



GUIDE TO TRADE IN SERVICES BETWEEN GEORGIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION



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INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared within the framework of a three-year project, GEclose2EU, funded by the Government of Sweden. The project was launched at the end of 2018 and will be completed in the autumn of 2021. The project is implemented by Georgian NGO, Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC), in cooperation with the Enterprise Georgia Agency.

One of the aims of the project is to support internationalization of intellectual business services of Georgia. The sectors selected under the project are: Architecture and Design, Business Consulting, and IT – Software Development.

Bearing in mind the project goals, this document offers the analysis of Chapter 6¹ (Establishment, Trade in Services and Electronic Commerce) of the agreement on Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) signed between Georgia and the European Union in 2014. It provides the analysis of each of 28 EU member states' obligations, reservations and limitations in relation to market liberalization for Georgia in the following sectors: architecture, architectural design, information technologies (IT), and business consulting.

By the abovementioned sectors, this document provides the following information on the national treatment, market access and most favored nation treatment specified in the DCFTA:

- Horizontal commitments;
- Sector or sub-sector specific commitments;

Apart from the analysis, the document offers a detailed study into the liberalization of markets for Georgia by Sweden and the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the abovementioned sectors, which includes the information on:

- Horizontal commitments;
- Sector or sub-sector specific commitments;
- Possibilities to set up branches in EU countries and through them supply services to European consumers;
- Provision of services from Georgia without setting up branches in the EU;
- Possibilities of Georgian specialists to provide services based on contracts signed individually or between companies.

Methodology

The analysis provided in the document was prepared in the light of a specific circumstance that the access to the national legislation regulating the service sphere is, in general, limited. The analysis is based on the DCFTA between Georgia and the EU as well as normative acts adopted in the service sphere of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Sweden, subject to the abovementioned limitation in the access.

¹ <http://www.dcfta.gov.ge/public/filemanager/agreement/founder/%E1%83%93%E1%83%90%E1%83%9C%E1%83%90%E1%83%A0%E1%83%97%E1%83%98%20XIV.pdf>

TRADE IN SERVICES AND GEORGIA-EU DCFTA

One of the important agreements of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the General Agreement on Trade in Services – GATS² which entered into force in January 1995. It defines all main rules and conditions of liberalization of trade in services and integration thereof into the international trade. It must be noted that the agreement is comprehensive which is proved by the fact that 140 WTO member states endorsed it. As of today, the WTO has 164 member states and each of them has automatically become a signatory of the agreement.

The share of trade in services in the international trade has been steadily increasing and in 2018, it comprised 20% of the global trade, 75% of global exports and 75% of foreign direct investments (FDI), according to the data of Swedish Trade Committee.

Considering the international trend, the trade in services is important for Georgia in terms of export diversification; this has become more apparent after the signing of Georgia-EU DCFTA. This agreement is the first document that Georgia signed for a bilateral liberalization of trade in services, which provides opportunities for Georgian companies to export their services to the European market. More specifically, Chapter 6 of DCFTA defines the conditions of establishment of juridical persons, cross-border supply of services, temporary stay of natural person and the standards of their treatment. According to the DCFTA, during the establishment and cross border supply of services, the parties shall apply national treatment and most favored nation treatment. The agreement sets exceptions from the defined conditions, which mainly relate to the adoption and implementation of measures regarding the protection of public order, security, human health and cultural heritage, if they do not give rise to arbitrary discrimination.

According to Annex XIV of the agreement, Georgia is granted a better access to the EU market than it is defined under EU obligations in the WTO. Therefore, since the entry into force of DCFTA, export of services from Georgia to the EU has significantly simplified. Georgian companies operating in the service sphere will be given an opportunity:

- To set up branches in EU countries and through them, supply services to European consumers;
- To employ Georgian managers, specialists in their branches in Europe and train their employees there;
- To send their sales representatives to the EU to conduct negotiations with a view to sell their products;
- To supply services from Georgia to the EU market without setting up branches in the EU;
- Georgian specialists, based on contracts signed individually or between companies, will be given an opportunity to provide services in the EU.

National regulations

Reservations regarding the liberalization of service markets, specified in the agreement between Georgia and the EU, do not extend to national legislation of the parties if such legislation is non-discriminatory. This means that when provisions in any EU country's national regulation on licensing requirements and procedures, qualification requirements and procedures affecting trade in services, do not differentiate between service suppliers of this country and service suppliers of Georgia, a reservation concerning that may not be made in the agreement.

² https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/26-gats_01_e.htm

Nevertheless, a relevant section of the service chapter of DCFTA is designed to ensure that where such reservation exists, the measures related to licensing requirements and procedures, qualification requirements and procedures rest on the following criteria: proportionate to a public policy objective; clear and unambiguous; objective; pre-established; made public in advance; transparent and accessible, and thus, precluding the competent authorities from exercising their power of assessment in an arbitrary manner.

The agreement also provides mechanisms of recognition of qualification and professional experience, after which it will become significantly easier for Georgian specialists to supply services to EU countries.

PRINCIPLES AND TREATMENTS OF TRADE IN SERVICES

The WTO develops and defines main principles in international trade, in general, and in the trade in services; consequently, all bilateral or multilateral free trade agreements rest on these principles. The Georgia-EU DCFTA is not an exception from this rule. According to the WTO GATS, trade in services is carried out in the following forms/modes:

1. **Mode 1 – Cross Border Supply** – a service supplier from country A supplies service to a consumer in country B so that none of them cross borders of their respective countries.
2. **Mode 2 – Consumption Abroad** – a consumer in country A receives service from a service supplier of country B in the territory of country B.
3. **Mode 3 – Establishment/Commercial Presence** – service is supplied by a service supplier of country A to a consumer in country B through the establishment of a juridical person in country B.
4. **Mode 4 – Presence of Natural Persons** – a natural person of country A supplies its professional services to a consumer in country B.

The trade in services between Georgia and the EU is discussed within the above listed modes. A sectoral part of the document provides analysis of relevant target services in the context of mentioned modes; this will enable Georgian companies to plan their access to the EU market and be equipped with information as to how, in what form, they may supply their services to the EU market. It should be noted that the analysis provided below in the document does not include the liberalization of trade in services for Georgia by EU countries under Mode 2 because this mode is fully liberalized in that it implies provision of services to EU citizens in the territory of Georgia.

For the purposes of this document, the Mode 3 under the section on the **Presence of Natural Persons** implies:

- **Contractual service suppliers:** natural persons employed in a juridical person of one party that has concluded a service contract to supply services to a final consumer in the other party, requiring a temporary presence of its employees in the other party to fulfill the contract.
- **Independent professionals:** means self-employed natural persons of the one party, who have concluded a contract to supply services to a final consumer in the other party, requiring their temporary presence in the other party in order to fulfill the contract.

In the sectors where **market access**, i.e. liberalization commitments have been undertaken, the country must not maintain or adopt the following measures/limitations:

- (a) Limitations on the number of service suppliers whether in the form of numerical quotas, monopolies, exclusive service suppliers or the requirements of an economic needs test;
- (b) Limitations on the total value of service transactions or assets in the form of numerical quotas or the requirement of an economic needs test;
- (c) Limitations on the total number of service operations or on the total quantity of service output expressed in the terms of designated numerical units in the form of quotas or the requirement of an economic needs test.

In the trade in services the Georgia-EU DCFTA also rests on the principles of National Treatment and Most Favored Nation Treatment. It is precisely by observing these principles that the trade under the abovementioned treatments should be conducted between Georgia and the EU. According to the agreement, the companies, its branches and representative offices of juridical persons registered in Georgia, carrying out the trade in services, shall be provided by the EU with the treatment no less favorable than that accorded to its own juridical persons, their branches and representative offices or to subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of any third country's juridical persons. Georgia undertakes analogous commitments to European companies; this is the principle of the national

treatment. Furthermore, according to the principle of most favored nation treatment, the subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of juridical persons of Georgia in the Union, once established, shall be provided by the EU with the treatment no less favorable than that accorded to its own juridical persons, their branches and representative offices; or to subsidiaries, branches and representative offices of any third country's juridical persons, whichever is the better. It should be noted here that the most favored nation treatment does not extend to the investment protection provisions not covered by this Chapter, including provisions relating to investor-to-state dispute settlement procedures, which is defined in other agreement.

As discussed above, within the principle of market access, either party assumes the obligation to fully grant those opportunities to the other party's companies, branches and representative offices of juridical persons, during their access to a respective market, which they committed themselves to give free access under relevant DCFTA annexes.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADE IN SERVICES

In the international trade, both in goods and services, it is important to correctly identify an object of trade. For correct identification of an object of trade, the classification of goods/services is applied, a document in which each product/commodity and service is assigned a corresponding code in order to maintain international trade statistics, facilitate the perception of a product/commodity and service worldwide and simplify the relations between customs authorities as well as entrepreneurs.

In accordance with the above said, Georgia-EU DCFTA also rests on relevant classifications in trade in goods/commodities as well as trade in services. According to the agreement, namely, Annex XIV-B to the agreement, "List of Commitments on Cross-border Supply of Services (Union)," the following classifications are used in identifying individual sectors and subsectors: the UN Statistical Office's document - Series M, N° 77, CPC prov, 1991³ and the document - Series M, N° 77, CPC ver 1.0, 1998⁴.

According to the indicated classification, the trade in services includes the following services:

- 1. Business services**
 - A. Professional services
 - B. Computer and related services
 - C. Research and development services
 - D. Real estate services
 - E. Rental/leasing services without operators
 - F. Other business services
- 2. Communication services**
 - A. Postal services
 - B. Courier services
 - C. Telecommunications services
 - D. Audiovisual services
 - E. Other services
- 3. Construction and related engineering services**
- 4. Distribution services**
- 5. Educational services**
- 6. Environmental services**
- 7. Financial services**
 - A. All types of insurance and insurance-related services
 - B. Banking and other financial services
 - C. Other services
- 8. Health services and social services**
- 9. Tourism and travel related services**
- 10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services**
- 11. Transport services**
 - A. Maritime transport
 - B. Internal waterways transport
 - C. Air transport
 - D. Space transport
 - E. Rail transport

³ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/cpc_provisional_complete_e.pdf

⁴ https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/In%20Text/CPCprov_english.pdf

- F. Road transport
- G. Pipeline transport
- H. Services auxiliary to transport
- I. Other transport services

12. Other services not included elsewhere

The abovementioned classification was applied to identify a list of services and analyze the existing limitations and market access conditions specified for them, by EU countries. This document explores the following services:

Architectural services that include the following services – advisory and pre-design architectural services (86711), architectural design services (88712), architectural contract administration services (86713), combined architectural design and contract administration services (86714), other architectural services (86715).

