, managers or legal representatives of the juridical person.

Only juridical persons duly constituted in Chile and having domicile in Chile may be the titleholders or make use of permits for limited cable television or microwave television services. Only Chilean nationals may be president, directors, managers, administrators or legal representatives of the juridical person.

必须是在智利拥有住所和居住地的智利人。

由外国人持有资本超过**10%**的法人在其原籍国被授予类似权利和义务的证明之前，不得授予由法人提交的公共无线电广播许可证申请。

国家电视委员会可以规定，通过公共（开放）电视频道播出的节目可以包含高达**40%**的智利生产。

只有依法在智利成立并在智利有住所的法人才可以是无线电广播电信服务的持有人或使用许可证。只有智利公民才能是法人的总裁、经理或法律代表。

只有依法在智利成立并在智利设有住所的法人才能成为持有人或使用有限有线电视或微波电视服务的许可证。只有智利公民才能担任法人的总裁、董事、经理、管理员或法律代表。

Sector:	Energy	部门:	能源
Sub-Sector:		子行业:	
Industry Classification:	CPC 12 Crude petroleum and gas natural	行业分类:	CPC 12 原油和天然气
	CPC 13 Uranium and thorium ores		CPC 13 铀和钍矿石
	CPC 14 Metal ores		CPC 14 金属矿石
	CPC 16 Other minerals		CPC 16 其他矿物
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第10.3条）
	Performance Requirements (Article 10.7)		性能要求（第10.7条）
Level of Government:	Central	政府级别:	中央
Measures	Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile, Chapter III (<i>Constitución Política de la República de Chile, Capítulo III</i>)	措施	智利共和国政治宪法，第三章（Constitución Política de la República de Chile, Capítulo III）
	Law 18.097, Official Gazette, January 21, 1982, Constitutional Organic Law on Mining Concessions, Titles I, II and III (<i>Ley 18.097, Diario Oficial, enero 21, 1982, Orgánica Constitucional sobre Concesiones Mineras, Títulos I, II y III</i>)		第18.097号法律，官方公报，1982年1月21日，矿业特许权宪法有机法，第I、第II和第III章（Ley 18.097, Diario Oficial, enero 21, 1982, Orgánica Constitucional sobre Concesiones Mineras, Títulos I, II y III）
	Law 18.248, Official Gazette, October 14, 1983, Mining Code, Titles I and II (<i>Ley 18.248, Diario Oficial, octubre 14, 1983, Código de Minería, Títulos I y II</i>)		第18.248号法律，官方公报，1983年10月14日，矿业法典，第I和第二章（Ley 18.248, Diario Oficial, octubre 14, 1983, Código de Minería, Títulos I y II）
	Law 16.319, Official Gazette, October 23, 1965, Creates the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission, Titles I, II and III (<i>Ley 16.319, Diario Oficial, octubre 23, 1965, crea la Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear, Títulos I, II y III</i>)		第16.319号法律，官方公报，1965年10月23日，创建智利核能委员会，第I、第II和第III章（Ley 16.319, Diario Oficial, octubre 23, 1965, crea la Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear, Títulos I, II y III）
Description:	<u>Investment</u>	描述:	<u>投资</u>
	The exploration, exploitation, and treatment (<i>beneficio</i>) of liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons, deposits of any kind existing in sea waters subject to national jurisdiction, and deposits of any kind wholly or partially located in areas classified as important to national security with mining effects, which qualification shall be made by law only, can be the object of administrative concessions or special operating contracts, subject to the requirements and the conditions to be determined, in each case by a Supreme Decree of the President of the Republic. For greater certainty, it is understood that the term “treatment” (<i>beneficio</i>) shall not include the storage, transportation or refining of the		液态或气态烃、位于国家管辖海域的任何类型沉积物以及完全或部分位于被列为对国家安全重要且具有矿业影响的区域的任何类型沉积物的勘探、开采和处理（利益），该资格只能由法律作出，可以作为行政特许权或特殊运营合同的对象，具体要求及条件由共和国总统最高法令确定。为明确起见，理解“处理”（利益）一词不包括对本文所述能源材料的储存、运输或精炼。

energy material referred to in this paragraph.

The production of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes may only be carried out by the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission (*Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear*) or, with its authorisation, jointly with third persons. Should the Commission grant such an authorisation, it may determine the terms and conditions thereof.

能源材料。

为和平目的生产核能只能由智利核能委员会（智利核能委员会）进行，或经其授权，与第三方共同进行。如果委员会授予此类授权，它可以确定其条款和条件。

Sector:	Mining	部门:	采矿
Sub-Sector:		子行业:	
Industry Classification:	CPC 13 Uranium and thorium ores	工业分类:	CPC 13 铀和钍矿石
	CPC 14 Metal ores		CPC 14 金属矿石
	CPC 16 Other minerals		CPC 16 其他矿物
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第10.3条）
	Performance Requirements (Article 10.7)		性能要求（第10.7条）
Level of Government:	Central	政府级别:	中央
Measures	Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile, Chapter III (<i>Constitución Política de la República de Chile, Capítulo III</i>) Law 18.097, Official Gazette, January 21, 1982, Constitutional Organic Law on Mining Concessions, Titles I, II and III (<i>Ley 18.097, Diario Oficial, enero 21, 1982, Orgánica Constitucional sobre Concesiones Mineras, Títulos I, II y III</i>) Law 18.248, Official Gazette, October 14, 1983, Mining Code, Titles I and III (<i>Ley 18.248, Diario Oficial, octubre 14, 1983, Código de Minería, Títulos I y III</i>) Law 16.319, Official Gazette, October 23, 1965, Creates the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission, Titles I, II and III (<i>Ley 16.319, Diario Oficial, octubre 23, 1965, crea la Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear, Títulos I, II y III</i>)	措施	智利共和国政治宪法，第三章（智利共和国政治宪法，第三章） 第18.097号法律，官方公报，1982年1月21日，矿业特许权宪法有机法，第I、第II和第III章（Ley 18.097, Diario Oficial, enero 21, 1982, Orgánica Constitucional sobre Concesiones Mineras, Títulos I, II y III） 第18.248号法律，官方公报，1983年10月14日，矿业法典，第I和第III章（Ley 18.248, Diario Oficial, octubre 14, 1983, Código de Minería, Títulos I y III） 第16.319号法律，官方公报，1965年10月23日，创建智利核能委员会，第I、第II和第III章（Ley 16.319, Diario Oficial, octubre 23, 1965, crea la Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear, Títulos I, II y III）
Description:	<u>Investment</u> The exploration, exploitation, and treatment (<i>beneficio</i>) of lithium, deposits of any kind existing in sea waters subject to national jurisdiction, and deposits of any kind wholly or partially located in areas classified as important to national security with mining effects, which qualification shall be made by law only, can be the object of administrative concessions or special operating contracts, subject to the requirements and the conditions to be determined, in each case by a Supreme Decree of the President of the Republic. Chile has the right of first refusal, at the customary market prices and terms, for the purchase of mineral products from mining operations in Chile when thorium or uranium are contained in	描述:	<u>投资</u> 锂的勘探、开采和处理（利益），位于受国家管辖海域的任何类型沉积物，以及完全或部分位于被列为对国家安全重要地区且具有矿业影响的任何类型矿藏，其资格只能由法律作出认定，可以作为行政特许权或特殊运营合同的对象，需遵守要求并确定条件，在每种情况下均由共和国总统最高法令规定。 智利拥有优先购买权，在惯常市场价格和条件下，可从智利的采矿作业中购买含有钍或铀的矿产品时

significant amounts therein.

For greater certainty, Chile may demand that producers separate from mining products the portion of:

- (1) liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons;
- (2) lithium;
- (3) deposits of any kind existing in sea waters subject to national jurisdiction; and
- (4) deposits of any kind wholly or partially located in areas classified as important to national security with mining effects, which qualification shall be made by law only, that exists, in significant amounts, in such mining products and that can be economically and technically separated, for delivery to or for sale on behalf of the State. For these purposes, “economically and technically separated” means that the costs incurred to recover the four types of substances referred to above through a sound technical procedure and to commercialise and deliver those substances shall be lower than their commercial value.

Extracted natural atomic materials and lithium, and their concentrates, derivatives and compounds, cannot be subject to any kind of juridical acts, unless executed or entered into by the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission (*Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear*), or with its prior authorisation. Should the Commission grant an authorisation, it shall determine, in turn, the conditions granted therein.

其中数量显著。

为明确起见，智利可以要求生产商将以下部分从矿产品中分离出来：

- (1) 液态或气态烃；
- (2) 锂；
- (3) 位于受国家管辖海域的任何类型沉积物；以及
- (4) 完全或部分位于被列为对国家安全重要地区的区域且具有矿业影响的任何类型沉积物，该资格只能由法律作出，存在于此类采矿产品中，数量显著，并且可以经济和技术上分离，用于交付或代表国家销售。为此目的，“经济和技术上分离”是指通过合理的工艺回收上述四类物质的成本，以及商业化并交付这些物质的成本，应低于其商业价值。

提取的天然原子材料、锂及其浓缩物、衍生物和化合物，不能成为任何类型的法律行为，除非由智利核能委员会（**Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear**）执行或签署，或经其事先授权。如果委员会授予授权，它将反过来确定其中授予的条件。

Sector:	Fisheries	部门:	渔业
Sub-Sector:	Aquaculture	子行业:	水产养殖
Industry Classification:	CPC 04 Fish and other fishing products	工业分类:	CPC 04 鱼和其他捕捞产品
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3)	义务相关:	国民待遇（第10.3条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Law 18.892, Official Gazette, January 21, 1992, General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture, Titles I and VI (<i>Ley 18.892, Diario Oficial, enero 21, 1992, Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura, Títulos I y VI</i>)	措施	法律 18.892、官方公报、1992年1月21日、渔业和水产养殖一般法、第一和第六部分（法律 18.892、官方公报、1992年1月21日、渔业和水产养殖一般法、第一和第六部分）
Description:	<u>Investment</u> A concession or authorisation is required for the use of beaches, land adjacent to beaches (<i>terrenos de playas</i>), water-columns (<i>porciones de agua</i>) and sea-bed lots (<i>fondos marinos</i>) to engage in aquaculture activities. Only Chilean natural or juridical persons constituted in accordance with Chilean law and foreigners with permanent residency may hold an authorisation or concession to carry out aquaculture activities.	描述:	<u>投资</u> 使用海滩、海滩附近的土地（海滩土地）、水柱（水部分）和海底地块（海底基金）从事水产养殖活动需要让步或授权。 仅智利法律规定的智利自然人或法人以及拥有永久居留权的外国人可以持有进行水产养殖活动的授权或让步。

Sector:	Fisheries	部门:	渔业
Sub-Sector:		子行业:	
Industry Classification:	CPC 04 Fish and other fishing products	工业分类:	CPC 04 鱼和其他捕捞产品
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）
	Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 9.4 and 10.4)		最惠国待遇（第9.4条和第10.4条）
	Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)		高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
	Local Presence (Article 9.6)		本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Law 18.892, Official Gazette, January 21, 1992, General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture, Titles I, III, IV and IX (<i>Ley 18.892, Diario Oficial, enero 21, 1992, Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura, Títulos I, III, IV y IX</i>)	措施	法律 18.892，官方公报，1992年1月21日，渔业和水产养殖一般法，第一、三、四和九章（法律 18.892，官方公报，1992年1月21日，渔业和水产养殖一般法，第一、三、四和九章）
	Decree Law 2.222, Official Gazette, May 31, 1978, Navigation Law, Titles I and II (<i>Decreto Ley 2.222, Diario Oficial, mayo 31, 1978, Ley de Navegación, Títulos I y II</i>)		法令 2.222，官方公报，1978年5月31日，航行法，第一和二章（法令 2.222，官方公报，1978年5月31日，航行法，第一和二章）

Description:

Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services

A permit issued by the Vice-Ministry of Fishing (*Subsecretaría de Pesca*) is required in order to harvest and catch hydrobiological species in internal waters, in the territorial sea and in the exclusive economic zone.

Only Chilean natural persons or juridical persons constituted in accordance with Chilean law and foreigners with permanent residency may hold permits to harvest and catch hydrobiological species.

Only Chilean vessels are permitted to fish in internal waters, in the territorial sea and in the exclusive economic zone. “Chilean vessels” are those defined in the Navigation Law (*Ley de Navegación*). Access to industrial extractive fishing activities shall be subject to prior registration of the vessel in Chile.

Only a Chilean natural or juridical person may register a vessel in Chile. Such juridical person must be constituted in Chile with principal domicile and real and effective seat in Chile. The president, manager and the majority of the directors or administrators must be Chilean natural persons. In addition, more than 50 per cent of its equity capital must be held by Chilean natural or juridical persons. For these purposes, a juridical person with ownership participation in another juridical person that owns a vessel has to comply with all the requirements mentioned above.

A joint ownership (*comunidad*) may register a vessel if (1) the majority of the joint ownership is Chilean with domicile and residency in Chile; (2) the administrators are Chilean natural persons; and (3) the majority of the rights of the joint ownership (*comunidad*) belong to a Chilean natural or juridical person. For these purposes, a juridical person with ownership participation in a joint ownership (*comunidad*) that owns a vessel has to comply with all the requirements mentioned above.

An owner (natural or juridical person) of a fishing vessel registered in Chile prior to June 30, 1991 shall not be subject to the nationality requirement mentioned above.

In cases of reciprocity granted to Chilean vessels by any other country, fishing vessels specifically authorised by the maritime authorities pursuant to powers conferred by law may be exempted from the requirements mentioned above on equivalent terms provided to Chilean vessels by that country.