Urban planning and landscape architectural services – urban planning services (86741) and landscape architectural services (86742).

Specialty design services – furniture design, interior design, décor and other services (87907).

Computer and Related Services (ICT) – consulting services related to the installation of computer hardware (841), software implementation services, including design, security, systemic analysis, other (842), data processing services (843), data base services (844), maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment including computers (845) and other services.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services – financial auditing services (86211), accounting/bookkeeping services (86212), compilation of financial statements services (86213), etc.

Market research and public opinion polling services – market research services (86401) and public opinion polling services (86402).

Management consulting services – general management consulting services (86501), Financial management consulting services (86502), marketing management consulting services (86503), human resources management consulting services (86504), production management consulting services (86505), public relations services (86506), etc.

Project management services – project monitoring and supervision consulting services, except construction and architectural projects (8660).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The terms used throughout this document have the following meanings:

The term “liberalized” means when an EU member state fully opens its market, within the scope of DCFTA, to Georgian natural or juridical persons for a specific activity and they may operate in the territory of a relevant country. Within the scope of liberalization, an EU member state cannot create any barrier to Georgian companies in future.

The term “has not assumed obligation” is used when an EU member state, within the scope of the agreement, has not assumed an obligation of nondiscrimination within a specific activity, in case of giving market access to a Georgian company. Regardless of such a provision, a specific country may not, in a given moment, maintain actual limiting measures to apply to the market access of Georgian companies, but it reserves the right to adopt certain limiting measures in future, if the country deems it necessary.

The term “economic needs test” is a mechanism restricting a market access to some extent within the limits of national approach. Bearing in mind that the WTO does not provide either an explanation or the rules as to when and why could these limitations be applied, countries apply an “economic needs test” for creating barriers for the access to market.

LIBERALIZATION OF MARKET BY THE EU IN THE SPHERES OF ARCHITECTURE, ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES (IT), AND BUSINESS CONSULTING

According to the DCFTA, market liberalization in the services trade between Georgia and the EU is determined on two levels – horizontal and sectoral. On a horizontal level, the market liberalization is implemented both by the EU as a whole and its member states, which means that a specific member state or the entire EU applies a given measure to all sectors horizontally. On a sectoral level, the market liberalization of services trade is implemented for a specific sector but in the light of horizontal commitments, if any. This section of the document reviews both horizontal and sectoral liberalization in the trade in services in the abovementioned spheres.

Horizontal market liberalization for Georgia by the EU

The EU has set horizontal commitments on Georgia in the supply of services for Modes 3 and 4; this means that these limitations apply to all relevant sectors or subsectors.

For Mode 3, in the sector of other business services, the EU, except for Hungary and Sweden, has not assumed the obligations of national treatment and most favored nation treatment in relation to supply of services of internal support staff, other commercial and industrial workers, nurses and other personnel. Furthermore, residency and legal representation are mandatory and a citizenship requirement may also be set.

Employment of personnel and supply of services are subject to nationality and residency requirements by the EU except for Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Hungary, Italy, Greece, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Sweden and Great Britain.

For Mode 4, the services of key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers, contractual service suppliers and independent professional are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas in accordance with EU directives. In order for non-EU country nationals to obtain EU-wide recognition of their qualifications, a mutual recognition agreement is necessary, negotiated on conditions defined in Article 96 of DCFTA. Yet another important fact is that the right to practice a regulated professional service in one EU member state does not grant the right to practice in another member state.

However, the EU provides for an opportunity that if diploma or qualification has not been obtained in the party where the service is supplied, that party may evaluate individually whether this is equivalent to a university degree in its territory.

It should be noted that under the Georgia-EU DCFTA, general limitations within the EU horizontal commitments are defined only for research and development services, from among the services discussed in this document. The limitation applies only to publicly funded research and development services, whereby exclusive rights and/or authorizations to perform it may only be granted to EU nationals and to EU juridical persons having their headquarters in the EU.



MARKET LIBERALIZATION IN SECTORS BY THE EU MEMBER STATES

AUSTRIA

Before analyzing particular sectors, it must be said that in the agreement Austria defines horizontal commitments for Georgian natural persons, whereby executive directors of juridical persons established in Austria must be residents of Austria while natural persons responsible for the observance of Austrian Trade Act must have domicile in Austria.

Likewise, the employment of personnel and the supply of services related to market research and opinion polling, management consulting and project management services are subject to nationality and residence requirements.

With respect to accounting/bookkeeping and auditing services, equity participation and voting rights of persons acting according to foreign law may not exceed 25%.

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

In the mentioned sectors, Austria has not assumed obligation within Mode 1, except for urban planning service which is liberalized by Austria under Mode 1. The supply of the service is also liberalized under Mode 4, but with the limitation on the employment of Georgian executive directors (see, horizontal limitation). As regards Mode 4, Austria has assumed the obligation for market liberalization only in relation to urban planning services but subject to economic needs test.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is fully liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The supply of services under Mode 3 is free from limitation on the part of Austria in terms of the establishment, but it is subject to limitations on the conduct of post-establishment activities (see, horizontal limitations). With regard to Mode 4, Austria has not assumed obligations for contractual service suppliers.

ICT

Computer and related services, which for the purposes of this document include consulting services related to the installation of computer hardware, software implementation services, including design, security, systemic analysis, data processing services, data base services, maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment, are liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. As regards the supply of services under Mode 3, Austria has no limitations on the establishment, but defines limitations for the conduct of post-establishment activities (see, horizontal limitations). With regard to Mode 4, Austria reserves the right to apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping services under Mode 1, Austria has defined a nationality condition for those persons from Georgian companies, who are representatives before competent Austrian authorities. As regards the supply of services under Mode 3, Austria has no limitations on the establishment, but defines limitations for the conduct of post-establishment activities (see, horizontal commitments). For contractual service suppliers under Mode 4, Austria requires that an employer of a person in Georgia must be a member of relevant professional organization, if any. For auditing services under Mode 1, Austria has defined a nationality condition for persons who are representatives before competent Austrian authorities and also, perform audits in accordance with special legislation (for example, joint stock companies law, stock exchange law, banking law, etc.). As regards the supply of services under Mode 3, Austria has no limitations on the establishment, but defines limitations on the performance of post-establishment activities (see, horizontal limitations). Under Mode 4, Austria has no obligation to contractual service suppliers.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. For Mode 3, Austria has no limitations on the establishment, but defines limitations on post-establishment activities (see, horizontal limitations). Under Mode 4, Austria has no obligation to contractual service suppliers, which means that each country may maintain limitations on the national level.

Management consulting services

Management consulting services that include general management consulting, financial management consulting, marketing management consulting, human resources management consulting, production management consulting, public relations and other services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in EU member states, including Austria. Under Mode 3, Austria has no limitations on the establishment, but defines limitations on post-establishment activities (see, horizontal limitations). With regard to Mode 4, Austria reserves the right to apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers.

Project management services

Project management services include management service of all projects except for construction projects. It also includes project management supervision and project management consulting services. These services are fully liberalized Georgian nationals under Mode 1 for in Austria. As regards the supply of services under Mode 3, Austria has no limitations on the establishment, but defines limitations on post-establishment activities (see, horizontal limitations). Under Mode 4, Austria reserves the right to apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting/bookkeeping and audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

BELGIUM

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Belgium has not assumed obligations for architectural as well as landscape designs services under Mode 1. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, Belgium reserves the right to apply economic needs test for contractual service suppliers.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is fully liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The supply of services under Mode 3 is also fully liberalized. Under Mode 4, Belgium has no obligations for contractual service suppliers.

ICT

Computer and related services, which for the purposes of this document include consulting services related to the installation of computer hardware, software implementation services, including design, security, systemic analysis, data processing services, data base services, maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment, are liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The supply of services under Mode 3 is also fully liberalized. With regard to Mode 4, Belgium reserves the right to apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

Belgium's market is fully liberalized for the supply of accounting/bookkeeping services by Georgian companies under Mode 1, as well as the supply of services under Modes 3 and 4.

For auditing services under Mode 1, Belgium has not assumed obligation. As regards the supply of services under Mode 3, Belgium's market is fully liberalized. For Mode 4, Belgium has no obligation to contractual service suppliers.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1 in the EU, which means that the sector is fully liberalized. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Mode 3. With regard to Mode 4, Belgium has no obligation to contractual service suppliers.

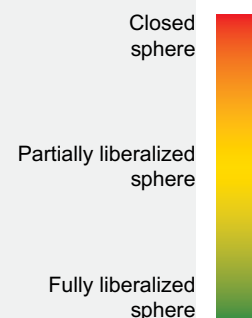
Management consulting services

Management consulting services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in EU member states, including Belgium. The supply of services is also liberalized under Mode 3. In case of the supply under Mode 4, Belgium may apply economic needs test to independent professionals.

Project management services

Project management services are fully liberalized for Georgian nationals under Mode 1 in Belgium. These services are also fully liberalized under Modes 3 and 4.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

BULGARIA

Before analyzing particular sectors, it must be noted that in the agreement Bulgaria defines horizontal limitations for intra-corporate transferees, in particular, the number of intra-corporate transferees must not to exceed 10% of the average annual number of EU citizens employed by the respective Bulgarian juridical person. Where less than 100 persons are employed, the number of intra-corporate transferees may, subject to authorization, exceed 10% of the total employees.

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Architectural as well as landscape designs services, defined in this document, is fully liberalized under Mode 1. The supply of services under Mode 3 is free from limitation for the establishment, but it is subject to limitations on the performance of post-establishment activities. In particular, with regard to urban planning and spatial architectural services, engineering and integrated engineering services, a nationality condition applies to supplier of services employed in this juridical person. Also, with respect to architectural services, urban planning and landscape architectural services, engineering and integrated engineering services, Georgian companies that are recognized licensed designers under the Georgian legislation, may survey and design works in Bulgaria independently only after winning a competition and when selected as contractors under the terms and according to the procedure established by the Public Procurement Act. Furthermore, for projects of national or regional significance, Georgian entrepreneurs must act in partnership with or, as subcontractors of, local entrepreneurs. Under Mode 4, Bulgaria reserves the right to apply economic needs test. Besides, foreign specialists must have experience of at least two years in the field of construction. Urban planning and landscape architectural services are subject to a nationality requirement.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is fully liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Mode 3.

ICT

Computer and related services, which for the purposes of this document include consulting services related to the installation of computer hardware, software implementation services, including design, security, systemic analysis, data processing services, data base services, maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment, are liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Mode 3. With regard to Mode 4, Bulgaria has no obligation for contractual service suppliers but it reserves the right to apply economic needs test to them.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For the supply of accounting and bookkeeping services under Mode 1, Bulgaria's market is fully liberalized for Georgian companies as well as the supply of services under Mode 3. For contractual service suppliers under Mode 4, Bulgaria reserves the right to apply economic needs test.

For auditing services under Mode 1, Bulgaria has not assumed obligation for the supply of services. Bulgaria's market is fully liberalized for the supply of services under Mode 3. Under Mode 4, Bulgaria has no obligation to contractual service suppliers.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1 in the EU, meaning that the sector is fully liberalized. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Mode 3. With regard to Mode 4, Bulgaria has no obligation for contractual service suppliers.

Management consulting services

Management consulting services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in EU member states, including Bulgaria. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Mode 3. With regard to Mode 4, Bulgaria reserves the right to apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers.

Project management services

Project management services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in Bulgaria. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, Bulgaria reserves the right to apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

UNITED KINGDOM

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

In respect to the supply of architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services under Mode 1, i.e. the supply of services from the territory of Georgia to the United Kingdom, Britain has assumed obligation without any reservations, which means that such services are fully liberalized under Mode 1. No national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for the supply of internal support staff services, which means that national regulation may be existing for this segment. It must be noted that Britain does not apply nationality and residence requirements to employment of personnel and supply of services.

As regards Mode 4, work of key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers in the mentioned sector, also, more importantly, practice of regulated professional services in one member state does not grant the right to practice it in another member state.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The supply of services is also fully liberalized for Georgian nationals under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

The United Kingdom has no limitations in computer and related services under Mode 1 for Georgian companies, which means that the market for these services is fully liberalized and the United Kingdom may not adopt or maintain limitations. Consequently, British consumers may receive the services in their territory from Georgian suppliers.

For the supply of services under Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for the supply of internal support staff, other commercial and industrial workers or other personal services. This means that Britain may have the national legislation in this sphere.

For Mode 4, key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers working in this sector are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas in accordance with EU directives in UK as well as all other member states. In order for non-EU country nationals to obtain EU-wide recognition of their qualifications, a mutual recognition agreement is necessary, negotiated on conditions defined in Article 96 of DCFTA. Yet another important fact is that the right to practice a regulated professional service in one EU member state does not grant the right to practice in another member state. Britain may apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers and independent professional services.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping services under Mode 1, Great Britain has assumed obligation without any reservation, meaning that the British market is open. However, Britain has no obligation of market liberalization for auditing services. Consequently, Britain may adopt new limitation.

For the supply of services under Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for the supply of internal support staff, other commercial and industrial workers or other personnel services. It should be noted that in case of Britain, the personnel employment and supply of services are not subject to nationality and residency requirements.

With regard to Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the same condition of mutual recognition of diplomas. There are no other limitations for them in Britain.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for the supply

of internal support staff, other commercial and industrial workers or other personnel services. It should be noted that in case of Britain, the personnel employment and supply of services are not subject to nationality and residency requirements.

With regard to Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the same condition of mutual recognition of diplomas. No other limitations are applied to them in Britain.

Management consulting services

No limitations are applied either to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for the supply of internal support staff, other commercial and industrial workers or other personnel services. It should be noted that in case of Britain, the personnel employment and supply of services are not subject to nationality and residency requirements. With regard to Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the same condition of mutual recognition of diplomas. No other limitations are applied to them in Britain.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under Mode I in Great Britain. The supply of services is also fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, they are subject to only a general requirement for mutual recognition of diplomas. No other limitations are applied in this regard by Britain.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

GERMANY

Before analyzing the sectors, it must be noted that in the agreement Germany sets a horizontal reservation, namely: “Application of the national rules on fees and emoluments for all services which are performed from abroad.”

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Architectural as well as landscape design services specified in this document are fully liberalized under Mode 1. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, Germany reserves the right to apply economic needs test for contractual service suppliers.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is fully liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The supply of services under Mode 3 is also fully liberalized. For Mode 4, Germany has no obligations for contractual service suppliers.

ICT

Computer and related services are liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The supply of services under Mode 3 is also fully liberalized. For Mode 4, Germany reserves the right to apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

Germany’s market is fully liberalized for the supply of accounting and bookkeeping services by Georgian companies under Mode 1, as well as the supply of services under Modes 3 and 4.

For auditing services under Mode 1, Germany has not assumed obligation. As regards the supply of services under Mode 3, Germany’s market is fully liberalized. Under Mode 4, Germany has not assumed obligation to contractual service suppliers.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1, which means that the sphere is fully liberalized. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Mode 3. With regard to Mode 4, Germany has not assumed obligation to contractual service suppliers.

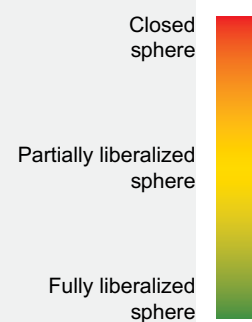
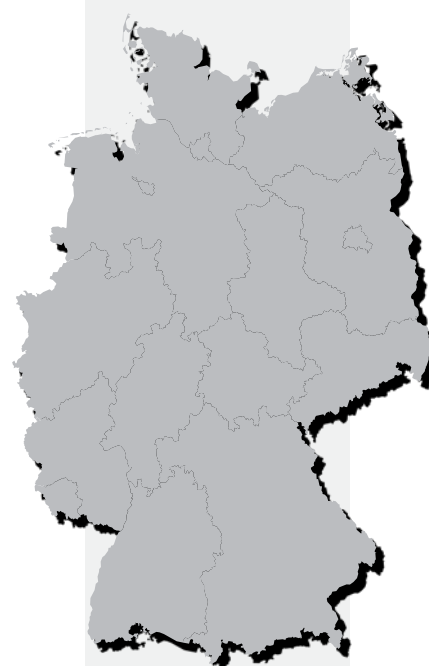
Management consulting services

Management consulting services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in EU member states, including Germany. The supply of services is also liberalized under Modes 3 and 4.

Project management services

Project management services are fully liberalized for Georgian nationals under Mode 1 in Germany. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Modes 3 and 4.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

DENMARK

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Provision of architectural as well as urban planning and landscape design services, specified in this document, are fully liberalized. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Modes 3 and 4. As regards to Mode 4, except for the supply of architectural services by natural persons.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is fully liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4, except for the supply of the services by natural persons.

ICT

Computer and related services are liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The supply of services is not subject to limitations under Modes 3 and 4, except for the recognition of professional qualification document.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

Denmark applies no limitations to the supply of accounting and bookkeeping services by Georgian companies under Mode 1, which means that the sphere is fully liberalized. No limitations are applied to the supply of services under Modes 3 and 4, except for the supply of services by natural person to which Denmark reserves the right to apply economic needs test.

For auditing services within Mode 1, Denmark has not defined any limitation. As regards the supply of services under Mode 3, permission must be obtained from competent authorities and once it is obtained partnerships must be set up with Danish State authorized accountants. For Mode 4, Denmark applies residence condition for the supply of services. It has not assumed obligation for market liberalization for the supply of services by natural persons.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1, which means that the sphere is fully liberalized. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Modes 3 and 4, except for the supply of services by natural persons in relation to which Denmark has not assumed obligation. In this sphere a horizontal limitation is applied, when the services are supplied under Mode 3. According to the limitation, the right to conduct publicly funded opinion polling is exclusive granted to only EU nationals having their offices in the EU.

Management consulting services

Management consulting services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in EU member states, including Denmark. The supply of services is also liberalized under Mode 3. With regard to the supply of services under Mode 4, Denmark has not assumed obligation on market liberalization.

Project management services

Project management services are fully liberalized for Georgian nationals under Mode 1 in Denmark. The supply of services is also fully liberalized under Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, Denmark has not assumed obligation on market liberalization.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

In respect to the supply of architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services under Mode 1, Spain has assumed obligation without any reservations, which means that the Spanish market is fully open. Consequently, Spanish consumers can get services in their territory from Georgian suppliers. No national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for Mode 3. As regards Mode 4 contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector are subject to the condition of mutual recognition of diplomas. Spain may apply economic needs test to the supply of services of independent professionals.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also fully liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

For Mode 1, which means the supply of services from the territory of one party to the territory of another party, Spain has no limitations in computer and related services defined for Georgian companies. For the supply of services under Mode 3, i.e. the supply of services by a service supplier of one country to another country through sole trader entrepreneurs or establishment of juridical person, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. As regards Mode 4, independent suppliers operating in this sector may be subject to economic needs test. They are also subject to the abovementioned requirement for mutual recognition of diplomas.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping services under Mode 1, Spain has assumed obligation without any reservations. However, Spain has no obligation of market liberalization for auditing services. Consequently, Spain may adopt new limitation. For Mode 3, which implies the supply of services by a service supplier of one country in another country through sole trader or establishment of juridical person, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for the supply of services. It is worth noting that Spain requires that persons performing auditing to be EU nationals.

For Mode 4, key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers working in this sector are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas in accordance with EU directives in Spain as well as all other member states. Moreover, the right to practice a regulated professional service in one EU member state does not grant the right to practice it in another member state. Contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the condition on mutual recognition of diplomas. No other additional limitations are defined for them in Spain.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for the supply of services.

With respect to Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the same condition on mutual recognition of diplomas. No other additional limitations are applied to them in Spain.