Access to small-scale fishing (*pesca artesanal*) activities shall be subject to registration in the registry for small-scale fishing

描述:

I投资和跨境服务贸易 ices

由渔业副大臣（渔业次长）签发的许可证是捕捞和捕捉水生生物的必要条件，适用于内水、领海和专属经济区。

只有智利自然人或根据智利法律成立的法人以及拥有永久居留权的外国人可以持有捕捞和采集水生生物的许可证。

只有智利船舶被允许在内水、领海和专属经济区内捕鱼。“智利船舶”是指航行法（*Ley de Navegación*）中定义的船舶。工业捕捞活动的准入应事先在智利注册船舶。

只有智利自然人或法人可以在智利注册船舶。该法人必须在智利成立，其主要住所和实际有效所在地在智利。总裁、经理和多数董事或管理人员必须是智利自然人。此外，其股本资本必须超过50%由智利自然人或法人持有。为此，参与拥有船舶的另一个法人的所有权参与的法人必须遵守上述所有要求。

共同所有权（*comunidad*）可以注册船舶，如果（1）共同所有权的多数为智利人，并在智利有住所和居住权；（2）管理员是智利自然人；（3）共同所有权（*comunidad*）的多数权利属于智利自然人或法人。为此，在共同所有权（*comunidad*）中拥有所有权参与并拥有船舶的法人必须遵守上述所有要求。

在1991年6月30日之前在智利注册的渔船的所有者（自然人或法人）不应受上述国籍要求约束。

在智利船舶获得任何其他国家互惠的情况下，根据法律授予的权力，海事当局特别授权的渔船可以在与该国给予智利船舶相同条件下免除上述要求。

从事小规模捕捞（小规模捕捞）活动应向渔具登记注册

(*Registro de Pesca Artesanal*). Registration for small-scale fishing (*pesca artesanal*) is only granted to Chilean natural persons and foreign natural persons with permanent residency, or a Chilean juridical person constituted by the aforementioned persons.

(渔具登记)。小规模捕捞（小规模捕捞）的注册仅授予智利自然人和具有永久居留权的外国自然人，或由上述人员设立的智利法人。

Sector: Sports, Industrial Fishing and Hunting, and Recreational Services

Sub-Sector:

Industry Classification: CPC 881 Services incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry

CPC 882 Services incidental to fishing

CPC 96499 Other recreational services n.e.c.

Obligations Concerned: Local Presence (Article 9.6)

Level of Government: Central

Measures Law 17.798, Official Gazette, October 21, 1972, Title I (*Ley 17.798, Diario Oficial, octubre 21, 1972, Título I*)

Supreme Decree 77 of the Ministry of National Defence, Official Gazette, August 14, 1982 (*Decreto Supremo 77 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, agosto 14, 1982*)

Description: Cross-Border Trade in Services

Any person who owns guns, explosives or similar substances must register with the appropriate authority in its domicile, for which purpose a request shall be submitted to the General Directorate for National Mobilisation of the Ministry of National Defence (*Dirección General de Movilización Nacional del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional*).

Any natural or juridical person registered as an importer of fireworks may request authorisation for importation and entrance thereof into Chile from Group No. 3 of the General Directorate for National Mobilisation and may keep stocks of the said elements for sale to persons holding authorisation to stage pyrotechnical shows.

The Supervisory Authority (*Autoridad Fiscalizadora*) shall only authorise pyrotechnical shows if a report is available with regard to the installation, development, and security measures for the show, which must be signed and approved by a fireworks programmer registered in the national registries of the General Directorate for National Mobilisation or by a professional certified by the said General Directorate.

For the production and execution of pyrotechnical shows, the presence of at least a fireworks expert handler registered with the

部门: 体育、工业捕鱼和狩猎、以及休闲服务

子行业:

行业分类: CPC 881 农业、狩猎和林业相关服务

CPC 882 渔业相关服务

CPC 96499 其他未分类休闲服务

相关义务: 本地存在（第9.6条）

政府级别: 中央

措施 法律 17.798，官方公报，1972年10月21日，第一编（Ley 17.798，Diario Oficial，1972年10月21日，Título I）

国防部最高法令77号，官方公报，1982年8月14日（Decreto Supremo 77 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional，Diario Oficial，1982年8月14日）

描述: 跨境服务贸易

任何拥有枪支、爆炸物或类似物质的人必须在住所向主管当局登记，为此目的，应向国防部国家动员总干事署（**Dirección General de Movilización Nacional del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional**）提交申请。

任何注册为烟花进口商的自然人或法人可以请求从国家动员总干事署第3组获得进口和进入智利的授权，并可以保留所述要素的库存以向持有举办烟花表演授权的人出售。

监管机构（**Autoridad Fiscalizadora**）只有在有关表演的安装、发展和安全措施报告中提供报告时，才应授权烟花表演，该报告必须由在国家动员总干事署国家注册簿中注册的烟花程序员签署和批准，或由该总干事署认证的专业人士签署和批准。

对于烟花表演的生产和执行，至少应有一名在监管机构注册的烟花专家处理人员在场，

General Directorate shall be required.

总干事署必须。

Sector:	Specialised Services	部门:	专业服务
Sub-Sector:	Customs Agents (<i>Agentes de Aduana</i>) and Brokers (<i>Despachadores de Aduana</i>)	子行业:	海关代理 (<i>Agentes de Aduana</i>) 和 经纪人 (<i>Despachadores de Aduana</i>)
Industry Classification:	CPC 748 Freight transport agency services	行业分类:	CPC 748 货运代理服务
	CPC 749 Other supporting and auxiliary transport services		CPC 749 其他支持和辅助运输服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条）
	Local Presence (Article 9.6)		本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	政府级别:	中央
Measures	D.F.L. 30 of the Ministry of Finance, Official Gazette, April 13, 1983, Book IV (<i>D.F.L. 30 del Ministerio de Hacienda, Diario Oficial, abril 13, 1983, Libro IV</i>)	措施:	财政部第30号法令，官方公报，1983年4月13日，第四卷（财政部第30号法令，官方公报，abril 13, 1983, Libro IV）
Description:	D.F.L. 2 of the Ministry of Finance, 1998 (<i>D.F.L. 2 del Ministerio de Hacienda, 1998</i>)		财政部第2号法令，1998年（D.F.L. 2 del Ministerio de Hacienda, 1998）
	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Only Chilean natural persons may act as customs brokers (<i>Despachadores de Aduana</i>) or agents (<i>Agentes de Aduana</i>).	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 只有智利自然人可以担任海关经纪人（ <i>Despachadores de Aduana</i> ）或海关代理（ <i>Agentes de Aduana</i> ）。

Sector:	Specialised Services	部门:	专业服务
Sub-Sector:	Private Armed Security Guards	子行业:	私人武装保安
Industry Classification:	CPC 873 Investigation and security services	工业分类:	CPC 873 调查和安全服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3)	义务相关:	国民待遇（第9.3条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Decree 1.773 of the Ministry of Interior, Official Gazette, November 14, 1994 (<i>Decreto 1.773 del Ministerio del Interior, Diario Oficial, noviembre 14, 1994</i>)	措施	内政部第1.773号法令，官方公报，1994年11月14日（Decreto 1.773 del Ministerio del Interior, Diario Oficial, noviembre 14, 1994）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Only Chilean nationals may provide services as private armed security guards.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 只有智利公民可以提供私人武装保安服务。

Sector:	Business Services	部门:	商业服务
Sub-Sector:	Research Services	子行业:	研究服务
Industry Classification:	CPC 851 Research and experimental development services on natural sciences and engineering CPC 853 Interdisciplinary research and experimental development services CPC 882 Services incidental to fishing	工业分类:	CPC 851 在研发方面的服务 自然科学与工程 CPC 853 跨学科研究与实验服务 CPC 882 渔业相关服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Supreme Decree 711 of the Ministry of National Defence, Official Gazette, October 15, 1975 (<i>Decreto Supremo 711 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, octubre 15, 1975</i>)	措施	国家国防部长最高法令711号，官方公报，1975年10月15日（国家国防部长最高法令711号，官方公报，1975年10月15日）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Foreign natural and juridical persons intending to conduct research in the Chilean 200-mile maritime zone shall be required to submit a request six months in advance to the Chilean Army Hydrographic Institute (<i>Instituto Hidrográfico de la Armada de Chile</i>) and shall comply with the requirements established in the corresponding regulation.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 外国自然人和法人若想在智利200海里专属经济区内进行研究，必须提前六个月向智利陆军水道测量研究所（<i>Instituto Hidrográfico de la Armada de Chile</i>）提交申请，并遵守相应法规中设立的要求。

Sector:	Business Services	部门:	商业服务
Sub-Sector:	Research Services	子行业:	研究服务
Industry Classification:	CPC 851 Research and experimental development services on natural sciences and engineering CPC 853 Interdisciplinary research and experimental development services CPC 8675 Engineering related scientific and technical consulting services	工业分类:	CPC 851 自然科学和工程研究与发展服务 自然科学和工程 CPC 853 跨学科研究与发展服务 CPC 8675 工程相关科学技术咨询服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	D.F.L. 11 of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction, <i>Official Gazette, December 5, 1968 (D.F.L. 11 del Ministerio de Economía, Fomento y Reconstrucción, Diario Oficial, diciembre 5, 1968)</i> Decree 559 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Official Gazette, January 24, 1968 (<i>Decreto 559 del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Diario Oficial, enero 24, 1968</i>) D.F.L. 83 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Official Gazette, March 27, 1979 (<i>D.F.L. 83 del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Diario Oficial, marzo 27, 1979</i>)	措施	经济事务、发展和重建部第11号法令，官方公报，1968年12月5日（经济事务、发展和重建部第11号法令，官方公报，12月5，1968年） 外交部第559号法令，官方公报，1968年1月24日（外交部第559号法令，官方公报，1月24，1968年） 外交部第83号法令，官方公报，1979年3月27日 (D.F.L. 83 del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Diario Oficial, marzo 27, 1979)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Natural persons representing foreign juridical persons, or natural persons residing abroad, intending to perform explorations for work of a scientific or technical nature, or mountain climbing, in areas that are adjacent to Chilean borders shall apply for the appropriate authorisation through a Chilean consul in the country of domicile of the natural person. The Chilean consul shall then send such application directly to the National Directorate of Borders and Frontiers of the State (<i>Dirección Nacional de Fronteras y Límites del Estado</i>). The Directorate may order that one or more Chilean natural persons working in the appropriate related activities shall join the explorations in order to become acquainted with the studies to be undertaken. The Operations Department of the National Directorate of Borders and Frontiers of the State (<i>Departamento de</i>	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 代表外国法人的自然人，或居住在海外的自然人，若打算在智利边境附近地区进行科学或技术性质的工作勘探，或登山活动，应通过居住国的智利领事申请相应的授权。智利领事应将该申请直接发送至国家边境和边界管理局（<i>Dirección Nacional de Fronteras y Límites del Estado</i>）。该管理局可要求一名或多名从事相关活动的智利自然人加入勘探活动，以便熟悉将要进行的研究。 国家边境和边界管理局运营部门 (Departamento de)

Operaciones de la Dirección Nacional de Fronteras y Límites del Estado) shall decide and announce whether it authorises or rejects geographic or scientific explorations to be carried out by foreign juridical or natural persons in Chile. The National Directorate of Borders and Frontiers of the State shall authorise and will supervise all explorations involving work of a scientific or technical nature, or mountain climbing, that foreign juridical persons or natural persons residing abroad intend to carry out in areas adjacent to Chilean borders.

国家边境和边界管理局（国家边境和边界管理局）的运营部门（**Departamento de Operaciones de la Dirección Nacional de Fronteras y Límites del Estado**）应当决定并宣布是否授权或拒绝外国法人或自然人进行智利的地理或科学勘探。国家边境和边界管理局应当授权并将监督所有涉及科学或技术性质的工作或登山的外国法人或居住在国外的自然人打算在智利边境附近的地区进行的勘探。

Sector:	Business Services	部门:	商业服务
Sub-Sector:	Research in Social Sciences	子行业:	社会科学研究
Industry Classification:	CPC 86751 Geological, geophysical and other scientific prospecting services	行业分类:	CPC 86751 地质、地球物理和其他科学勘探服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Law 17.288, Official Gazette, February 4, 1970, Title V (<i>Ley 17.288, Diario Oficial, febrero 4, 1970, Título V</i>)	措施	法律17.288, 官方公报, 1970年2月4日, 第五篇（Ley 17.288, Diario Oficial, febrero 4, 1970, Título V）
Description:	Supreme Decree 484 of the Ministry of Education, Official Gazette, April 2, 1991 (<i>Decreto Supremo 484 del Ministerio de Educación, Diario Oficial, abril 2, 1991</i>)	描述:	教育部的最高法令484号, 官方公报, 1991年4月2日（Decreto Supremo 484 del Ministerio de Educación, Diario Oficial, abril 2, 1991）
	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u>		<u>跨境服务贸易</u>
	Foreign juridical or foreign natural persons intending to perform excavations, surveys, probing and/or collect anthropological, archeological or paleontological material must apply for a permit from the National Monuments Council (<i>Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales</i>). In order to obtain the permit, the person in charge of the research must be engaged by a reliable foreign scientific institution and must be working in collaboration with a Chilean governmental scientific institution or a Chilean university.		外国法人或外国自然人打算进行发掘、调查、探测和/或收集人类学、考古学或古生物学材料, 必须向国家纪念碑委员会（ Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales ）申请许可证。为了获得许可证, 研究负责人必须受雇于一个可靠的外国科学机构, 并且必须与智利政府科学机构或智利大学合作。
	The aforementioned permit can be granted to (1) Chilean researchers having the pertinent scientific background in archeology, anthropology or paleontology, duly certified as appropriate, and also having a research project and due institutional sponsorship; and (2) foreign researchers, provided that they are engaged by a reliable scientific institution and that they work in collaboration with a Chilean governmental scientific institution or a Chilean university. Museum directors or curators acknowledged by the National Monuments Council (<i>Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales</i>), professional archeologists, anthropologists or paleontologists, as appropriate, and the members of the Chilean Society of Archeology (<i>Sociedad Chilena de Arqueología</i>) shall be authorised to perform salvage-related works. Salvage-related works involve the urgent recovery of data or archeological, anthropological or paleontological artifacts or species threatened by imminent loss.		上述许可证可授予: (1) 具有考古学、人类学或古生物学相关科学背景的智利研究人员, 经适当认证, 并拥有研究项目和适当的机构赞助; 以及 (2) 外国研究人员, 前提是他们受雇于可靠的科学机构, 并与智利政府科学机构或智利大学合作。国家纪念碑委员会（ Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales ）认可的博物馆馆长或策展人、专业考古学家、人类学家或古生物学家（视情况而定）, 以及智利考古学会（ Sociedad Chilena de Arqueología ）的成员将被授权进行与抢救相关的工程。抢救相关工程涉及紧急恢复数据或受迫近损失威胁的考古学、人类学或古生物学文物或物种。

Sector:	Business Services	部门:	商业服务
Sub-Sector:	Printing, Publishing and Other Related Industries	子行业:	印刷、出版和其他相关行业
Industry Classification:		工业分类:	
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3)	义务相关:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）
	Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 9.4 and 10.4)		最惠国待遇（第9.4条和第10.4条）
	Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)		高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
	Local Presence (Article 9.6)		本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Law 19.733, Official Gazette, June 4, 2001, Law on Liberties of Opinion and Information and the Exercise of Journalism, Titles I & III (<i>Ley 19.733, Diario Oficial, junio 4, 2001, Ley sobre las Libertades de Opinión e Información y Ejercicio del Periodismo, Títulos I y III</i>)	措施	法律 19.733, 官方公报, 2001年6月4日, 言论和信息自由以及新闻实践法, 第一和第三编 (<i>Ley 19.733, Diario Oficial, 2001年6月4日, Ley sobre las Libertades de Opinión e Información y Ejercicio del Periodismo, Títulos I y III</i>)
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> The owner of a social communication medium such as newspapers, magazines or regularly published texts whose publishing address is located in Chile, or a national news agency, shall in the case of a natural person have a duly established domicile in Chile and, in the case of a juridical person, shall be constituted with domicile in Chile or have an agency authorised to operate within the national territory. Only Chilean nationals may be president, administrators or legal representatives of the juridical person. The director legally responsible and the person who replaces him or her must be Chilean with domicile and residence in Chile.	描述:	<u>服务和跨境贸易投资</u> 作为报纸、杂志或定期出版物的社会传播媒介的所有者, 其出版地址位于智利, 或为国家新闻机构, 如果是自然人, 则应在智利拥有合法住所, 如果是法人, 则应在智利设立住所或拥有在智利国家领土内授权经营的机构。只有智利公民才能担任法人的总裁、管理员或法律代表。负有法律责任的董事和接替他或她的人必须是智利人, 并在智利拥有住所和居住地。

Sector:	Professional Services	部门:	专业服务
Sub-Sector:	Professional, Technical and Specialised Services	子行业:	专业、技术和专门服务
Industry Classification:	CPC 86211 Financial auditing services	行业分类:	CPC 86211 金融审计服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3) Local Presence (Article 9.6)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条） 本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	政府级别:	中央
Measures	Law 18.046, Official Gazette, October 22, 1981, Corporations Law, Title V (<i>Ley 18.046, Diario Oficial, octubre 22, 1981, Ley de Sociedades Anónimas, Título V</i>) Supreme Decree 587 of the Ministry of Finance, Official Gazette, November 13, 1982, Corporations Act (<i>Decreto Supremo 587 del Ministerio de Hacienda, Diario Oficial, noviembre 13, 1982, Reglamento de Sociedades Anónimas</i>) Decree Law 1.097, Official Gazette, July 25, 1975, Titles I, II, III and IV (<i>Decreto Ley 1.097, Diario Oficial, julio 25, 1975, Títulos I, II, III y IV</i>) Decree Law 3.538, Official Gazette, December 23, 1980, Titles I, II, III and IV (<i>Decreto Ley 3.538, Diario Oficial, diciembre 23, 1980, Títulos I, II, III y IV</i>) Circular 2.714, October 6, 1992; Circular 1, January 17, 1989; Chapter 19 Updated Collection, Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions Norms on External Auditors (<i>Circular 2.714, octubre 6,1992; Circular 1, enero 17, 1989; Capítulo 19 de la Recopilación Actualizada de Normas de la Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras sobre auditores externos</i>) Circulars 327, June 29, 1983 and 350, October 21, 1983, Superintendency of Stock Corporations and Insurance Companies (<i>Circulares 327, junio 29, 1983 y 350, octubre 21, 1983, de la Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros</i>)	措施:	Ley 18.046, Diario Oficial, octubre 22, 1981, Ley de Sociedades Anónimas, Título V (法案 18.046, 官方公报, 10月22日, 1981年, 公司法律, 第五标题) Decreto Supremo 587 del Ministerio de Hacienda, Diario Oficial, noviembre 13, 1982, Reglamento de Sociedades Anónimas (最高法令 587 财政部, 官方公报, 11月13日, 1982年, 公司条例) Decreto Ley 1.097, Diario Oficial, julio 25, 1975, Títulos I, II, III y IV (法令 1.097, 官方公报, 7月25日, 1975年, 标题 I、II、III 和 IV) Decreto Ley 3.538, Diario Oficial, diciembre 23, 1980, Títulos I, II, III y IV (法令 3.538, 官方公报, 12月23日, 1980年, 标题 I、II、III 和 IV) Circular 2.714, octubre 6,1992; Circular 1, enero 17, 1989; Capítulo 19 de la Recopilación Actualizada de Normas de la Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras sobre auditores externos (Circular 2.714, 10月6日, 1992年; Circular 1, 1月17日, 1989年; Capítulo 19 de la Recopilación Actualizada de Normas de la Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras sobre auditores externos) Circulars 327, 1983年6月29日和350, 1983年10月21日, 股份公司及保险公司监管局（Circulares 327, 1983年6月29日和350, 1983年10月21日, 股份公司及保险公司监管局）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> External auditors of financial institutions must be registered in the Registry of External Auditors kept by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (<i>Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras</i>) and the Superintendency of Stock	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 金融机构的外部审计师必须在银行和金融机构超级委员会（Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras）和股票公司及保险公司超级委员会（Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros）保存的外部审计师注册簿中注册。

Corporations and Insurance Companies (*Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros*). Only firms legally incorporated in Chile as partnerships (*sociedades de personas*) or associations (*asociaciones*) and whose main line of business is auditing services may be inscribed in the Registry.

公司及保险公司（*Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros*）。只有作为合伙企业（*sociedades de personas*）或协会（*asociaciones*）在智利合法注册的公司，并且其主要业务是审计服务，才能被列入注册簿。

Sector:	Professional Services	部门:	专业服务
Sub-Sector:	Legal Services	子行业:	法律服务
Industry Classification:	CPC 861 Legal services	工业分类:	CPC 861 法律服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3)	义务相关:	国民待遇（第9.3条）
	Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 9.4)		最惠国待遇（第9.4条）
	Local Presence (Article 9.6)		本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Tribunals Organic Code, Title XV (<i>Código Orgánico de Tribunales, Título XV</i>)	措施	Tribunals Organic Code, Title XV
	Decree 110 of the Ministry of Justice, Official Gazette, March 20, 1979 (<i>Decreto 110 del Ministerio de Justicia, Diario Oficial, marzo 20, 1979</i>)		司法部第110号法令，官方公报，1979年3月20日（司法部第110号法令，官方公报，1979年3月20日）
	Law 18.120, Official Gazette, May 18, 1982 (<i>Ley 18.120, Diario Oficial, mayo 18, 1982</i>)		第18.120号法律，官方公报，1982年5月18日（第18.120号法律，官方公报，1982年5月18日）
	Agreement on Mutual Recognition of Examinations and Professional Degrees between Chile and Ecuador, Official Gazette, July 16, 1937 (<i>Convenio sobre mutuo reconocimiento de exámenes y de títulos profesionales entre Chile y Ecuador</i>)		智利和厄瓜多尔之间关于相互承认考试和专业学位的协议，官方公报，1937年7月16日（智利和厄瓜多尔之间关于相互承认考试和专业学位的协议）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u>	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u>
	Only Chilean and foreign nationals with residence in Chile, who have completed the totality of their legal studies in the country, shall be authorised to practice as lawyers (<i>abogados</i>). This paragraph shall be understood in accordance with Chile’s obligations under any other international treaty.		只有智利人和居住在智利的外国人，在智利完成了其全部法律学习，才能被授权作为律师（ <i>abogados</i> ）执业。本段应按照智利在其它任何国际条约下的义务进行理解。
	Only lawyers (<i>abogados</i>) duly qualified to practise law shall be authorised to plead a case in Chilean courts and to file the first legal action or claim of each party.		只有具备充分资格从事法律实践的律师（ <i>abogados</i> ）才能被授权在智利法院辩护，并提交每一方的首次法律行动或主张。
	The following documents, among others, shall be drawn up solely by lawyers (<i>abogados</i>): drafting of articles of incorporation and amendments thereto; mutual termination of obligations or liquidation of corporations; liquidation of community property between spouses (<i>sociedad conyugal</i>);		以下文件等应由律师（ <i>abogados</i> ）起草：公司章程的起草及其修订；相互终止义务或公司清算；夫妻共同财产的清算（ <i>sociedad conyugal</i> ）；

distribution of property; articles of incorporation of juridical persons, associations, water canal members (*asociaciones de canalistas*), and cooperative associations (*cooperativas*); agreements governing financial transactions; corporate bond issuance agreements; and sponsoring applications for legal representation made by corporations and foundations.

Chile has a bilateral agreement with Ecuador, whereby Ecuadorian citizens holding a lawyers degree granted by a University in Ecuador are admitted to practise as lawyers (*abogados*) in Chile.

None of these measures apply to foreign legal consultants who practise or advise on international law or Australian law.

财产分配；法人、协会、水渠成员（*asociaciones de canalistas*）和合作社（*cooperativas*）的公司章程；金融交易协议；公司债券发行协议；以及由公司和国民会提出的法律代表赞助申请。

智利与厄瓜多尔有一个双边协议，根据该协议，持有厄瓜多尔大学授予的律师学位的厄瓜多尔公民可以在智利执业律师（*abogados*）。

这些措施均不适用于从事国际法或澳大利亚法实践或咨询的外国法律顾问。

Sector:	Professional, Technical and Specialised Services	部门:	专业、技术和专门服务
Sub-Sector:	Auxiliary Services in the Administration of Justice	子行业:	司法行政辅助服务
Industry Classification:	CPC 861 Legal services	行业分类:	CPC 861 法律服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条）
	Local Presence (Article 9.6)		本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	政府级别:	中央
Measures	Tribunals Organic Code, Titles XI and XII (<i>Código Orgánico de Tribunales, Títulos XI y XII</i>)	措施:	Tribunals Organic Code, Titles XI and XII (Tribunals Organic Code, 第XI和第XII章)
	Real State Custodian Registry Act, Titles I, II and III (<i>Reglamento del Registro Conservador de Bienes Raíces, Títulos I, II y III</i>)		不动产保管登记法，第I、第II和第III章 (Reglamento del Registro Conservador de Bienes Raíces, Títulos I, II y III)
	Law 18.118, Official Gazette, May 22, 1982, Title I (<i>Ley 18.118, Diario Oficial, mayo 22, 1982, Título I</i>)		第18.118号法，官方公报，1982年5月22日，Título I
	Decree 197 of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction, Official Gazette, August 8, 1985 (<i>Decreto 197 del Ministerio de Economía, Fomento y Reconstrucción, Diario Oficial, agosto 8, 1985</i>)		第197号法令（经济事务、发展和重建部），官方公报，1985年8月8日
	Law 18.175, Official Gazette, October 28, 1982, Title III (<i>Ley 18.175, Diario Oficial, octubre 28, 1982, Título III</i>)		第18.175号法，官方公报，1982年10月28日，第III章
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u>	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u>
	Justice ancillaries (<i>auxiliares de justicia</i>) must have their residence in the same city or place where the court house for which they render services is domiciled.		司法辅助人员（ <i>auxiliares de justicia</i> ）必须在为其提供服务的法院住所地同一城市或地点拥有住所。
	Public defenders (<i>defensores públicos</i>), public notaries (<i>notarios públicos</i>), and custodians (<i>conservadores</i>) shall be Chilean natural persons and fulfill the same requirements needed to become a judge.		公共辩护人（ <i>defensores públicos</i> ）、公共公证员（ <i>notarios públicos</i> ）和保管人（ <i>conservadores</i> ）应为智利自然人，并满足成为法官的相同要求。
	Archivists (<i>archiveros</i>) and arbitrators at law (<i>arbitros de derecho</i>) must be lawyers (<i>abogados</i>) and, therefore, must be Chilean or foreign nationals with residence in Chile who have completed the totality of their legal studies in the country.		档案管理员（ <i>archiveros</i> ）和法律仲裁员（ <i>arbitros de derecho</i> ）必须是律师（ <i>abogados</i> ），因此，必须是智利人或在智利居住的外国人，且其法律学习（ <i>legal studies</i> ）已在该国完成全部学业。

Australian lawyers may assist in arbitration when dealing with Australian and international law and the private parties request it.

Only Chilean natural persons with the right to vote, and foreign natural persons with permanent residence and the right to vote, can act as process servers (*receptores judiciales*) and superior court attorneys (*procuradores del número*).

Only Chilean natural persons, foreign natural persons with permanent residence in Chile or Chilean juridical persons may be auctioneers (*martilleros públicos*).

Receivers in bankruptcy (*síndicos de quiebra*) must have a professional or technical degree granted by a university or a professional or technical institute recognised by Chile. Receivers in bankruptcy must have at least three years of experience in the commercial, economic or juridical field.