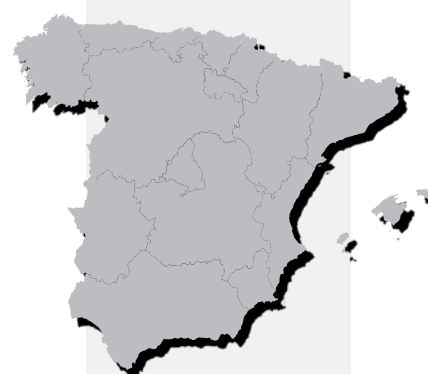
Management consulting services

No limitations are applied to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. These services are fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3 too. As regards independent professionals, they are subject to economic needs test. The same holds true for independent professionals supplying services related to management consulting.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in Spain. The supply of services is also fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards independent professionals, supplying project management services, they are subject to economic needs test.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

ESTONIA

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

With respect to architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services, Estonia has assumed obligation without any reservations for Mode 1. With respect to Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for the supply of internal support personnel, other commercial and industrial workers and other personnel services. It is noteworthy that in case of establishment of juridical person, Estonia requires that more than half of governing board members are EU residents. As regards Mode 4, key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers working in this sector are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas in accordance with EU directives in Estonia as well as all other member states. Contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector are subject to the requirement of mutual recognition of diplomas. No other additional limitations are defined for them in Estonia.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

Estonia has not defined any limitations in computer and related services under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. It has no obligations for Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the requirement for mutual recognition of diplomas. No other additional limitations are defined for them in Estonia.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping services under Mode 1, Estonia has assumed obligation without any reservations. No reservation is defined for auditing services either. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. It is noteworthy that in case of establishment of juridical person, Estonia has the requirement whereby more than half of governing board members are EU residents. As regards Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the condition of mutual recognition of diplomas. No other additional limitations are defined for them in Estonia.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. For Mode 3, implying the supply of services by a service supplier of one country in another country through the establishment of private entrepreneur or juridical person, no obligation has been assumed. It is noteworthy that in case of establishment of juridical person, Estonia has the requirement whereby more than half of governing board members are EU residents. With respect to Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the same condition of mutual recognition of diplomas. No other additional limitations are applied to them in Estonia.

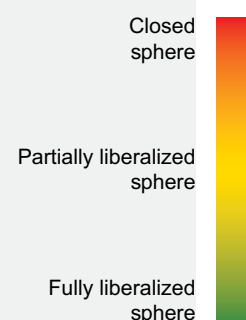
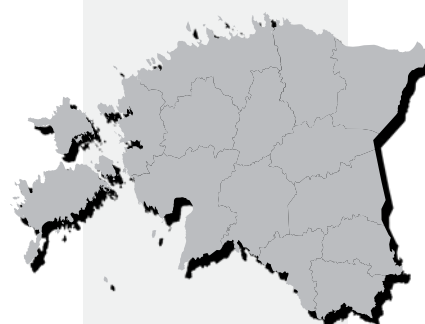
Management consulting services

No limitations are applied to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. It is noteworthy that for Mode 3, in case of establishment of juridical person, Estonia has the requirement whereby more than half of governing board members are EU residents. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in Estonia. It is noteworthy that for Mode 3, in case of establishment of juridical person, Estonia has the requirement whereby more than half of governing board members are EU residents. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

IRELAND

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

With regard to architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services, Ireland has assumed obligation without any reservations for Mode 1. Under Mode 3, implying the supply of services by a supplier of one country in another country through private entrepreneur or establishment of a juridical person, no obligation has been assumed. For Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the condition of mutual recognition of diplomas.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

Ireland has not defined any limitations in computer and related services under Mode 1. No national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for Mode 3. Ireland has no limitation for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals operating in the sector under Mode 4. Economic needs test applies only to independent professionals supplying maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment including computers.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping services under Mode 1, Ireland has assumed obligation without any reservations. However, Ireland has not assumed obligation for market liberalization in relation to auditing services. Hence, Ireland may adopt new limitations. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed.

As regards Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the condition of mutual recognition of diplomas. No other additional limitations are defined for them in Ireland.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. With respect to Mode 4, Ireland applies the condition of mutual recognition of diplomas to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals. No other additional limitations are applied to them in Ireland.

Management consulting services

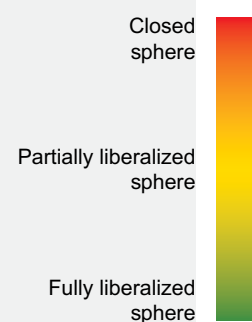
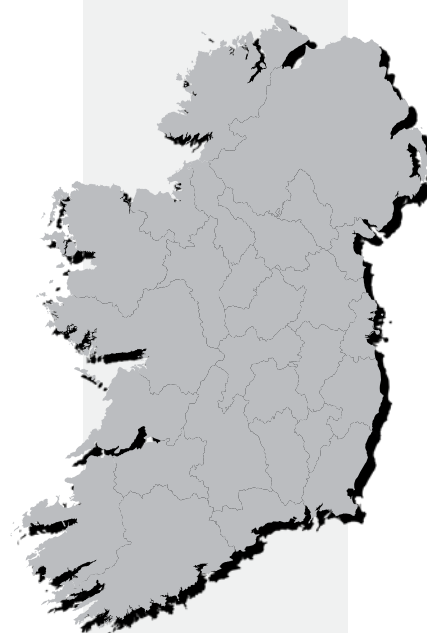
No limitations are applied to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. This service is fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3 too. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sphere, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under

Mode 1 in Ireland. This service is fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3 too. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sphere, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

ITALY

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

In regard to architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services, Italy has not assumed obligation for market liberalization under Mode 1. Consequently, Italy may adopt new limitation. Under Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. For Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the condition of mutual recognition of diplomas. Furthermore, independent suppliers are subject to economic needs test in Italy.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

No national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed in computer and related services under Modes 1 and 3. For Mode 4, Italy applies economic needs test to independent professionals. They are also subject to the requirement of mutual recognition of diplomas.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping as well as auditing services within Mode 1, Italy has not assumed any obligation for market liberalization. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed.

As regards Mode 4, independent professionals supplying management consulting services are subject to economic needs test.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. With respect to Mode 4, the condition of mutual recognition of diplomas applies to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

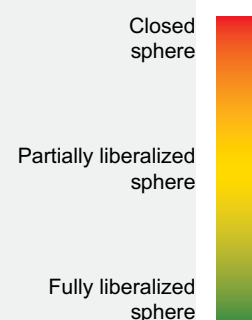
Management consulting services

No limitations are applied to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. No obligation has been assumed for Mode 3. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Independent professionals supplying management consulting services are subject to economic needs test. The same economic needs test applies to independent professionals supplying management consulting related services.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under Modes 1 and 3 in Italy. However, within Mode 4, independent professionals supplying project management services are subject to economic needs test.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

CYPRUS

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

In respect to the supply of architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services under Mode 1, Cyprus has not assumed obligation for market liberalization. Consequently, Cyprus may adopt new limitations. No national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for Mode 3. As regards Mode 4 contractual service suppliers and independent professionals Cyprus reserves the right to apply economic needs test.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also fully liberalized for Georgian nationals under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

For Mode 1, Cyprus has no limitations in computer and related services defined for Georgian companies. This means that the market in this particular sphere is fully liberalized/open and Cyprus may not adopt new limitations in future. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. As regards Mode 4, Cyprus reserves the right to apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping services within Mode 1, Cyprus has assumed obligation without any reservations, meaning that the market of Cyprus is open. However, Cyprus has no obligation of market liberalization for auditing services. Consequently, Cyprus may adopt new limitation. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. Within Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the condition on mutual recognition of diplomas.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. For Mode 3, a horizontal limitation applies, whereby publicly funded opinion polling services may only be supplied by EU nationals and EU juridical persons having their headquarters in the EU. Under Mode 4, none of EU member states has assumed obligation for the supply of these services, which means that limitation may be defined by each EU member state on the national level.

Management consulting services

No limitations are applied to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. These services are fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3 too. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Cyprus also reserves the right to apply economic needs test.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under Mode I. The supply of services is also fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Cyprus also reserves the right to apply economic needs test.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

In respect to the supply of architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services under Mode 1, Latvia has assumed obligation without any reservation. This means that the market of Latvia is fully open. No national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, contractual service suppliers Latvia reserves the right to apply economic needs test.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also fully liberalized for Georgian nationals within Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

For Mode 1, computer and related services are liberalized for Georgian companies. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed; other limitations regarding the establishment are not defined by Latvia. As regards Mode 4, Latvia reserves the right to apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers in this sector.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping services under Mode 1, Latvia has assumed obligation without any reservations, meaning that the market of Latvia is open. Latvia assumes obligation of market liberalization for auditing services without reservation too. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has not been assumed. At the same time, there is another limitation for Mode 3, whereby in a commercial company of sworn auditors more than 50% of shares shall be owned by sworn auditors or commercial companies of sworn auditors of the EU or the European Economic Area (EEA). As regards Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the condition on mutual recognition of diplomas. Latvia also applies economic interest test.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. A horizontal limitation applies to this sphere, whereby publicly funded opinion polling services may only be supplied by EU nationals and EU juridical persons having their headquarters in the EU. Within Mode 4, none of EU member states has assumed obligation for the supply of these services, which means that each EU member may have limitation on the national level.

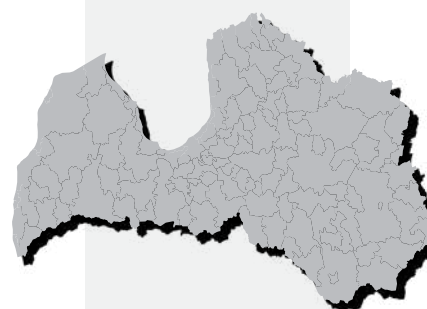
Management consulting services

No limitations are applied to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. These services are fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Latvia has no other limitation.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in Latvia. The supply of services is also fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Latvia has no other limitation.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

LITHUANIA

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

In respect to the supply of architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services within Mode 1, Lithuania has assumed obligation without any reservation. This means that the market of Latvia is fully open. No national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for Mode 3. Lithuania has no limitations for the establishment. As regards Mode 4, contractual service suppliers Latvia reserves the right to apply economic needs test.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also fully liberalized for Georgian nationals under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

For Mode 1, computer and related services are liberalized for Georgian companies. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. As regards Mode 4, Lithuania reserves the right to apply economic needs test to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping services under Mode 1, Latvia has assumed obligation without any reservations, meaning that the market of Lithuania is open. Lithuania assumes obligation of market liberalization for auditing services without reservation too. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. A limitation applies to auditing service within Mode 3, whereby with respect to auditing services, at least three-quarters of the shares of an audit company must belong to auditors or auditing companies of EU or EEA. As regards Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to the condition on mutual recognition of diplomas. Lithuania also applies economic interest test.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. A horizontal limitation applies to this sphere under Mode 3, whereby publicly funded opinion polling services may only be supplied by EU nationals and EU juridical persons having their headquarters in the EU. Under Mode 4, none of EU member states has assumed obligation for the supply of these services, which means that each EU member may maintain limitation on the national level.