澳大利亚律师（Australian lawyers）在处理澳大利亚和国际法（Australian and international law）时，如果私人当事人（private parties）提出请求，可以协助仲裁。

只有享有选举权的智利自然人和享有选举权的永久居留权的外国自然人，才能担任诉讼代理人（司法接收人）和高等法院律师（首席检察官）。

只有智利自然人、在智利拥有永久居留权的外国自然人或智利法人，才能担任拍卖师（公共拍卖人）。

破产接管人（破产管理人）必须拥有由大学或得到智利认可的专业或技术学院授予的专业或技术学位。破产接管人必须在商业、经济或法律领域至少拥有三年的经验。

Sector:	Transportation	部门:	交通运输
Sub-Sector:	Air Transportation	子行业:	航空运输
Industry Classification:	CPC 734 Rental services of aircraft with operator	行业分类:	CPC 734 带操作员的飞机租赁服务
	CPC 7469 Other supporting services for air transport		CPC 7469 航空运输的其他支持服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）
	Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 9.4 and 10.4)		最惠国待遇（第9.4条和第10.4条）
	Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)		高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
	Local Presence (Article 9.6)		本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	政府级别:	中央
Measures	Law 18.916, Official Gazette, February 8, 1990, Code of Aeronautics, Preliminary Title and Titles II and III (<i>Ley 18.916, Diario Oficial, febrero 8, 1990, Código Aeronáutico, Títulos Preliminar, II y III</i>)	措施	法律 18.916, 官方公报, 1990年2月8日, 航空法典, 初步标题和第二及第三标题（Ley 18.916, Diario Oficial, 1990年2月8日, Código Aeronáutico, Títulos Preliminar, II y III）
	Decree Law 2.564, Official Gazette, June 22, 1979, Commercial Aviation Norms (<i>Decreto Ley 2.564, Diario Oficial, junio 22, 1979, Normas sobre Aviación Comercial</i>)		法令 2.564, 官方公报, 1979年6月22日, 商业航空规范（Decreto Ley 2.564, Diario Oficial, 1979年6月22日, Normas sobre Aviación Comercial）
	Supreme Decree 624 of the Ministry of National Defence, Official Gazette, January 5, 1995 (<i>Decreto Supremo 624 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, enero 5, 1995</i>)		国防部最高法令 624, 官方公报, 1995年1月5日（Decreto Supremo 624 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, 1995年1月5日）
	Law 16.752, Official Gazette, February 17, 1968, Title II (<i>Ley 16.752, Diario Oficial, febrero 17, 1968, Título II</i>)		法律 16.752, 官方公报, 1968年2月17日, 第二标题 (Ley 16.752, Diario Oficial, febrero 17, 1968, Título II)
	Decree 34 of the Ministry of National Defence, Official Gazette, February 10, 1968 (<i>Decreto 34 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, febrero 10, 1968</i>)		国防部法令 34, 官方公报, 1968年2月10日 (Decreto 34 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, febrero 10, 1968)
	Supreme Decree 102 of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, Official Gazette, June 17, 1981 (<i>Decreto Supremo 102 del Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones, Diario Oficial, junio 17, 1981</i>)		交通和电信部最高法令 102, 官方公报, 1981年6月17日 (Decreto Supremo 102 del Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones, Diario Oficial, junio 17, 1981)
	Supreme Decree 172 of the Ministry of National Defence, Official Gazette, March 5, 1974 (<i>Decreto Supremo 172 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, marzo 5, 1974</i>)		国家国防部长最高法令172号, 官方公报, 1974年3月5日（Decreto Supremo 172 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, marzo 5, 1974）

Supreme Decree 37 of the Ministry of National Defence, Official Gazette, December 10, 1991 (*Decreto Supremo 37 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, diciembre 10, 1991*)

Decree 234 of the Ministry of National Defence, Official Gazette, June 19, 1971 (*Decreto 234 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, junio 19, 1971*)

Description:

Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services

Only a Chilean natural or juridical person may register an aircraft in Chile. Such juridical person must be constituted in Chile with principal domicile and real and effective seat in Chile. In addition, a majority of its ownership must be held by Chilean natural or juridical persons, which in turn must comply with the aforementioned requisites.

The president, manager, majority of directors and/or administrators of the juridical person must be Chilean natural persons.

A foreign registered private aircraft engaged in non-commercial activities may not remain in Chile more than 30 days from its date of entry into Chile, unless authorised by the General Directorate for Civil Aeronautics (*Dirección General de Aeronáutica Civil*). For greater certainty, this measure shall not apply to specialty air services as defined in Article 9.1(l) (Definitions, Cross-Border Trade in Services Chapter), except for glider towing and parachute jumping.

In order to work as crew members on aircraft used by a Chilean aviation company, foreign aviation personnel shall be required first to obtain a Chilean licence with the appropriate permits enabling them to discharge the pertinent duties.

Foreign aviation personnel shall be allowed to work in that capacity in Chile provided that Chilean civil aviation authorities validate the licence or authorisation granted by a foreign country. In the absence of an international agreement regulating such validation, the licence or authorisation shall be granted under conditions of reciprocity. In that case, proof shall be submitted showing that the licences or authorisations were issued or validated by the pertinent authorities in the country where the aircraft is registered, that the documents are in force, and that the requirements for issuing or validating such licences and authorisations meet or exceed the standards required in Chile for analogous cases.

Air transportation services may be provided by Chilean or

国家国防部长最高法令37号，官方公报，1991年12月10日（Decreto Supremo 37 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, diciembre 10, 1991）

国家国防部长第234号法令，官方公报，1971年6月19日（Decreto 234 del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Diario Oficial, junio 19, 1971）

描述：

服务和跨境服务贸易投资

只有智利自然人或法人可以在智利注册飞机。该法人必须在智利设立，其主要住所和实际有效所在地必须在智利。此外，其所有权必须主要由智利自然人或法人持有，而这些智利自然人或法人必须符合上述要求。

该法人的总裁、经理、多数董事和/或管理员必须是智利自然人。

一架在外国注册的从事非商业活动的私人飞机，自进入智利之日起不得在智利停留超过30天，除非经民用航空总局（**Dirección General de Aeronáutica Civil**）授权。为明确起见，本措施不适用于第9.1(l)条（定义，跨境服务贸易章节）中定义的特种航空服务，但滑翔机牵引和跳伞除外。

为了在智利航空公司的飞机上担任船员，外国航空人员首先必须获得适当的许可证，并持有能够履行相关职责的许可证，才能从事相关工作。

外国航空人员被允许在智利以该身份工作，前提是智利民航当局验证了外国授予的许可证或授权。在没有国际协议对这种验证进行规定的情况下，许可证或授权应在对等条件下授予。在这种情况下，应提交证明，证明许可证或授权是由飞机注册所在国家的相关当局签发或验证的，文件有效，并且签发或验证此类许可证和授权的要求符合或超过智利对类似案件所需的标准。

航空运输服务可由智利或

foreign companies subject to the condition that, along the routes in which they operate, foreigners grant similar rights to Chilean aviation companies when so requested. The Civil Aviation Board (*Junta de Aeronáutica Civil*), by means of a substantiated resolution (*resolución fundada*), may terminate, suspend or limit domestic traffic services (*cabotage*) or any other class of commercial aviation services carried out solely in Chilean territory by foreign companies or aircraft if in their country of origin the right to equal treatment for Chilean companies and aircraft is denied.

Foreign civil aircraft not engaging in commercial transport activities or non-scheduled commercial air transport intending to enter Chilean territory, including its territorial waters, to fly over Chile, and to make stop-overs for non-commercial purposes, shall be required to notify the General Directorate for Civil Aeronautics at least 24 hours in advance. Commercial traffic aircraft not operating on a regular basis shall not be allowed to carry passengers, cargo or mail in Chilean territory without prior authorisation by the Civil Aviation Board (*Junta de Aeronáutica Civil*).

外国公司提供，条件是，在它们运营的航线上，外国人应按照要求向智利航空公司授予类似权利。民用航空委员会（*Junta de Aeronáutica Civil*）可通过有充分理由的决议（*resolución fundada*），终止、暂停或限制外国公司或飞机在智利领土内 *solely* 进行的国内交通服务（沿海运输）或任何其他类别的商业航空服务，如果在其原籍国，智利公司和飞机的平等对待权利被拒绝。

不从事商业运输活动或非定期商业航空运输的外国民用飞机，打算进入智利领土，包括其领海，飞越智利，并出于非商业目的进行经停，必须至少提前24小时通知民用航空总局。非定期运营的商业交通飞机未经民用航空委员会事先授权，不得在智利领土内载运旅客、货物或邮件。

Sector:	Transportation	部门:	交通运输
Sub-Sector:	Water Transport Services and Shipping	子行业:	水运服务和航运
Industry Classification:	CPC 721 Transport services by sea-going vessels	工业分类:	CPC 721 海上船舶运输服务
	CPC 722 Transport services by non-sea-going vessels		CPC 722 非海上船舶运输服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3)	义务相关:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）
	Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 9.4 and 10.4)		最惠国待遇（第9.4条和第10.4条）
	Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)		高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
	Local Presence (Article 9.6)		本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Decree Law 3.059, Official Gazette, December 22,1979, Merchant Fleet Promotion Law, Titles I and II (<i>Decreto Ley 3.059, Diario Oficial, diciembre 22, 1979, Ley de Fomento a la Marina Mercante, Títulos I y II</i>)	措施	法令第3.059号，官方公报，1979年12月22日，商船促进法，第一和第二章（Decreto Ley 3.059, Diario Oficial, diciembre 22, 1979, Ley de Fomento a la Marina Mercante, Títulos I y II）
	Supreme Decree 24, Official Gazette, March 10, 1986, Act of Decree Law 3.059, Titles I and II (<i>Decreto Supremo 24, Diario Oficial, marzo 10, 1986, Reglamento del Decreto Ley 3.059, Títulos I y II</i>)		最高法令 24，官方公报，1986年3月10日，法令条例 3.059，第一和第二章 (Decreto Supremo 24, Diario Oficial, marzo 10, 1986, Reglamento del Decreto Ley 3.059, Títulos I y II)
	Decree Law 2.222, Official Gazette, May 31, 1978, Navigation Law, Titles I, II, III, IV and V (<i>Decreto Ley 2.222, Diario Oficial, mayo 31, 1978, Ley de Navegación, Títulos I, II, III, IV y V</i>)		法令条例 2.222，官方公报，1978年5月31日，航行法，第一、二、三、四和五章 (Decreto Ley 2.222, Diario Oficial, mayo 31, 1978, Ley de Navegación, Títulos I, II, III, IV y V)
	Supreme Decree 153, Official Gazette, March 11, 1966, Approves the Sea People, Fluvial and Lacustrine Personnel Registration General Act (<i>Decreto Supremo 153, Diario Oficial, marzo 11, 1966, Aprueba el Reglamento General de Matrícula del Personal de Gente de Mar, Fluvial y Lacustre</i>)		最高法令 153，官方公报，1966年3月11日，批准海员，内河和湖泊人员注册总条例 (Decreto Supremo 153, Diario Oficial, marzo 11, 1966, Aprueba el Reglamento General de Matrícula del Personal de Gente de Mar, Fluvial y Lacustre)
	Code of Commerce, Book III, Titles I, IV and V (<i>Código de Comercio, Libro III, Títulos I, IV y V</i>)		商业法典，第三卷，第一、四、五篇
	Law 19.420, Official Gazette, October 23, 1995, Establishes incentives for the economic development of the Provinces of Arica and Parinacota, and modifies the legal bodies indicated therein, Title Various Provisions (<i>Ley 19.420, Diario Oficial,</i>		法律 19.420，官方公报，1995年10月23日，为阿里卡和帕拉纳科塔省的经济发展提供激励，并修改其中指明的法律机构，各种规定标题（Ley 19.420, Diario Oficial,

octubre 23, 1995, Establece incentivos para el desarrollo económico de las provincias de Arica y Parinacota y modifica cuerpos legales que indica, Título Disposiciones Varias)

Description:

Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services

Only a Chilean natural or juridical person may register a vessel in Chile. Such juridical person must be constituted with principal domicile and real and effective seat in Chile. The president, manager and majority of the directors or administrators must be Chilean natural persons. In addition, more than 50 per cent of its capital must be held by Chilean natural or juridical persons. For these purposes, a juridical person with ownership participation in another juridical person that owns a vessel has to comply with all the aforementioned requisites.

A joint ownership (*comunidad*) may register a vessel if (1) the majority of the joint ownership is Chilean with domicile and residency in Chile; (2) the administrators are Chileans; and (3) the majority of the rights of the joint ownership belong to a Chilean natural or juridical person. For these purposes, a juridical person with ownership participation in a joint ownership (*comunidad*) that owns a vessel has to comply with all the aforementioned requisites to be considered Chilean.

Special vessels owned by foreign natural or juridical persons domiciled in Chile may under certain conditions be registered in the country. For these purposes, a special vessel does not include a fishing vessel. Foreign natural or juridical persons must meet the following conditions: (1) domicile in Chile; (2) principal head office in Chile; or (3) undertaking a profession or commercial activity in a permanent way in Chile. The maritime authority may, for reasons of national security, impose certain special restrictions on the operation of these vessels.

The maritime authority may provide better treatment based on the principle of reciprocity.

Foreign vessels shall be required to use pilotage, anchoring and harbour pilotage services when the maritime authorities so require. In tugging activities or other manœuvres performed in Chilean ports, only tugboats flying the Chilean flag shall be used.

Captains shall be required to be Chilean nationals and to be acknowledged as such by the pertinent authorities. Officers on Chilean vessels must be Chilean natural persons registered in the Officers’ Registry (*Registro de oficiales*). Crewmembers of a Chilean vessel must be Chilean, have the permit granted by the Maritime Authority (*Autoridad Marítima*) and be registered in the respective Registry. Professional titles and licences granted by a foreign country shall be considered valid for the discharge

1995年10月23日，为阿里卡和帕拉纳科塔省的经济发展提供激励并修改其指明的法律机构，各种规定标题)

描述:

服务和跨境服务贸易投资

只有智利自然人或法人可以注册船舶在智利。该法人必须在智利设有主要住所和实际有效所在地。智利。该法人必须在智利设有主要住所和实际有效所在地。智利。总裁，经理和多数董事或管理人员必须是智利自然人。此外，其一半以上的资本必须由智利自然人或法人持有。对于这些目的，一家在另一家拥有船舶的法人中拥有所有权参与的法人必须遵守所有上述要求。

共同所有权（**comunidad**）可以注册船舶，如果（1）共同所有权的多数为智利人，并在智利有住所和居住权；（2）管理员是智利人；以及（3）共同所有权的多数权利属于智利自然人或法人。为此目的，在共同所有权（**comunidad**）中拥有所有权参与的法人，必须遵守所有上述要求，才能被视为智利人。

由在智利居住的外国自然人或法人拥有的特种船舶，在特定条件下可以在该国注册。为此目的，特种船舶不包括渔船。外国自然人或法人必须满足以下条件：（1）在智利居住；（2）主要营业地点在智利；或在智利以永久方式从事职业或商业活动。海事当局可能出于国家安全原因，对这些船舶的运营施加某些特殊限制。

海事当局可基于互惠原则提供更优待遇。

外国船舶在海事当局要求时必须使用引航、抛锚和港口引航服务。在智利港口进行的拖航活动或其他操纵中，仅应使用悬挂智利国旗的拖船。

船长必须为智利公民，并由相关当局予以认可。智利船舶上的官员必须是已在官员注册处（**Registro de oficiales**）注册的智利自然人。智利船舶的船员必须为智利人，持有海事当局（**Autoridad Marítima**）颁发的许可证，并在相应的注册处注册。由外国授予的专业资格和许可证应被视为在执行国家船舶上的官员职责时有效，依据海事管理局局长（**Director of the Maritime Authority**）签发的有充分理由的决议（**resolución fundada**）。

of officers' duties on national vessels pursuant to a substantiated resolution (*resolución fundada*) issued by the Director of the Maritime Authority.

Ship captains (*patrón de nave*) shall be Chilean nationals. A ship captain is a natural person who, pursuant to the corresponding title awarded by the Director of the Maritime Authority, is empowered to exercise command on smaller vessels and on certain special larger vessels.

Only Chilean nationals, or foreigners with domicile in Chile, shall be authorised to act as fishing boat captains (*patrones de Pesca*), machinists (*mecánicos-motoristas*), machine operators (*motoristas*), sea-faring fishermen (*marineros pescadores*), small-scale fishermen (*pescadores*), industrial or maritime trade technical employees or workers, and industrial and general ship service crews on fishing factories or fishing boats when so requested by ship operators (*armadores*) in order to initiate such work.

In order to fly the national flag, the ship captain (*patrón de nave*), officers and crew must be Chilean nationals. Nevertheless, the General Directorate for the Maritime Territory and Merchant Fleet (*Dirección General del Territorio Marítimo y de Marina Mercante*), on the basis of a substantiated resolution (*resolución fundada*), may authorise the hiring of foreign personnel, on a temporary basis if essential, with the exception of the captain, who, at all times, must be a Chilean national.

Only a Chilean natural or juridical person shall be authorised to work in Chile as a multimodal operator.

Cabotage shall be reserved for Chilean vessels. Cabotage shall include the ocean, river or lake shipping of passengers and cargo between different points of the national territory and between such points and naval artifacts installed in territorial waters or in the exclusive economic zone.

Foreign merchant vessels may be able to participate in cabotage when cargo volumes exceed 900 tons, following a public tender called by the user with due anticipation. When the cargo volumes involved are equal to or less than 900 tons, and no vessels flying the Chilean flag are available, the Maritime Authority shall authorise embarking such cargo on foreign merchant vessels. The reservation of coastal trade to Chilean vessels shall not apply in the event of cargo coming from or destined for ports located in the Province of Arica (*Provincia de Arica*).

In the event that Chile should adopt, for reasons of reciprocity, a

依据海事管理局局长（Director of the Maritime Authority）签发的有充分理由的决议（*resolución fundada*）。

船长（**patrón de nave**）应为智利公民。船长是自然人，根据海事管理局局长授予的相应资格，被授权在较小的船舶以及某些特定的较大船舶上行使指挥权。

只有智利公民或住所位于智利的外国人，经船舶运营商（**armadores**）要求，方可被授权担任渔船船长（**patrones de Pesca**）、机修工（**mecánicos-motoristas**）、机械操作员（**motoristas**）、航海渔民（**marineros pescadores**）、小型渔民（**pescadores**）、工业或海事贸易技术员工或工人，以及在渔厂或渔船上担任工业和通用船舶服务船员，以启动相关工作。

为悬挂国旗，船长（**patrón de nave**）、官员和船员应为智利公民。然而，海事领土和商船队总 Directorate（**Dirección General del Territorio Marítimo y de Marina Mercante**）可基于有充分理由的决议（**resolución fundada**），在必要时临时授权聘用外国人员，船长除外，船长在任何时候都必须是智利公民。

只有智利自然人或法人才能被授权在智利作为多式联运运营商工作。

沿海运输应保留给智利船舶。沿海运输应包括在国家领土不同点之间以及在这些点与领海或专属经济区内安装的海军设施之间的旅客和货物的海运、河运或湖运。

当货物量超过900吨时，外国商船可以在用户通过适当提前进行公开招标后参与沿海运输。当涉及的货物量等于或小于900吨，并且没有悬挂智利国旗的船舶可用时，海事当局应授权将此类货物装载到外国商船上。沿海贸易保留给智利船舶的规定不适用于来自或前往阿里卡省（**Provincia de Arica**）港口的货物。

如果智利出于互惠原因采取

cargo reservation measure applicable to international cargo transportation between Chile and a non-Party, the reserved cargo shall be transported in Chilean-flag vessels or in vessels considered as such.

在智利因互惠原因采取适用于智利与非缔约方之间国际货物运输的货物预订措施的情况下，预订的货物应使用智利籍船舶或被视为此类船舶的船舶运输。

Sector:	Transportation	部门:	交通运输
Sub-Sector:	Water Transport Services and Shipping	子行业:	水运服务和航运
Industry Classification:	CPC 721 Transport services by sea-going vessels	工业分类:	CPC 721 海上船舶运输服务
	CPC 722 Transport services by non-sea-going vessels		CPC 722 非海上船舶运输服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）
	Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)		高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
	Local Presence (Article 9.6)		本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Code of Commerce, Book III, Titles I, IV and V (<i>Código de Comercio, Libro III, Títulos I, IV y V</i>)	措施	商业法典，第三卷，第一、四、五篇
	Decree Law 2.222, Official Gazette, May 31, 1978, Navigation Law, Titles I, II and IV (<i>Decreto Ley 2.222, Diario Oficial, mayo 31, 1978, Ley de Navegación, Títulos I, II y IV</i>)		法令 2.222，官方公报，1978年5月31日，航行法，标题 I、II 和 IV (Decreto Ley 2.222, Diario Oficial, mayo 31, 1978, Ley de Navegación, Títulos I, II y IV)
	Decree 90 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Official Gazette, January 21, 2000 (<i>Decreto 90 del Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social, Diario Oficial, enero 21, 2000</i>)		劳工和社会福利部法令 90，官方公报，2000年1月21日 (Decreto 90 del Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social, Diario Oficial, enero 21, 2000)
	Decree 49 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, July 16, 1999 (<i>Decreto 49 del Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social, Diario Oficial, julio 16, 1999</i>)		劳工和社会福利部法令 49，1999年7月16日 (Decreto 49 del Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social, Diario Oficial, julio 16, 1999)
	Labour Code, Book I, Title II, Chapter III, paragraph 2 (<i>Código del Trabajo, Libro I, Título II, Capítulo III, párrafo 2º</i>)		劳动法典，书籍 I，第二标题，第三章，第 2 段 (Código del Trabajo, Libro I, Título II, Capítulo III, párrafo 2o)
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u>	描述:	<u>服务和跨境贸易投资</u>
	Shipping agents or representatives of ship operators, owners or captains, whether they are natural or juridical persons, shall be required to be Chilean.		船舶代理人或船舶运营商、船东或船长的代表，无论他们是自然人还是法人，都必须是智利人。
	Work of stowage and dockage performed by natural persons is reserved to Chileans who are duly accredited by the corresponding authority to carry out such work and have an office established in Chile.		由自然人进行的装卸和停泊工作，仅限于已获得相应当局正式授权从事此类工作并在智利设立办公室的智利人。
	Whenever these activities are carried out by juridical persons,		当这些活动由法人进行时，

they must be legally constituted in Chile and have their principal domicile in Chile. The chairman, administrators, managers or directors must be Chilean. At least 50 per cent of the corporate capital must be held by Chilean natural or juridical persons. Such enterprises shall designate one or more empowered agents, who will act in their representation and who shall be Chilean nationals.

Harbour workers shall pass a basic course on harbour security in a Technical Execution Office (*Organismo Técnico de Ejecución*) authorised by the National Bureau for Training and Employment (*Servicio Nacional de Capacitación y Empleo*), according to the norms established in the respective regulation.

Anyone unloading, transshipping and, generally, using continental or insular Chilean ports, particularly for landing fish catches or processing fish catches on board, shall also be required to be a Chilean natural or juridical person.

它们必须在智利合法成立，并其主要住所位于智利。董事长、管理员、经理或董事必须是智利人。至少50%的公司资本必须由智利自然人或法人持有。此类企业应指定一个或多个授权代理人，他们将代表其行事，并且必须是智利公民。

港口工人应当在国家培训与就业局（**Servicio Nacional de Capacitación y Empleo**）授权的技术执行机构（**Organismo Técnico de Ejecución**）参加港口安全基础课程，根据相应法规中设立的规范进行。

任何卸货、转运和，通常，使用大陆或岛屿智利港口的人，特别是用于上岸渔获或船上加工渔获的，也必须是智利自然人或法人。

Sector:	Transportation	部门:	交通运输
Sub-Sector:	Land Transportation	子行业:	陆路运输
Industry Classification:	CPC 712 Other land transport services	工业分类:	CPC 712 其他陆路运输服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3)	义务相关:	国民待遇（第9.3条）
	Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 9.4)		最惠国待遇（第9.4条）
	Local Presence (Article 9.6)		本地存在（第9.6条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Supreme Decree 212 of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, Official Gazette, November 21, 1992 (<i>Decreto Supremo 212 del Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones, Diario Oficial, noviembre 21, 1992</i>)	措施	运输和电信部第212号最高法令，官方公报，1992年11月21日（Decreto Supremo 212 del Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones, Diario Oficial, noviembre 21, 1992）
	Decree 163 of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, Official Gazette, January 4, 1985 (<i>Decreto 163 del Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones, Diario Oficial, enero 4, 1985</i>)		运输和电信部第163号法令，官方公报，1985年1月4日（Decreto 163 del Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones, Diario Oficial, enero 4, 1985）
	Supreme Decree 257 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Official Gazette, October 17, 1991 (<i>Decreto Supremo 257 del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Diario Oficial, octubre 17, 1991</i>)		外交部第257号最高法令，官方公报，1991年10月17日（外交部第257号最高法令，官方公报，1991年10月17日）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Land transportation service providers shall register in the National Registry by submitting an application to the Regional Secretary of Transport and Telecommunications (<i>Secretaría Regional Ministerial del Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones</i>). In the case of urban services, applicants shall submit the application to the Regional Secretary responsible for the area in which the service is to be provided and, in the case of rural and interurban services, in the region where the applicant is domiciled. The application shall provide the detailed information required by law, attaching thereto, among other documents, a properly certified photocopy of the National Identity Card and, in the case of juridical persons, the public instruments accrediting its constitution and name and the domicile of its legal representative and documents evidencing such capacity.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 陆路运输服务提供者应当向国家登记册注册，通过向运输和电信部地区秘书（Secretaría Regional Ministerial del Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones）提交申请。在城市市场务的情况下，申请人应当向提供服务的地区的负责该地区的地区秘书提交申请，在乡村和城际服务的情况下，在申请人住所的地区提交。申请应当提供法律要求的详细信息，并附上其中包括国家身份证的经适当认证的复印件，在法人情况下，证明其成立的公共文件及其法定代表人的姓名和住所以及证明其能力的文件。

Foreign natural and juridical persons qualified to provide international transportation services in Chilean territory cannot provide local transportation services or participate in any manner whatsoever in the said activities in the national territory.

Only companies with actual and effective domicile in Chile and organised under the laws of Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay or Paraguay shall be authorised to provide international land transportation services between Chile and Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay or Paraguay. Furthermore, to obtain an international land transport permit, in the case of foreign juridical persons, more than 50 per cent of its corporate capital and effective control shall be held by nationals of Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay or Paraguay.

在智利领土上提供国际运输服务的合格外国自然人和法人不能提供地方运输服务或以任何方式参与所述活动于国家领土。

仅实际有效住所位于智利且根据智利、阿根廷、玻利维亚、巴西、秘鲁、乌拉圭或巴拉圭法律组建的公司，应获授权在智利与阿根廷、玻利维亚、巴西、秘鲁、乌拉圭或巴拉圭之间提供国际陆路运输服务。

此外，为获得国际陆路运输许可证，在外国法人，其公司资本超过50%和有效控制应由智利、阿根廷、玻利维亚、巴西、秘鲁、乌拉圭或巴拉圭的国民持有。

Sector:	Transportation	部门:	交通运输
Sub-Sector:	Land Transportation	子行业:	陆路运输
Industry Classification:	CPC 712 Other land transport services	工业分类:	CPC 712 其他陆路运输服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3) Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 9.4)	义务相关:	国民待遇（第9.3条） 最惠国待遇（第9.4条）
Level of Government:	Central	级别政府:	中央
Measures	Law 18.290, Official Gazette, February 7, 1984, Title IV (<i>Ley 18.290, Diario Oficial, febrero 7, 1984, Título IV</i>) Supreme Decree 485 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Official Gazette, September 7, 1960, Geneva Convention (<i>Decreto Supremo 485 del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Diario Oficial, septiembre 7, 1960, Convención de Ginebra</i>)	措施	法律 18.290, 官方公报, 1984年2月7日, 第四部分（ <i>Ley 18.290, Diario Oficial, febrero 7, 1984, Título IV</i> ） 外交部最高法令 485, 官方公报, 1960年9月7日, 日内瓦公约（ <i>Decreto Supremo 485 del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Diario Oficial, septiembre 7, 1960, Convención de Ginebra</i> ）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Motor vehicles bearing foreign licence plates that enter Chile on a temporary basis, pursuant to provisions set forth in the 1949 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic, shall circulate freely throughout the national territory for the period established therein, provided that they comply with the requirements established by Chilean law. Holders of valid international driving licences or certificates issued in a foreign country in accordance with the Geneva Convention may drive anywhere within the national territory. The driver of a vehicle bearing foreign licence plates who holds an international driver’s licence shall present, upon request by the authorities, the documents certifying both the roadworthiness of the vehicle and the use and validity of his or her personal documents.	描述:	<u>跨境服务贸易</u> 根据1949年日内瓦道路交通公约的规定设立的、临时进入智利的、带有外国牌照的机动车辆，在国家领土内应自由通行，其期限应遵守该公约中设立的规定，前提是它们符合智利法律的要求。 持有有效的国际驾驶执照或根据《日内瓦公约》在外国颁发的证书的人可以在国家领土内任何地方驾驶。持有国际驾驶执照的载有外国牌照的车辆驾驶员，在当局要求时，应当出示证明车辆道路适航性和其个人文件的使用和有效性的文件。

Annex II

1. The Schedule of a Party to this Annex sets out, pursuant to Articles 9.7 (Non-Conforming Measures – Cross-Border Trade in Services) and 10.9 (Non-Conforming Measures – Investment), the specific sectors, sub-sectors or activities for which that Party may maintain existing, or adopt new or more restrictive, measures that do not conform with obligations imposed by:
- (a) Article 9.3 (National Treatment – Cross-Border Trade in Services) or 10.3 (National Treatment – Investment);
 - (b) Article 9.4 (Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment – Cross-Border Trade in Services) or 10.4 (Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment – Investment);
 - (c) Article 9.5 (Market Access– Cross-Border Trade in Services);
 - (d) Article 9.6 (Local Presence– Cross-Border Trade in Services);
 - (e) Article 10.7 (Performance Requirements– Investment); or
 - (f) Article 10.8 (Senior Management and Boards of Directors– Investment).
2. Each Schedule entry sets out the following elements:
- (a) **Sector** refers to the sector for which the entry is made;
 - (b) **Obligations Concerned** specifies the obligation(s) referred to in paragraph 1 that, pursuant to Articles 9.7.2 and Article 10.9.2, do not apply to the sectors, sub-sectors or activities listed in the entry;
 - (c) **Description** sets out the scope of the sector, sub-sector or activities covered by the entry; and
 - (d) **Existing Measures** identifies, for transparency purposes, existing measures that apply to the sector, sub-sector or activities covered by the entry.
3. In accordance with Articles 9.7.2 and 10.9.2, the articles of this Agreement specified in the **Obligations Concerned** element of an entry do not apply to the sectors, sub-sectors and activities identified in the **Description** element of that entry.