Management consulting services

No limitations are applied to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. These services are fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sphere, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Lithuania also applies economic needs test.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in Lithuania. The supply of services is also fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector, they are subject to the same condition of mutual recognition of diplomas as in almost every EU member state. Lithuania also applies economic needs test.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

LUXEMBOURG

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

With regard to architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services, Luxembourg has assumed obligation without any reservation under Mode 1, which means that the market of Luxembourg is fully open. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. For Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals, there are no other limitations in Luxembourg.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

Computer and related services are fully liberalized for Mode 1. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. With respect to Mode 4, Luxembourg has no limitations to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals other than the requirement of mutual recognition of diplomas.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping as well as auditing services under Mode 1, Luxembourg has assumed obligation without reservations, meaning that the market is open. However, Luxembourg has not assumed obligation of market liberalization for auditing services. Consequently, it may adopt new limitations. No national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in accounting services are subject to the condition of mutual recognition of diplomas. Luxembourg has not defined any other limitations for them.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. For Mode 3, a horizontal limitation is applied in every EU member state. According to this limitation, publicly funded opinion polling services may only be supplied by EU nationals and EU juridical persons having their headquarters in the EU. Under Mode 4, none of EU member states has assumed obligation for the supply of these services, which means that each EU member may have limitation on the national level.

Management consulting services

No limitations are applied to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. This service is fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Luxembourg has not defined any other limitation.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in Luxembourg. This service is fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Luxembourg has not defined any other limitation.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

MALTA

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

In regard to architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services, Malta has assumed obligation without any reservation under Mode 1, which means that the market of Malta is fully open. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. No other limitation for the establishment is defined by Malta. For Mode 4, no other limitations are applied to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in Malta.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

With respect to computer and related services, Malta has no limitations for Georgian companies under Mode 1. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. With respect to Mode 4, Malta has no limitations for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping as well as auditing services under Mode 1, Malta has not assumed obligation for market liberalization. Therefore, Malta may adopt or maintain limitations. No national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in accounting services are subject to the condition of mutual recognition of diplomas. Malta also reserves the right to apply economic needs test.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. In this sector, a horizontal limitation is applied to Mode 3 in every EU member state. According to this limitation, publicly funded opinion polling services may only be supplied by EU nationals and EU juridical persons having their headquarters in the EU. Within Mode 4, none of EU member states has assumed obligation for the supply of these services, which means that each EU member may have limitation on the national level.

Management consulting services

No limitations are applied to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. This service is fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Malta has not defined any other limitations.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in Malta. This service is fully liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 3. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Malta has not defined any other limitation.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

THE NETHERLANDS

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Architectural services, specified in the agreement, are fully liberalized for Mode 1 for Georgian nationals in the Netherlands. The supply of services is also liberalized for Modes 3 and 4.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4, except for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in relation to which the Netherlands has not assumed obligations.

ICT

With respect to computer services, the Netherlands has fully liberalized the supply of services for all Modes.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

The supply of accounting, bookkeeping services is fully liberalized for Mode 1 whereas no obligation has been assumed for auditing services. They are also liberalized for Modes 3 and 4, except for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in relation to which the Netherlands has not assumed obligations.

Market research and opinion polling services

The supply of market research and opinion polling services are liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1 in the EU member states. It is also liberalized for Modes 3 and 4, except for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in relation to which the Netherlands has not assumed obligations.

Management consulting services

Management consulting services are fully liberalized for all four modes by the Netherlands.

Project management services

The situation is identical in terms of project management services which are fully liberalized for all four modes.

Additional information for seekers to start business in the Netherlands

As noted above, the Netherlands applies no limitations under Mode 3, which means that Georgian citizens seeking the establishment of business in the Netherlands will not be subject to limitations. However, they will be subject to general provisions of the national legislation. The Netherlands Enterprise Agency defines 18 steps to be taken by everyone wishing to start up business in the Netherlands.

1. Residence in the Netherlands

First, it must be checked whether an entrepreneur meets the residence requirements in the Netherlands. Non-EU nationals need to apply for a provisional residence permit or a permanent residence permit. Information regarding the residence permit is available at: <https://business.gov.nl/regulation/residence-permit/>

Also, those planning to start doing business in the Netherlands must register a business account (IBAN). Addition information is available at: <https://business.gov.nl/coming-to-the-netherlands/living-in-the-netherlands/opening-a-dutch-business-bank-account/>

2. Business plan

Development of a business plan is not a compulsory requirement, but is recommended by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency. The agency offers Webinar for the development of business plan to interested parties at the following webpage: <https://business.gov.nl/webinar-on-demand-financing-your-business-in-the-netherlands/>

3. Different starting point

Requirements vary for different businesses. What is required from a student start up differs from what is required from foreign establishments. Georgian nationals are subject to the requirements for foreign entrepreneurs.

3.1. Branch – the easiest procedure is the registration of a Georgian business as a branch in the Netherlands. A branch may be a sales office, an enterprise or just a representation office. In case of opening a branch in the Netherlands, a Georgian company is not required to register the company as a separate legal entity, but it must be registered in the **Commercial Register of the Netherlands** (*Handelsregister*), which is kept by the Chamber of Commerce of the Netherlands. For additional information about registration of a branch, please, visit: <https://www.kvk.nl/english/registration/foreign-company-registration/>

3.1.1 Representative office – it is also easy to open a representative office. The Netherlands does not consider a representative office as a legal or regulated entity. Consequently, it is not necessary to register it in the Commercial Register. However, representatives must meet the residence or/and work permit requirements.

3.2 Foreign business – a company must be registered in the **Commercial Register of the Netherlands** (*Handelsregister*), which is kept by the Chamber of Commerce of the Netherlands. Only after the company has been registered in the mentioned Registry, it will be considered a Dutch business. An owner will be deemed a foreign business owner only in case if he/she is not a resident of the Netherlands and the company does not have a “permanent establishment” in the territory of the Netherlands. Storages and similar facilities are not considered “permanent establishment.” Neither is a place where research, advertisement and communication are performed considered a “permanent establishment.” “Permanent establishment” means buildings and structures of a foreign company in the territory of the Netherlands; for example, a factory, a retail store, etc.

3.3 Business transfer – if a company owner is the only proprietor of the business in his/her country, he/she may transfer his/her own business to the Netherlands and register it with the Chamber of Commerce as a Dutch company. In this case, the Chamber of Commerce will assist the company owner in preparing necessary legal documentation. Another option is the registration of a company as a foreign legal entity engaged in commercial activity in the Netherlands. However, in this case, if the company owner intends to live in the Netherlands, he/she must meet the requirements of immigration and naturalization service (*Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst, IND*) concerning the residence in the Netherlands. Additional information on this matter is available at: <https://ind.nl/en>

4. Business structure

A company owner must choose a legal structure of the business (for example, a sole proprietor or private limited liability company). Issues, such as tax liabilities depend on a legal structure of the company.

5. Company name

A trade name must be selected for the company to register in the Commercial Registry.

6. Registration in the Commercial Registry and the Tax Administration

As already noted, every new company has to be registered in the Commercial Registry of the Netherlands. However, if a business is a “sole proprietor” or “partnership” by its structure, the owner is assigned a VAT number and it will not need to register with the Dutch Tax Administration. Additional information on VAT number is available at: <https://business.gov.nl/regulation/using-checking-vat-numbers/>

Companies having other structure (for example, private limited liability company) are required to register with a civil law notary who will register the company with the Dutch Tax Administration. If the owner conducts business in the Netherlands, but the company does not have a permanent establishment in the Netherlands, it will have to register only with the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration. See, additional information at: <https://business.gov.nl/starting-your-business/registering-your-business/registering-with-the-dutch-tax-and-customs-administration/>

7. Registration as employer

If a company intends to employ staff, it must register as an employer with the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration. Additional information is available at: <https://business.gov.nl/regulation/payroll-tax/>

8. Professional qualification

As a rule, an entrepreneur is not required a qualification to start business in the Netherlands; however, there are exceptions to this rule. Such an exception is architectural activity which is subject to certain professional requirements.

8.1 Professional qualification of architect – professional titles of architects, urban designers, landscaping architects and interior architects are protected under the **1987 Dutch Architects’ Title Act**. Only the persons registered in the Architects’ Registry may use the abovementioned professional titles.

The architects’ registration bureau (*Stichting Bureau Architectenregister, SBA*) is located in Hague and is the main body responsible for registering architects. One may register as an architect only after obtaining master’s degree and having a two-year work experience in the field. It is worth noting that the qualification needs to be recognized by official Dutch entities. In EU member states, other than the Netherlands, a recognition fee is charged on the recognition of obtained qualification, which comprises 1,500 euros. However, the recognition of qualification obtained outside the EU costs 2,000 euros. Interested persons may obtain additional consultation from the architects’ registration bureau through the following webpage: <https://www.architectenregister.nl/en/>

The 1987 Dutch Architects’ Title Act defines a requirement for architects to spend, at least, 16 hours a year on additional trainings. The registration is carried out at: <https://www.architectenregister.nl/en/i-would-like-to-register/how-does-registration-work/>. The registration and annual fee makes up 60 euros per annum.

9. Consideration of zoning plan

If an owner plans to establish business at a particular location, this choice of location must be in line with the municipal zoning plan. Additional information on zoning plan is available at: <https://business.gov.nl/regulation/zoning-plan/>

After choosing a location, a businessman must obtain an all-in-one permit for physical aspects (*Omgevingsvergunning*). Additional information on all-in-one permit for physical aspects is available at: <https://business.gov.nl/regulation/applying-for-all-in-one-permit-physical-aspects/>

10. Environmental regulations

If an entrepreneur's business has impact on environment, he/she must submit an environmental management certificate to the local municipality.

11. Safety norms

If a business is located in a particular building, the owner must undertake measures to ensure fire safety. If the business involves high risk of fire, a businessman must obtain an all-in-one permit for physical aspects (*Omgevingsvergunning*). Additional information on all-in-one permit for physical aspects can be found at: <https://business.gov.nl/regulation/applying-for-all-in-one-permit-physical-aspects/>

12. Home business

If an entrepreneur intends to conduct business from home, he/she must notify about this a local municipality.

13. All-in-one permit for physical aspects for the modification of building

If an entrepreneur intends to repair, build or modify a building, he/she must obtain an all-in-one permit for physical aspects (*Omgevingsvergunning*). Additional information on all-in-one permit for physical aspects can be found at: <https://business.gov.nl/regulation/applying-for-all-in-one-permit-physical-aspects/>

14. General business conditions

The Dutch Enterprise Agency recommends entrepreneurs to compile general conditions of business. This is not a compulsory requirement; however, general conditions describe the rights and responsibilities of entrepreneur and his/her customers.

15. Business accounts

An entrepreneur must open a business account in a timely manner. In the Netherlands, every entrepreneur has a legal obligation to have a business account and keep it during seven years.

16. Insurance

Every entrepreneur conducting business in the Netherlands must have health insurance. An entrepreneur must pay a relevant Dutch national insurance fee. Furthermore, the Dutch Enterprise Agency recommends entrepreneurs to insure their businesses too.

17. Personal data protection

Personal data protection and use is regulated under the **general data protection regulation** (*Algemene Verordening Gegevensbescherming, AVG*). For additional information on the protection of personal data, please, visit: <https://business.gov.nl/regulation/protection-personal-data/>

18. Support

Several government entities provide support to entrepreneurs in starting business.

- **Netherlands Chamber of Commerce** is the key commercial entity in the Netherlands and any person intending to start business in the Netherlands needs and has to cooperate with it. The Chamber of Commerce connects businessmen through its 19 regional offices in the Netherlands. It officially registers companies and gives them advice and support. The main task of the Chamber of Commerce is to keep the Commercial Register. Registration with the Chamber of Commerce is obligatory for all legal entities. For additional information visit: www.kvk.nl/english
- **Holland Trade and Invest**, a web portal, provides information about the investment climate in the Netherlands. It also assists entrepreneurs in finding local partners. For additional information visit: www.hollandtradeandinvest.com
- **Dutch Tax and Customs Administration** provides entrepreneurs with information about necessary taxes and accounts. For additional information visit: <https://www.belastingdienst.nl/wps/wcm/connect/bldcontenten/belastingdienst/business/>
- **Qredits Microfinanciering Nederland** assists entrepreneurs in developing business plans. For additional information visit: <https://qredits.nl/contact/>
- **Central Bureau of Statistics of the Netherlands** provides entrepreneurs with statistical data on locations for starting business. The Bureau also provides breakdown of specific statistics by sectors, which may be significant for businessmen interested in a particular sector. For additional information visit: <https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb>

Apart from the above listed government agencies, there are up to 40,000 associations of various type registered as of 2019 data. However, from among commercial organizations, one should single out the following organizations:

- **American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham)** is a non-profit, non-governmental, organization of companies and individuals engaged in business activities in the Netherlands. For additional information visit: www.amcham.nl
- **The Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW)** is the largest employers' organization in the Netherlands. VNO-NCW unites more than 185,000 enterprises and up to 160 associations. For additional information visit: <https://www.vno-ncw.nl/over-vno-ncw/english>

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

PORTUGAL

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

According to the annex to the agreement, Portugal has not assumed obligation for the supply of architectural and landscape architectural services under Mode 1, which means that certain limitations may be maintained for Georgian companies on the level of national legislation or such limitations may be adopted in future. The supply of architectural services is liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4 in the territory of Portugal. In this context one should take into consideration that the supply of architectural services by natural persons is conditional on the recognition of documents certifying the knowledge of such persons by Portugal.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is fully liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

Computer and related services, which for the purposes of this document include consulting services related to the installation of computer hardware, software implementation services, including design, security, systemic analysis, data processing services, data base services, maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment, are liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. Portugal applies no limitations to the supply of these services under Modes 3 and 4 for Georgian citizens, other than the recognition of professional qualification document.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping services under Mode 1, Portugal does not have limitations for Georgian companies, which means that the sector is fully liberalized. Portugal has no limitation for the supply of auditing services under Mode 1; consequently, limitations may already exist or may be adopted in future for Georgian companies. The supply of these services under Mode 3 requires membership of relevant professional organization, which, for its part, requires nationality or residency registration. The supply of services under Mode 4 is liberalized in Portugal for Georgian nationals, subject to recognition of professional qualification document.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgians in the EU, including Portugal. A horizontal limitation applies in this sector when the supply of services is performed under Mode 3. According to the limitation, the right to perform publicly funded research and development services is exclusively granted to EU nationals having their offices in the EU. For Mode 4, none of the EU member states have obligation for the supply of services, which means that each country may have limitations on the national level.

Management consulting services

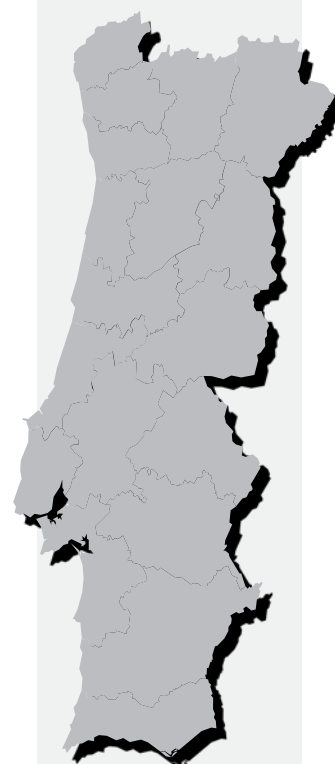
Management consulting services that include general management consulting, financial management consulting, marketing management consulting, human resources management consulting, production

management consulting, public relations and other services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in EU member states, including Portugal. These services are also liberalized for Georgian companies and natural persons under Modes 3 and 4.

Project management services

Project management services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian nationals in Portugal. The supply of services are also liberalized for Georgian companies and nationals under Modes 3 and 4.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

POLAND

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Poland has not assumed obligation with regard to the supply of architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services under Mode 1. Consequently, Poland may adopt new limitations. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. Poland also applies limitation under Mode 3, whereby Georgian entrepreneurs may conduct economic activity only in the form of limited partnership, limited joint-stock partnership, limited liability company, and joint-stock company. For Mode 4, no other limitations are applied to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in Poland.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4.

ICT

With respect to computer and related services, Poland has no limitations defined for Georgian companies under Mode 1. For Mode 3, no national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed. Poland has one limitation for Mode 3, whereby Georgian entrepreneurs may conduct economic activity only in the form of limited partnership, limited joint-stock partnership, limited liability company, and joint-stock company. With respect to Mode 4, Poland has no limitations for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting and bookkeeping as well as auditing services under Mode 1, Poland has assumed obligation without any reservations and consequently, Poland's market is fully liberalized. No national treatment and most favored nation treatment obligation has been assumed for Mode 3. Poland has one limitation for Mode 3, whereby Georgian entrepreneurs may conduct economic activity only in the form of limited partnership, limited joint-stock partnership, limited liability company, and joint-stock company. As regards Mode 4, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are not subject to any limitations under Mode 1. A horizontal limitation applies to the sector within Mode 3 in every EU member state. According to this limitation, publicly funded opinion polling services may only be supplied by EU nationals and EU juridical persons having their headquarters in the EU. Poland has one more limitation for Mode 3, whereby Georgian entrepreneurs may conduct economic activity only in the form of limited partnership, limited joint-stock partnership, limited liability company, and joint-stock company. Under Mode 4, none of EU member states has assumed obligation for the supply of these services, which means that each EU member may have limitation on the national level.

Management consulting services

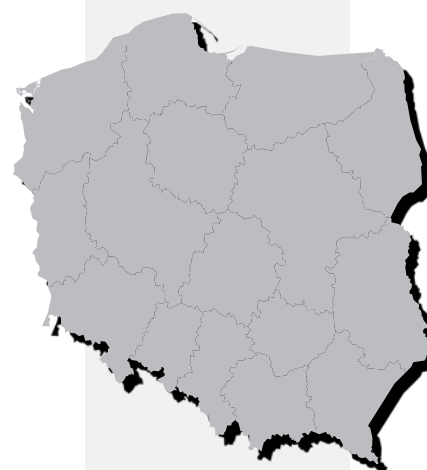
No limitations are applied to management consulting and related services under Mode 1. Poland has one limitation for Mode 3, whereby Georgian entrepreneurs may conduct economic activity only in the form of limited partnership, limited joint-stock partnership, limited liability company, and joint-stock

company. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Poland has not defined any other limitations.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized under Mode 1 in Poland. Poland has a horizontal limitation for Mode 3, whereby Georgian entrepreneurs may conduct economic activity only in the form of limited partnership, limited joint-stock partnership, limited liability company, and joint-stock company. As regards contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in this sector, they are subject to mutual recognition of diplomas. Poland has not defined any other limitation.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

ROMANIA

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

The supply of architectural services, specified in this document, are fully liberalized for Georgian citizens under Mode 1 in Romania. In regard to landscape architectural services, Romania has not assumed obligation, giving it the right to adopt certain limitations against Georgian companies. Architectural services are liberalized under Mode 3 too, except for one –the manager or chairman of governing board of commercial company and half of the members of such board must be nationals of Romania unless otherwise stipulated in a company contract or statute. Similar limitation applies to the supply of all types of services under Mode 3. Romania applies economic needs test to the supply of architectural services under Mode 4.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services are liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. These services are also liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 3 and 4, except for a horizontal limitation for Mode 3, whereby presence of Romanian nationals is mandatory in governing boards of commercial organizations.