附件II

1. 本附件一方清单根据第9.7条（非符合措施——跨境服务贸易）和第10.9条（非符合措施——投资）列出了该方可以维持现有措施或采用新的或更严格的、不符合义务规定的措施的具体部门、子部门或活动：
- (a) 第9.3条（国民待遇——跨境贸易服务）或10.3条（国民待遇——投资）； (b) 第9.4条（最惠国待遇——跨境贸易服务）或10.4条（最惠国待遇——投资）； (c) 第9.5条（市场准入——跨境贸易服务）； (d) 第9.6条（本地存在——跨境贸易服务）； (e) 第10.7条（绩效要求——投资）； 或 (f) 第10.8条（高级管理人员和董事会——投资）。
2. 每个清单条目列出了以下要素：
- (a) 部门是指该条目所针对的部门； (b) 相关义务指定了第1段中提到的义务，根据第9.7.2条和第10.9.2条，这些义务不适用于清单中列出的部门、子行业或活动； (c) 描述列出了该条目所涵盖的部门、子行业或活动的范围； 以及 (d) 现有措施为了透明起见，确定了适用于该条目所涵盖的部门、子行业或活动的现有措施。
3. 根据第9.7.2条和第10.9.2条，条目中相关义务要素中指定的本协议条款不适用于该条目描述要素中确定的部门、子行业和活动。

Annex II
Schedule of Australia

附件II 澳大利亚

Sector:	All
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3) Performance Requirements (Article 10.7) Local Presence (Article 9.6) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure according preferences to any indigenous person or organisation or providing for the favourable treatment of any indigenous person or organisation in relation to acquisition, establishment or operation of any commercial or industrial undertaking in the service sector. Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to investment that accords preferences to any indigenous person or organisation or providing for the favourable treatment of any indigenous person or organisation. For the purpose of this non-conforming measure, an indigenous person means a person of the Aboriginal race of Australia or a descendent of an indigenous inhabitant of the Torres Strait Islands.
Existing Measures:	Legislation and ministerial statements at all levels of government including: Australia’s foreign investment policy <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cth) <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> (NSW) <i>Native Title (New South Wales) Act 1994</i> (NSW) <i>Aboriginal Land Act 1991 and Torres Strait Islander Land Act 1991</i> (Qld) <i>Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994</i> (SA) <i>Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984</i> (SA) <i>Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Act 1981</i> (SA) <i>Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Regulations 2003</i> (SA) <i>Mining Act 1971</i> (SA) <i>Opal Mining Act 1995</i> (SA) <i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1995</i> (Tas)

部门:	All
相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）性能要求（第10.7条）本地存在（第9.6条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> 澳大利亚保留根据任何原住民或组织的偏好采用或维持任何措施的权利， 或为任何原住民或组织在服务部门获取、设立或经营任何商业或工业项目提供优惠待遇。 澳大利亚保留根据任何原住民或组织的偏好采用或维持任何与投资相关的措施的权利， 或为任何原住民或组织提供优惠待遇。 根据本非符合性措施的目的， 原住民是指澳大利亚原住民种族的人或托雷斯海峡群岛原住民后裔。
现有措施:	各级政府的立法和部长声明， 包括： 澳大利亚的外国投资政策 1993年原住民土地权利法案（联邦） 1983年原住民土地权利法案（新南威尔士州） 1994年原住民土地权利法案（新南威尔士州） 1991年原住民土地法案和托雷斯海峡岛民土地法案（昆士兰州） 1994年原住民土地权利法案（南澳大利亚州） 1984年马拉林加-查鲁特查土地权利法案（南澳大利亚州） 1981年阿南古-皮扬特亚特拉-扬库尼塔贾拉法案（南澳大利亚州） 2003年皮扬特亚特拉土地权利条例（南澳大利亚州） 1971年矿业法案（南澳大利亚州） 1995年欧泊矿业法案（南澳大利亚州） 1995年原住民土地法案（塔斯马尼亚州）

Sector:	All
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3) Performance Requirements (Article 10.7)
Description:	<u>Investment</u> Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to proposals by “foreign persons” to invest in Australian urban land ^{II-1} (including interests that arise via leases, financing and profit sharing arrangements, and the acquisition of interests in urban land corporations and trusts), other than developed non-residential commercial real estate.
Existing Measures:	Australia’s foreign investment policy, which comprises the <i>Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975</i> (Cth) (FATA); Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Regulations 1989; and Ministerial Statements. <i>Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007</i> (Qld) <i>Integrated Planning Act 1997</i> (Qld) <i>Integrated Resort Development Act 1997</i> (Qld)

^{II-1} “Australian urban land” means land situated in Australia that is not used wholly or exclusively for carrying on a business of primary production.

部门:	All
相关义务:	国民待遇（第10.3条） 性能要求（第10.7条）
描述:	<u>投资</u> 澳大利亚保留对“外国人”提出在澳大利亚城市土地投资提案采取或维持任何措施的权利 ^{II-1} （包括通过租赁、融资和利润分享安排产生的权益，以及在城市土地公司信托中获得的权益），除已开发的非住宅商业房地产外。
现有措施:	澳大利亚的外国投资政策，包括外国收购兼并法案1975（联邦）（FATA）；外国收购和接管条例1989年；以及部长声明。城市土地发展局法案2007年（昆士兰）综合规划法案1997年（昆士兰）综合度假村开发法案1997年（昆士兰）

^{II-1} “澳大利亚城市土地”是指位于澳大利亚且全部或主要用于从事初级生产业务的土地。

Sector: All

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Article 10.3)
Performance Requirements (Article 10.7)
Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)

Description: Investment

Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to:

(a) the devolution to the private sector of services provided in the exercise of governmental authority at the time that the Agreement enters into force; and

(b) the privatisation of government owned entities or assets.

Existing Measures:

部门: All

相关义务: 国民待遇（第10.3条）性能要求（第10.7条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）

描述: 投资

澳大利亚保留就以下方面采取或维持任何措施的权利:

(a) 将政府权力下放至私营部门，在协议生效时提供的服务；以及

(b) 政府拥有的实体或资产的私有化。

现有措施:

Sector:	All
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3) Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 9.4 and 10.4) Local Presence (Article 9.6) Performance Requirements (Article 10.7) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the provision of law enforcement and correctional services, and the following services to the extent that they are social services established or maintained for a public purpose: income security or insurance, social security or insurance, social welfare, public education, public training, health, child care, public utilities and public transport.
Existing Measures:	

部门:	All
相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条） 最惠国待遇（第9.4条和第10.4条） 本地存在（第9.6条） 性能要求（第10.7条） 高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> 澳大利亚保留采取或维持任何有关提供执法和矫正服务以及以下服务的权利，这些服务是为其公共目的而设立或维持的社会服务：收入保障或保险、社会保障或保险、社会福利、公共教育、公共培训、健康、儿童保育、公共事业和公共交通。
现有措施:	

Sector: Agriculture

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3)

Description: Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment

Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to marketing boards.

Existing Measures: *Wheat Marketing Act 1989* (Cth)
Grain Marketing Act 1991 (NSW)
Rice Marketing Act 1983 (NSW)
Marketing of Potatoes Act 1989 (WA)
Grain Marketing Act 2002 (WA) ^{II-2}

^{II-2} This Act covers bulk exports of prescribed grains (barley, canola, lupins).

部门: Agriculture

相关义务: 国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）

描述: 跨境服务和投资贸易

澳大利亚保留采用或维持与营销委员会相关的任何措施的权利。

现有措施: 1989年小麦营销法案（联邦） 1991年谷物营销法案（新南威尔士州） 1983年大米营销法案（新南威尔士州） 1989年马铃薯营销法案（西澳大利亚州） 2002年谷物营销法案（西澳大利亚州） ^{II-2}

^{II-2} 该法案涵盖规定的散装谷物出口（大麦、油菜籽、苜蓿籽）。

Sector:	Communication Services, and Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Services
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3) Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 9.4 and 10.4) Performance Requirements (Article 10.7) Local Presence (Article 9.6) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to: - the creative arts,¹¹⁻³ cultural heritage¹¹⁻⁴ and other cultural industries, including audiovisual services, entertainment services and libraries, archives, museums and other cultural services; - broadcasting and audiovisual services, including measures with respect to planning, licensing and spectrum management, and including: • services offered in Australia; and • international services originating from Australia.
Existing Measures:	<i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i> (Cth) <i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i> (Cth) There are minimum Australian content requirements for commercial television. <i>Film and Television Office Act 1988</i> (NSW)

¹¹⁻³ “Creative arts” include: the performing arts – including theatre, dance and music – visual arts and craft, literature, film, television, video, radio, creative on-line content, indigenous traditional practice and contemporary cultural expression, and digital interactive media and hybrid arts work which uses new technologies to transcend discrete artform divisions.

¹¹⁻⁴ “Cultural heritage” includes: ethnological, archaeological, historical, literary, artistic, scientific or technological moveable or built heritage, including the collections which are documented, preserved and exhibited by museums, galleries, libraries, archives and other heritage collecting institutions.

部门:	通信服务，以及休闲、文化和体育服务
相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）最惠国待遇（第9.4条和第10.4条）性能要求（第10.7条）本地存在（第9.6条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> 澳大利亚保留采用或维持任何措施的权利，包括： - 创意艺术、¹¹⁻³文化遗产¹¹⁻⁴ 和其他文化产业，包括视听服务、娱乐服务以及图书馆、档案馆、博物馆和其他文化服务； - 广播和视听服务，包括与规划、许可和频谱管理相关的措施，并包括： • 澳大利亚提供的服务；和 • 源自澳大利亚的国际服务。
现有措施:	1992年广播服务法案（联邦） 1992年无线电通信法案（联邦） 商业电视存在最低澳大利亚内容要求。 1988年电影电视办公室法案（新南威尔士州）

II-3 “创意艺术”包括：表演艺术——包括戏剧、舞蹈和音乐——视觉艺术和工艺、文学、电影、电视、视频、广播、创意在线内容、原住民传统实践和当代文化表达，以及使用新技术超越独立艺术形式界限的数字互动媒体和混合艺术作品。

II-4 “文化遗产”包括：民族学、考古学、历史、文学、艺术、科学或技术可移动或建筑遗产，包括由博物馆、画廊、图书馆、档案馆和其他文化遗产收藏机构进行记录、保存和展出的收藏。

Sector: Education services

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3)
Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 9.4 and 10.4)
Local Presence (Article 9.6)
Performance Requirements (Article 10.7)
Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)

Description: Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment

Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to primary education.

Existing Measures:

部门：教育服务

相关义务：国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）最惠国待遇（第9.4条和第10.4条）本地存在（第9.6条）性能要求（第10.7条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）

描述：跨境服务和投资贸易

澳大利亚保留就初等教育采取或维持任何措施的权利。

现有措施：

Sector:	Education Services	部门:	教育服务
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3) Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 9.4 and 10.4) Local Presence (Article 9.6) Performance Requirements (Article 10.7) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）最惠国待遇（第9.4条和第10.4条）本地存在（第9.6条）性能要求（第10.7条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the supply of public secondary and higher educational services.	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> 澳大利亚保留就公共中等和高等教育服务的供应采取或维持任何措施的权利。
Existing Measures:		现有措施:	

Sector:	Gambling and Betting	部门:	赌博和博彩
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Articles 9.3 and 10.3) Performance Requirements (Article 10.7) Local Presence (Article 9.6) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和第10.3条）性能要求（第10.7条） 本地存在（第9.6条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to gambling and betting.	描述:	跨境服务和投资贸易 澳大利亚保留采取或维持任何措施的权利 与赌博和博彩有关。
Existing Measures:	Legislation and ministerial statements including: <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i> (Cth) <i>Casino Control Act 1992</i> (NSW) <i>Gaming Machines Act 2001</i> (NSW) <i>Public Lotteries Act 1996</i> (NSW) <i>Lotteries and Art Unions Act 1901</i> (NSW) <i>Racing Administration Act 1998</i> (NSW) <i>Greyhound and Harness Racing Administration Act 2004</i> (NSW) <i>Thoroughbred Racing Act 1996</i> (NSW) <i>Totalizator Act 1987</i> (NSW) <i>Unlawful Gambling Act 1998</i> (NSW) <i>Gaming Control Act</i> (NT) & Regulations <i>Gaming Machine Act</i> (NT) & Regulations <i>Racing and Betting Act</i> (NT) & Regulations <i>Totaliser Licensing and Regulation Act</i> (NT) & Regulations <i>Soccer Football Pools Act</i> (NT) <i>TAB Queensland Limited Privatisation Act 1999</i> (Qld) <i>Casino Control Act 1982</i> (Qld) <i>Jupiters Casino Agreement Act 1983</i> (Qld) <i>Brisbane Casino Agreement Act 1992</i> (Qld) <i>Breakwater Island Casino Agreement Act 1984</i> (Qld) <i>Lotteries Act 1997</i> (Qld) <i>Racing Act 2002</i> (Qld) <i>Casino Act 1997</i> (SA) <i>Lottery and Gaming Act 1936</i> (SA) <i>Independent Gambling Authority Act 2001</i> (SA) <i>Gaming Machines Act 1992</i> (SA) <i>State Lotteries Act 1966</i> (SA) <i>Racing Act 1976</i> (SA) <i>Authorised Betting Operations Act 2000</i> (SA) <i>TAB (Disposal) Act 2000</i> (SA) <i>Gaming Control Act 1993</i> (Tas) <i>Racing (Totalizator Betting) Act 1952</i> (Tas) <i>TT-Line Gaming Act 1993</i> (Tas) <i>Gambling Regulation Act 2003</i> (Vic) <i>Racing Act 1958</i> (Vic)	现有措施:	立法和部长声明包括: 互动赌博法案2001年（联邦）赌场控制法案1992年（新南威尔士州）赌博机法案2001年（新南威尔士州）公共彩票法案1996年（新南威尔士州）彩票和艺术联盟法案1901年（新南威尔士州）赛马管理局法案1998年（新南威尔士州）灰狗和挽具赛马管理局法案2004年（新南威尔士州）纯血赛马法案1996年（新南威尔士州）总彩法案1987年（新南威尔士州）非法赌博法案1998年（新南威尔士州）赌博控制法案（北领地）及法规赌博机法案（北领地）及法规赛马和赌博法案（北领地）及法规总彩许可和监管法案（北领地）及法规足球彩票法案（北领地）昆士兰州TAB有限公司私有化法案1999年（昆士兰州）赌场控制法案1982年（昆士兰州）朱庇特赌场协议法案1983年（昆士兰州）布里斯班赌场协议法案1992年（昆士兰州）防波堤岛赌场协议法案1984年（昆士兰州）彩票法案1997年（昆士兰州）赛马法案2002年（昆士兰州）赌场法案1997年（南澳大利亚州）彩票和赌博法案1936年（南澳大利亚州）独立赌博管理局法案2001年（南澳大利亚州）赌博机法案1992年（南澳大利亚州）州彩票法案1966年（南澳大利亚州）赛马法案1976年（南澳大利亚州）授权赌博运营法案2000年（南澳大利亚州）TAB（处置）法案2000年（南澳大利亚州）赌博控制法案1993年（塔斯马尼亚州）赛马（总彩赌博）法案1952年（塔斯马尼亚州）TT-Line赌博法案1993年（塔斯马尼亚州）赌博监管法案2003年（维多利亚州）赛马法案1958年（维多利亚州）

Sector:	Maritime Transport	部门:	海上运输
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 9.3 and 10.3) Performance Requirements (Article 10.7) Local Presence (Article 9.6) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)	相关义务:	国民待遇（第9.3条和10.3条）性能要求（第10.7条） 本地存在（第9.6条）高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to maritime cabotage services and offshore transport services. ^{II-5}	描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> 澳大利亚保留采用或维持与沿海运输服务和离岸运输服务相关的任何措施的权利。 ^{II-5}
Existing Measures:	<i>Navigation Act 1912</i> (Cth) supported by <i>Migration Act 1958</i> (Cth), <i>Customs Act 1901</i> (Cth), <i>Workplace Relations Act 1996</i> (Cth), <i>Seafarers’ Compensation and Rehabilitation Act 1992</i> (Cth), <i>Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993</i> (Cth), <i>Shipping Registration Act 1981</i> (Cth) and <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> (Cth)	现有措施:	1912年航行法案（联邦）得到1958年移民法（联邦）、1901年海关法（联邦）、1996年劳动关系法（联邦）、1992年海员赔偿与康复法（联邦）、1993年职业健康与安全（海事行业）法（联邦）、1981年航运注册法（联邦）和1936年所得税评估法（联邦）的支持

^{II-5} For the purposes of this non-conforming measure, “cabotage” is defined as the transportation of passengers or goods between a port located in Australia and another port located in Australia and traffic originating and terminating in the same port located in Australia. “Offshore transport” refers to shipping services involving the transportation of passengers or goods between a port located in Australia and any location associated with or incidental to the exploration or exploitation of natural resources of the continental shelf of Australia, the seabed of the Australian coastal sea and the subsoil of that seabed.

^{II-5} 根据本非符合性措施的目的，“沿海运输”是指旅客或货物在位于澳大利亚的港口与位于澳大利亚的另一个港口之间，且交通始发和终止于同一位于澳大利亚的港口的运输。“离岸运输”是指涉及旅客或货物在位于澳大利亚的港口与与澳大利亚大陆架自然资源的勘探或开采、澳大利亚沿海海底及其底土相关的任何地点之间进行运输的航运服务。

Sector: Maritime

Obligations Concerned: National Treatment (Article 10.3)

Description: Investment

Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the registration of vessels in Australia.

Existing Measures:

部门：海洋

相关义务：国民待遇（第10.3条）

描述：投资

澳大利亚保留就澳大利亚的船舶注册采取或维持任何措施的权利。

现有措施：

Sector:	Transport
Obligations Concerned:	National Treatment (Article 10.3) Senior Management and Boards of Directors (Article 10.8)
Description:	<u>Investment</u> Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to investment in federal leased airports.
Existing Measures:	<i>Airports Act 1996</i> (Cth) <i>Airports (Ownership-Interests in Shares) Regulations 1996</i> (Cth) <i>Airports Regulations 1997</i> (Cth)

部门:	运输
义务相关:	国民待遇（第10.3条） 高级管理人员和董事会（第10.8条）
描述:	<u>投资</u> 澳大利亚保留采用或维持任何措施的权利涉及联邦租赁机场的投资。
现有措施:	1996年机场法案（联邦） 机场（股份所有权利益）条例1996（联邦） 机场条例1997（联邦）

Sector:	All
Obligations Concerned:	Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Articles 9.4 and 10.4)
Description:	<u>Cross-Border Trade in Services and Investment</u> Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure that accords more favourable treatment to the service suppliers or investors of non-Parties under any bilateral or multilateral international agreement in force or signed prior to the date of entry into force of this Agreement.¹¹⁻⁶ Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure that accords more favourable treatment to the service suppliers or investors of non-Parties under any bilateral or multilateral international agreement in force or signed after the date of entry into force of this Agreement involving: (a) aviation; (b) fisheries; or (c) maritime matters, including salvage.
Existing Measures:	

¹¹⁻⁶ For the avoidance of doubt, this includes measures adopted or maintained under any existing or future protocol to the *Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Relations - Trade Agreement* (ANZCERTA) done at Canberra on March 28, 1983.

部门:	All
相关义务:	最惠国待遇（第9.4条和第10.4条）
描述:	<u>跨境服务和投资贸易</u> 澳大利亚保留根据任何在生效或于本协议生效日前签署的双边或多边国际协定，对非缔约方的服务供应商或投资者给予更优惠待遇而采取或维持任何措施的权利。¹¹⁻⁶ 澳大利亚保留根据任何在生效或于本协议生效日后签署的双边或多边国际协定，对非缔约方的服务供应商或投资者给予更优惠待遇而采取或维持任何措施的权利，该协定包括： (a) 航空； (b) 渔业；或 (c) 海事事项，包括救助。
现有措施:	

¹¹⁻⁶ 为明确起见，这包括根据于1983年3月28日在堪培拉签署的澳大利亚新西兰更紧密经济关系贸易协定（ANZCERTA）的任何现有或未来的议定书而采取或维持的措施。

Sector:	All Sectors	部门:	所有行业
Obligations Concerned:	Market Access (Article 9.5)	相关义务:	市场准入（第9.5条）
Description:	<u>Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services</u> Australia reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to Article 9.5, except for the following sectors and sub-sectors subject to the limitations and conditions listed below: <i>Legal services:</i> (1) and (2) None. (3) None for legal advisory and representational services in domestic law (host-country law). For legal advisory services in foreign law and international law and (in relation to foreign and international law only) legal arbitration and conciliation/mediation services, natural persons practising foreign law may only join a local law firm as a consultant and may not enter into partnership with or employ local lawyers in South Australia. (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter. <i>Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services:</i> (1) and (2) None. (3) Only natural persons may be registered as auditors and liquidators. (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter. <i>Taxation services:</i> (1), (2) and (3) None. (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter. <i>Architectural services:</i> (1), (2) and (3) None. (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter. <i>Engineering services:</i> (1), (2) and (3) None. (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter. <i>Integrated engineering services:</i> (1), (2) and (3) None. (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary	描述:	<u>服务和跨境服务贸易投资</u> 澳大利亚保留采用或维持与第9.5条相关的任何措施的权利，但以下受以下限制和条件约束的行业和子行业除外： 法律服务： (1) 和 (2) 无。 (3) 国内法（东道国法律）中的法律咨询和代理服务无。对于外国法和国际法中的法律咨询服务，以及（仅限于外国法和国际法）法律仲裁和调解/调解服务，从事外国法的自然人只能作为顾问加入当地律师事务所，并且不得与南澳大利亚州的当地律师成立合伙企业或雇佣当地律师。（4）无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所示。 会计、审计和簿记服务： (1) 和 (2) 无。(3) 只有自然人可以注册为审计师和清算人。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所示。 税务服务：(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。 建筑设计服务：(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。 工程服务：(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。 综合工程服务：(1)，(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非在商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

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Urban planning and landscape architectural services:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Dental services:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Veterinary services:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Computer and related services (excluding measures relating to content covered by CPC 844 and 849):

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Research and Development services on social sciences and humanities:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Real Estate Services: involving owned or leased property; on a fee or contract basis:

(1) and (2) Commercial presence required.

(3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Rental/leasing services without operators: relating to ships (excludes cabotage, intrastate and offshore trades); relating to aircraft; relating to other transport equipment; relating to other machinery and equipment:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Advertising services (covers services by advertising agencies in creating and placing advertising in periodicals, newspapers, radio and television for clients; outdoor advertising; media representation i.e. sale of time and space for various media; distribution and delivery of advertising material or samples. Does not include production or

商务人士临时入境章节。

城市规划与景观建筑服务：(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

牙科服务：(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

兽医服务：(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

计算机及相关服务（不包括与CPC 844和849涵盖内容相关的措施）：(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

社会科学与人文学科的研究与开发服务：(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

房地产服务：涉及自有或租赁的财产；按费用或合同为基础：

(1)和(2)需要商业存在。(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

无操作员的租赁/租赁服务：涉及船舶（不包括沿海运输、州内贸易和离岸贸易）；涉及飞机；涉及其他运输设备；涉及其他机械与设备：(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

广告服务（涵盖广告代理机构为客户在期刊、报纸、广播和电视中创建和投放广告；户外广告；媒体代理，即销售各种媒体的时间和空间；广告材料的分发和交付或样品。不包括制作或

broadcast/screening of advertisements for radio, television or cinema):

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Market research and public opinion polling services; management consulting services; services related to management consulting (excludes arbitration and conciliation services); technical testing and analysis services:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Services incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry. (Covers provision of advice and guidance relating to crop and livestock management on consultancy basis. Includes specialised consultancy services only, related to forestry activities, timber evaluation, forest management or planning. Does not include logging.):

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Services incidental to fishing. (Consists of specialised consultancy services only, related to marine or freshwater fisheries, fish hatchery services. Does not include fishing.):

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Services incidental to mining and site preparation work for mining:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Services incidental to manufacturing:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Services incidental to energy distribution. (Covers consultancy services related to the transmission and distribution on a fee or contract basis of electricity, gaseous fuels and steam and hot water to household, industrial, commercial and other users.):

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

广播/电视或电影的广告播放): (1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺, 除非在商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

市场研究和公众舆论调查服务; 管理咨询服务; 与管理咨询相关的服务 (不包括仲裁和调解服务); 技术测试和分析服务: (1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺, 除非临时入境章节中另有说明。

农业、狩猎和林业相关服务。(涵盖提供与作物和牲畜管理相关的咨询建议和指导。仅包括与林业活动、木材评估、森林管理或规划相关的专业咨询服务。不包括伐木。): (1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺, 除非临时入境章节中另有说明。

渔业相关服务。(仅包括与海洋或淡水渔业、鱼苗孵化服务相关的专业咨询服务。不包括捕鱼。): (1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺, 除非临时入境章节中另有说明。

与采矿和采矿场地准备工作相关的服务: (1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺, 除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

与制造业相关的服务: (1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺, 除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

与能源分配相关的服务。(涵盖以费用或合同为基础, 向家庭、工业、商业和其他用户提供电力、气体燃料和蒸汽及热水的传输和分配相关的咨询服务。): (1), (2)和(3)无承诺。(4)无承诺, 除非商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

Placement and supply services of personnel:

(1) No commitments.
(2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Investigation and security services:

(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Related scientific and technical consulting services:

(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Maintenance and repair of equipment (not including maritime vessels, aircraft or other transport equipment):

(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Building-cleaning services:

(1) No commitments.
(2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Photographic services:

(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Convention services. (Activities of establishments engaged in provision of planning, organising, managing and marketing services for conventions and similar events (including catering and beverage services)):

(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Telephone answering services, duplicating services, translation and interpretation services, mailing list compilation and mailing services:

(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

人员安置和供应服务：(1)无承诺。(2)和(3)无承诺。
(4)无承诺，除非商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

调查和安全服务：(1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

相关科学技术咨询服务：(1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

设备维护和维修（不包括船舶、飞机或其他运输设备）：
(1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

建筑清洁服务：(1) 无承诺。(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

摄影服务：(1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

会议服务。(从事为会议和类似活动提供规划、组织、管理和营销服务的机构的活动(包括餐饮和饮料服务))：(1)、(2)和(3)无承诺。(4)无承诺，除非商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

电话接听服务、复印服务、翻译和口译服务、邮件列表编制和邮寄服务：(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

Interior design services. (Specialised consultancy services related to the post-construction design and fitting out of interior living and working spaces. Includes purchase of necessary goods.):

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Voice telephone services; packet-switched data transmission services; circuit-switched data transmission services; telex services; telegraph services; facsimile services; private leased circuit services; digital cellular services; paging services; personal communications services; trunked radio system services; mobile data services (excluding services covered by the Broadcasting Services Act 1992 (Cth)):

(1) and (2) None.