ICT

Like all other EU member states, Romania has fully liberalized the supply of computer services for Georgian citizens under Mode 1. The supply of services under Mode 3 is conditional on the requirement that Romanian nationals are involved in management of commercial companies established in Romania, as specified in the agreement. With respect to Mode 4, Romania applies economic needs test.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

For accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services Romania has not assumed obligation, which means that it may already have, or adopt in future, certain limitations for Georgian companies. For Mode 3, a horizontal limitation is applied, whereby the manager or chairman of governing board of commercial company and half of the members of such board must be nationals of Romania, unless otherwise stipulated in a company contract or statute. Romania applies economic needs test to persons providing service of compiling financial statements under Mode 4.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1 in the EU member states, including Romania. A horizontal limitation applies to the sector under Mode 3 on every EU member state. According to this limitation, publicly funded opinion polling services may only be supplied by EU nationals having their offices in the EU. Moreover, under Mode 3, Romania applies a limitation requiring the participation of Romanian nationals in managerial bodies of a commercial organization in case of its establishment. This sector is liberalized by Romania under Mode 4.

Management consulting services

The supply of management consulting services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1 in the EU, including Romania. Under Mode 3, Romania applies a limitation requiring the participation

of Romanian nationals in managerial bodies of a commercial organization in case of its establishment. For Mode 4, economic needs assessment is applied.

Project management services

The situation with respect to project management services is similar to that of management consulting services. They are liberalized by Romania for Georgian companies under Mode 1. A horizontal limitation is applied in this sector under Mode 3, requiring the participation of Romanian nationals in managerial bodies of a commercial organization in case of its establishment. For Mode 4, economic needs assessment is applied.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

GREECE

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Greece has not assumed any obligation for market liberalization with regard to the supply of architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services under Mode 1. Consequently, Greece has the right to maintain or adopt certain limitations for Georgian companies engaged in the supply of these services. The supply of these services is fully liberalized under Modes 3 and 4.

Specialty design service

The supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies and natural persons. These services are also liberalized for Georgian citizens under Modes 1 and 3. Under Mode 4, key personnel, graduate trainees and business sellers are subject to residency requirement.

ICT

Computer services are liberalized by Greece for Georgian companies and natural persons under all modes.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

In accounting, bookkeeping and auditing sector, Greece fully liberalized accounting and bookkeeping services for Georgian companies under Mode 1. Greece has not assumed any obligation for auditing services, which means that it may adopt certain limitations in future. For Mode 3, Greece applies limitation for compulsory auditing services. According to the limitation, such auditing services may be supplied only by EU nationals. As regards the supply of these services under Mode 4, Greece applied economic needs test.

Market research and opinion polling services

In the area of market research, Greece has liberalized its market for Georgian companies under Modes 1, 3 and 4. A horizontal limitation applies to the sector under Mode 3 in every EU member state. According to this limitation, publicly funded opinion polling services may only be supplied by EU nationals having their offices in the EU.

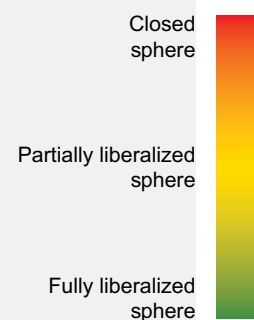
Management consulting services

Management consulting services are fully liberalized in Greece for Georgian companies and natural persons under Modes 1, 3 and 4.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, the project management services are fully liberalized in Greece for Georgian companies and natural persons under Modes 1, 3 and 4.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

FRANCE

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

The supply of architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services is fully liberalized under Mode 1, which means that France may not define a limitation for the supply of the services under Mode 1 for Georgian nationals. The supply of the services under Mode 3 is subject to limitation whereby the establishment of Georgian business in France may be only in the legal form of "société d'exercice libéral" (sociétés anonymes, sociétés à responsabilité limitée ou sociétés en commandite par actions) which means free company (anonymous company or limited liability society) and "société civile professionnelle," i.e. professional association. The supply of the services under Mode 4 is fully liberalized by France for Georgia.

Specialty design service

The supply of specialty design services is liberalized under all modes for Georgian companies and natural persons.

ICT

Computer services are fully liberalized by France for Georgian companies and natural persons under all modes. The services are liberalized under Modes 1, 3 and 4.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

France has not assumed obligations in the sector of accounting, bookkeeping and auditing under Mode 1. This means that for the supply of mentioned services, France may maintain, or may adopt in future, certain limitations for Georgia companies. Provision of services is liberalized under Mode 3. The supply of accounting and bookkeeping services is subject to limitation under Mode 4, namely, it requires authorization. Provision of accounting and bookkeeping services is conditional on a decision of the Minister of Economics, Finance and Industry, in agreement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The auditing service is liberalized under Mode 4.

Market research and opinion polling services

Market research and opinion polling services are liberalized in France for Georgian companies and nationals under all four modes. A horizontal limitation is applied in this sector, which is explained in the general part of this chapter.

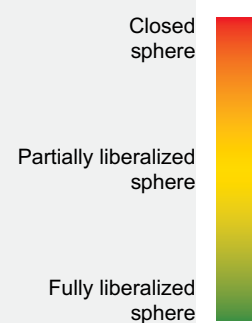
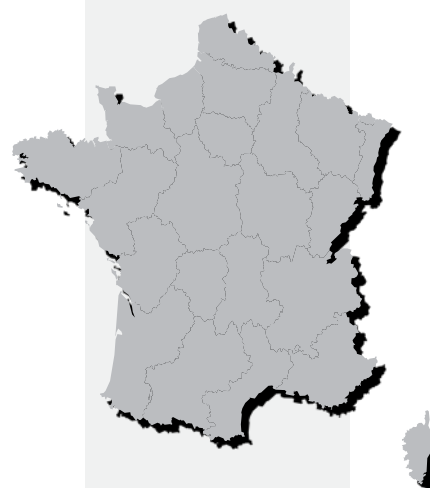
Management consulting services

Management consulting services are liberalized in France for Georgian companies and natural persons under all modes.

Project management services

Project management services are also liberalized for Georgian companies and nationals under all modes.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
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Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



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SLOVAKIA

Before analyzing the sectors, it must be noted that in the agreement Slovakia defines a horizontal limitation for Georgian natural persons, whereby a person seeking to establish a commercial organization must have a resident permit.

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Pursuant to the agreement, the supply of architectural services under any mode requires is conditional on the residence status. No other limitation is applied to the supply under Mode 1. As for the supply of services under Mode 3, as said above, this requires a resident status and membership of a relevant chamber or the recognition of membership of a relevant foreign organization. For Mode 4, Slovakia applies economic needs test.

Specialty design service

The supply of specialty design services is liberalized in Slovakia for Georgia companies under Modes 1 and 4. As regards Mode 3, as mentioned above, Georgian persons are required a residence status in case of establishment of representation.

ICT

These services are liberalized for Georgian under Mode 1. A limitation applies to Mode 3, requiring a residence status. For Mode 4, Slovakia applies economic needs test.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

The supply of these services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. A limitation applies to Mode 3, requiring a residence status. For Mode 4, Slovakia applies economic needs test.

Market research and opinion polling services

Provision of these services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Modes 1 and 4. A limitation applies to Mode 3, requiring a residence status. This sector is also subject to a horizontal limitation defined by the EU and applied to Mode 4.

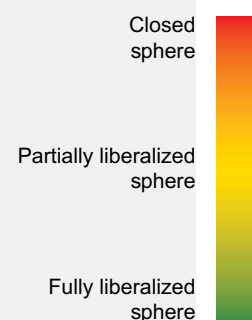
Management consulting services

Provision of management consulting services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1. A limitation applies to Mode 3, requiring a residence status. For Mode 4, Slovakia applies economic needs test.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, provision of project management services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1. A limitation applies to Mode 3, requiring a residence status. For Mode 4, Slovakia applies economic needs test.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

SLOVENIA

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

In this sector, Slovenia has no obligations for the provision of services under Mode 1, allowing Slovenia to maintain, or adopt in future, limitations for Georgian companies. Slovenia has no limitations on the provision of mentioned services under Modes 3 and 4.

Specialty design service

Provision of these services is liberalized for Georgian companies under all modes.

ICT

Slovenia has also fully liberalized provision of ICT services under all modes.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

Provision of accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services under Mode 1 is subject to limitation – no obligation has been assumed, which means that Slovenia either already have a limitation in place or will adopt it in future for Georgia companies. However, same services are liberalized under Modes 3 and 4.

Market research and opinion polling services

Provision of these services is fully liberalized for Georgian companies and natural persons under all modes in Slovenia.

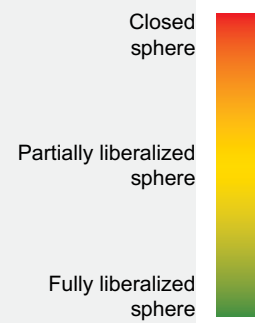
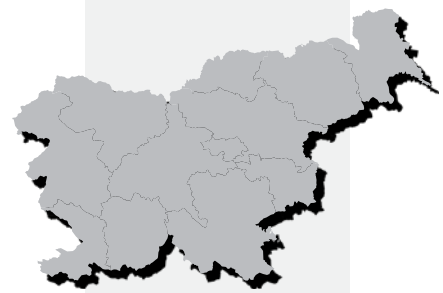
Management consulting services

Provision of management consulting services is also liberalized for Georgian companies and natural persons under all modes.

Project management services

Similar to management consulting services, provision of project management services is liberalized under all modes for Georgian companies and natural persons.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Provision of architectural and urban planning services is liberalized under Mode 1 and therefore, Hungary has no right to adopt new limitations. No obligation has been assumed on the supply of landscape architectural services under Mode 1. It is noteworthy that within Mode 3, Hungary has no limitations on the establishment. As regards Mode 4, Hungary applies the following limitations to architectural and urban planning services as well as landscape architectural services:

- Intra-corporate transferees – Hungary has not assumed obligation for natural person who has been a partner in a juridical person of Georgia;
- Graduate trainees - training must be linked to the university degree which has been obtained. Economic needs test is also required;
- Residency requirement.

For contractual service suppliers and independent professionals, Hungary has the following limitations:

- Residency requirement;
- Economic needs test.