(3) An entity holding a new carrier licence must be a public body or a constitutional corporation under Australian law or a partnership where each partner is a constitutional corporation under Australian law.

Aggregate foreign equity in Telstra Corporation Limited (Telstra) is restricted to no more than 35 per cent of shares of Telstra. Individual or associated group foreign investment in Telstra is restricted to no more than five per cent of shares.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Electronic mail; voice mail; on-line information and data base retrieval; electronic data interchange; enhanced/value-added facsimile services, including store and retrieve; code and protocol conversion:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

General construction work for buildings; general construction work for civil engineering; installation and assembly work; building completion and finishing work; other:

(1) No commitments.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Commission agents' services; wholesale trade services; franchising:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

室内设计服务。(与室内生活和工作空间的竣工后设计及装修相关的专业咨询服务。包括必要商品的采购。):
(1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺, 除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

语音电话服务; 分组交换数据传输服务; 电路交换数据传输服务; 电传服务; 电报服务; 传真服务; 专用租用电路服务; 数字蜂窝服务; 寻呼服务; 个人通信服务; 中继无线电系统服务; 移动数据服务(不包括1992年广播服务法案(联邦)所涵盖的服务): (1)和(2)无。(3)持有新运营商许可证的实体必须是澳大利亚法的公共机构或宪法公司, 或每个合伙人都是澳大利亚法宪法公司的合伙企业。

Telstra公司(Telstra)的外国股权合计限制为不超过Telstra股份的35%。个人或关联集团在Telstra的外国投资限制为不超过股份的5%。

(4)无承诺, 除非在商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

电子邮件; 语音邮件; 在线信息和数据库检索; 电子数据交换; 增强型/增值型传真服务, 包括存储和检索; 代码和协议转换: (1)、(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺, 除非在商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

建筑工程; 土木工程一般建设; 安装和组装工作; 建筑完工和装修工作; 其他:

(1) 无承诺。

(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺, 但商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

佣金代理服务; 批发贸易服务; 特许经营: (1), (2)和(3) 无承诺。(4) 无承诺, 除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

Retailing services. (Extends to inventory management of goods, assembling, sorting and grading of goods, breaking bulk, re-distribution and delivery services for retailing. Does not cover dispensing of pharmaceuticals):

(1) No commitments except for mail order.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Secondary education services (covers general as well as technical and vocational education at the secondary level in private institutions); higher education services (covers provision of private tertiary education services including at university level); other education services (covers English-language tuition):

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Wastewater management (this covers removal, treatment and disposal of household, commercial and industrial sewage and other waste waters including tank emptying and cleaning, monitoring, removal and treatment of solid wastes):

(1) No commitments.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Waste management (this covers hazardous and non-hazardous waste collection, treatment and disposal (including incineration, composting and landfill); sweeping and snow removal, and other sanitation services):

(1) No commitments.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Protection of ambient air and climate (this covers services at power stations or industrial complexes to remove air pollutions; monitoring of mobile emissions and implementation of control systems or reduction programs):

(1) No commitments.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Remediation and cleanup of soil and water (this covers cleaning-up systems in situ or mobile, emergency response, clean-up and longer-term abatement of spills and natural

零售服务。(扩展至库存管理货物,组装,商品分类和分级,拆分批量,零售分销和配送服务。不包括药品配发):

(1)无承诺, 除邮购外。

(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺, 除商务人士临时入境章节中所述外。

中学教育服务(涵盖私立机构中二级水平的普通教育以及技术和职业教育); 高等教育服务(涵盖私立高等教育服务, 包括大学水平的提供); 其他教育服务(涵盖英语教学): (1), (2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺, 除商务人士临时入境章节中所述外。

废水管理(此涵盖家庭、商业和工业污水及其他废水的清除、处理和处置, 包括油箱清空和清洁、监测、固体废物清除和处理): (1)无承诺。(2)和(3)无。(4)无承诺, 除商务人士临时入境章节中所述外。

废物管理(这涵盖危险和非危险废物的收集、处理和处置(包括焚烧、堆肥和填埋); 清扫和除雪以及其他卫生服务): (1) 无承诺。(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺, 除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

保护环境空气和气候(这涵盖发电站或工业综合体中移除空气污染的服务; 移动排放的监测以及控制系统或减排计划的实施): (1) 无承诺。(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺, 除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

土壤和水修复及清理(这涵盖原位或移动的清理系统、应急响应、泄漏和自然灾害的清理和长期缓解; 以及康复计划, 例如矿区恢复, 包括监测): (1) 无承诺。(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺, 除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

disasters; and rehabilitation programs, eg recovery of mining sites, including monitoring):

(1) No commitments.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Noise and vibration abatement (this covers monitoring programs, and installation of noise reduction systems and screens):

(1) No commitments.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Protection of biodiversity and landscape (this covers ecology and habitat protection and promotion of forests and promoting sustainable forestry):

(1) No commitments.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Other environmental and ancillary services (this covers other environment protection services, including services related to environmental impact assessment):

(1) No commitments.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Other human health services. (Covers podiatry and chiropody services. Includes podiatry services carried out in health clinics, and in residential health facilities other than hospitals, as well as in own consulting rooms, patients' homes or elsewhere.):

(1) No commitments.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Hotels and restaurants:

(1) No commitments.

(2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Travel agencies and tour operator services:

(1) Commercial presence required.

(2) and (3) None.

灾害；和康复计划，例如矿区恢复，包括监测）：（1）无承诺。（2）和（3）无。（4）无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

噪音和振动减弱（涵盖监测计划、噪音减少系统和屏幕的安装）：（1）无承诺。（2）和（3）无。（4）无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

生物多样性保护和景观（涵盖生态学、栖息地保护和森林促进及促进可持续林业）：（1）无承诺。（2）和（3）无。（4）无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

其他环境和辅助服务（涵盖其他环境保护服务，包括与环境影响评估相关的服务）：

（1）无承诺。（2）和（3）无。（4）无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

其他人类健康服务。（涵盖足病医学和足病治疗服务。包括在卫生诊所、医院以外的住宅卫生设施、自有咨询室、患者家中或其他地方进行的足病医学服务。）：（1）无承诺。（2）和（3）无。（4）无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

酒店和餐厅：（1）无承诺。

（2）和（3）无。（4）无承诺，但商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

旅行社和旅游运营商服务：（1）必须 商业存在。（2）和（3）无承诺。

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Tourist guide services:

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

News agency services; sporting services and other recreational services (covers recreation park and beach services):

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Maritime transport:

International transport (freight and passengers) not including cabotage and offshore transport:

(1) None for liner shipping or for bulk, tramp and other international shipping, including international passenger transportation.

(2) None.

(3) Establishment of registered company for the purpose of operating a fleet under the national flag of Australia: nationality requirements for ownership and registration of vessels as defined by the *Shipping Registration Act 1981* (Cth).

None for other forms of commercial presence for the supply of international maritime transport services.

(4) No commitments for ships crews or key shore personnel, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

International rental of vessels with crew (less cabotage and offshore transport):

(1), (2) and (3) None.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Maritime auxiliary services (International rental of vessels with crew, less cabotage and offshore transport):

(1), (2) and (3) None

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

(4) 无承诺，除非在 商务人士临时入境章节 中另有说明。

导游服务： (1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，但临时入境章节中另有说明。

新闻机构服务；体育服务和其他休闲服务（涵盖休闲公园和海滩服务）： (1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，但临时入境章节中另有说明。

海上运输：国际运输（货运和旅客）不包括沿海运输和离岸运输：

(1) 班轮运输或散货、杂货和其他国际运输（包括国际客运）均无。

(2) 无。

(3) 为在澳大利亚国旗下运营船队而注册公司设立：船舶所有权和注册的国籍要求，如1981年航运注册法（联邦）所定义。

其他形式的商业存在，用于提供国际海上运输服务，无此要求。

(4) 船员或关键岸基人员无承诺，除非在商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

带船员的国际船舶租赁（不包括沿海运输和离岸运输）： (1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，除非在商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

海上辅助服务（带船员的国际船舶租赁、不包括沿海运输和离岸运输）： (1)、(2)和(3)无承诺(4)无承诺，但商务人士临时入境章节中另有说明。

Maritime cargo handling services:

- (1) No commitments.
- (2) None.
- (3) Licences/concessions are granted by port authorities.
- (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter. In addition there is a requirement for shore labour to undertake loading and unloading of ships under the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cth).

Storage and warehousing services:

- (1) No commitments.
- (2) and (3) None.
- (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Maritime freight forwarding services:

- (1), (2) and (3) None.
- (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Customs clearance services:

- (1) No commitments.
- (2) and (3) None.
- (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Preshipment inspection; maritime agency services:

- (1), (2) and (3) None.
- (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Air transport:

Ground handling services: airport operation services (excluding cargo handling); cargo handling (air transport sector only); other supporting services for air transport (excludes airport and terminal firefighting services):

- (1) No commitments.
- (2) and (3) None.
- (4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Maintenance and repair of aircraft. (Covers establishments mainly engaged in periodic maintenance and repair (routine and emergency) of airframes (including wings, doors, control surfaces) avionics, engines and engine components, hydraulics, pressurisation and electrical systems and landing gear. Includes painting, other fuselage surface treatments and repair of flight-deck (and other) transparencies. Further includes rotary and glider aircraft):

- (1) No commitments.

海上货物运输服务：

(1) 无承诺。(2) 无。(3) 许可证/特许权由港口当局授予。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。此外，根据1912年航行法案（联邦），岸上劳动力需负责船舶的装卸。

仓储服务：

(1) 无承诺。(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

海上货运代理服务：(1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

海关清关服务：

(1) 无承诺。(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，但临时入境章节中另有说明。

装运前检验；海上代理服务：(1), (2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，但临时入境章节中另有说明。

航空运输：地面处理

服务：机场运营服务（不包括货物运输）；货物运输（仅限航空运输部门）；航空运输其他支持服务（不包括机场和航站楼消防服务）：(1) 无承诺。(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，但临时入境章节中另有说明。

飞机维护和修理。(涵盖主要从事定期维护和修理（常规和紧急）机翼（包括机翼、门、控制面）航空电子设备、发动机和发动机部件、液压系统、加压和电气系统及起落架的机构。包括喷漆、其他机身表面处理和驾驶舱（和其他）透明件修理。进一步包括旋翼和滑翔机)：

(1) 无承诺。

(2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Computer reservation systems (CRS). (Activities of establishments engaged in providing and maintaining computer reservation to other enterprises engaged in the provision of travel agency services, including transport and accommodation booking, tour and travel wholesaling/retailing – to establishments engaged in providing reservation services (such as travel agencies etc). CRS services related to air carriers include the provision of information on air carrier schedules, space availability and tariffs.):

(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Selling and marketing of air transport services (defined as in paragraph 6(b) of the GATS Annex on Air Transport Services, except that the aspects of “marketing” covered by this commitment are limited to market research, advertising and distribution):

(1) None, except commercial presence required for services covered by travel agencies and tour operator services.
No commitments for retailing services except for mail order.
(2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Rail transport services: freight transportation; pushing and towing services; and supporting services for rail transport services:

(1) and (2) None.
(3) Below track: most rail-track networks in Australia are government owned although much is leased to private operators. There are no restrictions on the right to establish new networks but access to public land may not be guaranteed.

Above track (rail transport services (such as trains) that operate over the rail-track infrastructure): none except that access to rail infrastructure is allocated under pro-competitive principles for safety, efficiency and the long term interests of users.

(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，但如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

计算机预订系统（CRS）。（从事向其他从事提供旅行社服务的企业提供和维护计算机预订的机构的活动，包括交通和住宿预订、旅游批发/零售——向从事提供预订服务（如旅行社等）的企业提供。与航空公司相关的CRS服务包括提供航空公司时刻表、舱位可用性和费率的信息。）：（1）、（2）和（3）无。（4）无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

航空运输服务的销售和营销（定义为服务贸易总协定航空运输附件第6（b）段中的定义，但本承诺涵盖的“营销”方面仅限于市场调研、广告和分销）：（1）无，除旅行社和旅游运营商服务所需的商业存在外。零售服务除邮购外无承诺。（2）和（3）无。（4）无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

铁路运输服务：货运；推拉服务；以及铁路运输服务支持服务：(1)和(2)无。

(3)下轨道：澳大利亚的大多数铁路网是政府拥有的，尽管大部分是租赁给私营运营商的。建立新网络的权利没有任何限制，但公共土地的使用权可能无法得到保证。保证的。

上方轨道（在铁路轨道基础设施上运行的服务（如火车））：除根据促进竞争原则为安全、效率和用户的长远利益分配铁路基础设施接入权外，无其他限制。

(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

Road transport services:
Passenger transportation, excluding regular urban bus services:
(1) No commitments.
(2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Freight transportation; rental of commercial vehicles with operator:
(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Pipeline transport: transportation of fuels; transportation of other goods:
(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Services auxiliary to all modes of transport: storage and warehouse services, excluding maritime (extending to cover distribution centre services and materials handling and equipment services such as container station and depot services (excluding maritime)):
(1) No commitments.
(2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Freight transport agency services, excluding maritime (extending to cover customs agency services and load scheduling services (excluding maritime)):
(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

Other supporting and auxiliary transport services, excluding maritime (extending to cover container leasing and rental services (excluding maritime)):
(1), (2) and (3) None.
(4) No commitments, except as indicated in the Temporary Entry for Business Persons Chapter.

道路运输服务：客运，不包括常规城市公交服务：(1) 无承诺。(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。

货运；带操作员商用车辆租赁：(1)，(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，但临时入境章节中另有说明。

管道运输：燃料运输；其他货物运输：(1)，(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，但临时入境章节中另有说明。

所有运输方式辅助服务：仓储服务，不包括海洋（扩展至涵盖配送中心服务、物料搬运和设备服务，如集装箱站和仓库服务（不包括海洋））：(1) 无承诺。(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，但临时入境章节中另有说明。

货运代理服务，不包括海洋（扩展至涵盖海关代理服务和装卸调度服务（不包括海洋））：(1)，(2) 和 (3) 无。(4) 无承诺，但临时入境章节中另有说明。

其他支持和辅助运输服务，不包括海洋（扩展以涵盖集装箱租赁和租赁服务（不包括海洋））：(1)，(2)和(3) 无。(4) 无承诺，除非如商务人士临时入境章节中所述。