Specialty design service

In this sector, namely interior design and other specialty design services, Hungary has no limitations for Mode 1. Hence, the services may be supplied from the territory of Georgia without restrictions. For Mode 3, which implies the supply of services by service supplier of one country into another country through a sole trader or establishment of juridical person, Hungary has no limitation. As regards Mode 4, Hungary has no obligations in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

ICT

No limitations are defined for these services under Mode 1, which means that the market in this particular service sector is fully liberalized and Hungary may not adopt new limitations in future. With regard to Mode 3, Hungary has no limitations. For Mode 4, Hungary reserves the right to apply economic needs tests in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

Hungary has no obligations in the accounting, bookkeeping and auditing sector under Mode 1, which means that Hungary may maintain, or adopt in future, certain limitations for Georgian companies. With respect to Mode 3, no limitations are defined for the establishment. Within Mode 4, Hungary reserves the right to apply economic needs tests in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Market research and opinion polling services

Provision of these services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Modes 1 in the EU member states, including Hungary. A horizontal limitation applies to Mode 3 in all EU member states. According to this limitation, the right of publicly funded research and development services is exclusively granted to EU nationals having their offices in the EU. No limitations are defined for Mode 3. Under Mode 4, Hungary reserves the right to apply economic needs tests in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

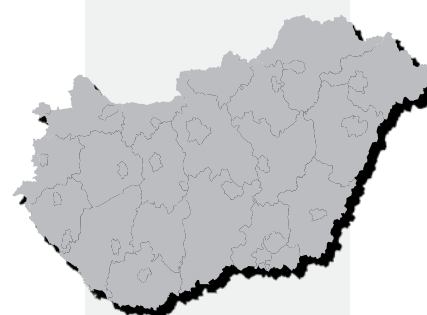
Management consulting services

Provision of management consulting services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1 in the EU member states; it is liberalized under Mode 3 too. For Mode 4, Hungary reserves the right to apply economic needs tests in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Project management services

The situation in relation to the provision of project management services is similar to that of management consulting services. Under Mode 1 the services are liberalized for Georgian companies by Hungary; the provision of services is also liberalized under Mode 3. For Mode 4, Hungary reserves the right to apply economic needs tests in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Provision of architectural services specified in this document is fully liberalized for Georgian nationals under Mode 1 in Finland. It is also liberalized for Mode 3, except for the following limitation –EEA residency is required for a managing director, a member of the board of directors and a deputy member of the board of directors, however exemptions may be granted to certain companies. If a Georgian company intends to carry on business or trade by establishing a branch in Finland, a trade permit is required. Similar reservation applies to the supply of all types of services under Mode 3. With regard to Mode 4, Finland requires that the natural persons must demonstrate that they possess special knowledge relevant to the service being supplied.

Specialty design service

Supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The services are liberalized under Mode 3 too, subject to following limitation – EEA residency is required for a managing director, a member of the board of directors and a deputy member of the board of directors, however exemptions may be granted to certain companies. If a Georgian company intends to carry on business or trade by establishing a branch in Finland, a trade permit is required. Similar reservation applies to the supply of all types of services under Mode 3. With regard to Mode 4, Finland has no obligations in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

ICT

In the area of computer services, Finland, like other EU member states, has fully liberalized the provision of services under Mode 1. Provision of services under Mode 3 is conditional upon the following requirement: a managing director, a member of the board of directors and a deputy member of the board of directors are EEA residents. Furthermore, a trade permit is required if a Georgian company intends to carry on business or trade by establishing a branch in Finland. Similar reservation applies to the supply of all types of services under Mode 3. With regard to Mode 4, Finland requires that the natural persons must demonstrate that they possess special knowledge relevant to the service being supplied. For Mode 4, Finland reserves the right to apply economic needs tests in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

In the accounting, bookkeeping and auditing sector only the accounting and bookkeeping is liberalized under Mode 1. In the area of auditing and compilation of financial statements, Finland has not assumed any obligations according to the agreement, which means that it may maintain, or adopt in future, certain limitations for Georgian companies. With respect to Mode 3, a horizontal commitment is applied whereby a managing director, a member of the board of directors and a deputy member of the board of directors are EEA residents. Furthermore, a trade permit is required if a Georgian company intends to carry on business or trade by establishing a branch in Finland. Similar reservation applies to the supply of all types of services under Mode 3. For Mode 4, Finland reserves the right with respect to accounting and bookkeeping to apply economic needs tests in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals. As for auditing services, Finland has no obligations for the liberalization of the market.

Market research and opinion polling services

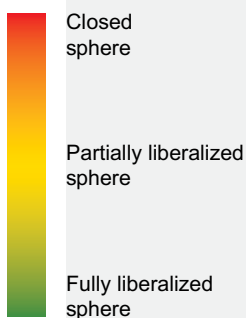
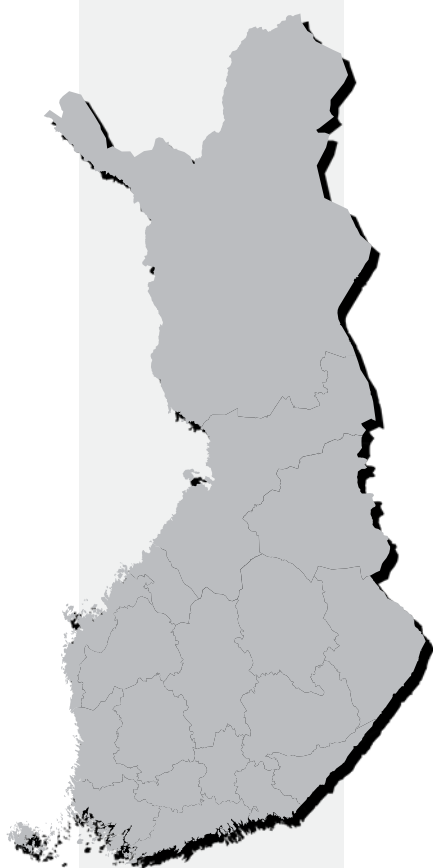
Provision of market research and opinion polling services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Modes 1 in the EU member states. A horizontal limitation applies to Mode 3, whereby a managing director, a member of the board of directors and a deputy member of the board of directors must be EEA residents. Furthermore, a trade permit is required if a Georgian company intends to carry on business or trade by establishing a branch in Finland. Similar reservation applies to the supply of all types of services under Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, Finland has no other limitation but the horizontal commitment that a managing director, a member of the board of directors and a deputy member of the board of directors must be EEA residents. Finland has no obligations for the liberalization of the market.

Management consulting services

Provision of management consulting services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1 in the EU member states. A horizontal limitation applies to Mode 3, whereby a managing director, a member of the board of directors and a deputy member of the board of directors must be EEA residents. Furthermore, a trade permit is required if a Georgian company intends to carry on business or trade by establishing a branch in Finland. Similar reservation applies to the supply of all types of services under Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, Finland has no other limitation but the horizontal commitment that a managing director, a member of the board of directors and a deputy member of the board of directors must be EEA residents. For Mode 4, Finland reserves the right to apply economic needs tests.

Project management services

The situation in relation to the provision of project management services is similar to that of management consulting services. Under Mode 1, the services are liberalized for Georgian companies. A horizontal limitation applies to Mode 3, whereby a managing director, a member of the board of directors and a deputy member of the board of directors must be EEA residents. Furthermore, a trade permit is required if a Georgian company intends to carry on business or trade by establishing a branch in Finland. Similar reservation applies to the supply of all types of services under Mode 3. As regards Mode 4, Finland has no other limitation but the horizontal commitment that a managing director, a member of the board of directors and a deputy member of the board of directors must be EEA residents. For Mode 4, Finland reserves the right to apply economic needs tests.



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4

SWEDEN

Sweden has the following horizontal commitments in all sectors in relation to the establishment:

- A foreign company shall conduct its commercial operations through a branch, registered in Sweden, with independent management and separate accounts. The managing director and the vice-managing director of the branch must reside in the EEA. Exemptions from the branch and residency requirements may be granted in individual cases.
- A natural person resident and nonresident in the EEA, who conducts commercial operations in Sweden, shall appoint and register a resident representative responsible for the operations in Sweden. Separate accounts shall be kept for the operations in Sweden. The competent authority may in individual cases grant exemptions from the branch and residency requirements. (The reservation does not apply to the supply of contractual service to Sweden).
- A limited liability company may be established by a natural person resident within the EEA, by a Swedish juridical person or by a juridical person that has been formed according to the legislation in a state within the EEA and that has its registered office, headquarters or principal place of business within the EEA. The competent authority may in individual cases grant exemptions from the branch and residency requirements.
- A partnership may be founded in Sweden, only if all owners are resident within the EEA.
- A Swedish limited liability company may be established by a natural person resident within the EEA, by a Swedish juridical person or by a juridical person that has been formed according to the legislation in a state within the EEA and that has its registered office, headquarters or principal place of business within the EEA. However, as exceptions, Georgian founders may apply for permission from the competent authority for founding limited liability companies. In such a case, a board of directors shall appoint and register a person resident of Sweden, who has been authorized to receive services on behalf of the company/society.
- For cooperatives, at least 50% of the members of the board of directors, at least 50% of the deputy board members, the managing director, the vice-managing director and at least one of the persons authorized to sign for the company, if any, must reside within the EEA. The competent authority may grant exemptions from this requirement.

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

Provision of architectural services specified in this document is fully liberalized for Georgian nationals under Mode 1 in Sweden. For Mode 3, Sweden has no limitation other than the horizontal commitment. For Mode 4, the market is fully liberalized in this sector.

Specialty design service

Supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. For Mode 3, Sweden has no limitation other than the horizontal commitment. With regard to Mode 4, Sweden has no obligations in relation to provision of services.

ICT

In the area of computer services, Sweden, like other EU member states, has fully liberalized the provision of services by Georgian nationals under Mode 1. For Mode 3, Sweden has no limitation other than the horizontal commitment (please, see horizontal commitment). For Mode 4, Swedish market is fully liberalized for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

The accounting/bookkeeping market is fully liberalized under Mode 1. With regard to auditing services, only auditors approved in Sweden may perform statutory auditing services in certain legal entities, among others in all limited companies, and in relation to natural persons. Only such persons and registered public accounting firms may be shareowners or form partnerships in companies which practice qualified auditing (for official purposes). Residency within the EEA or Switzerland required for approval. The titles of “approved auditor” and “authorized auditor” may only be used by auditors approved or authorized in Sweden. Auditors of cooperative economic associations and certain other enterprises who are not certified or approved accountants must be resident within the EEA, unless the government or a government authority appointed by the Government in a separate case allows otherwise. For Mode 3, Sweden has no limitation other than the horizontal commitment. For Mode 4, Swedish market is fully liberalized for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in the area of accounting. In relation to auditing services, Sweden has not assumed obligations for the liberalization of the market.

Market research and opinion polling services

Provision of market research and opinion polling services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Modes 1 in the EU member states. For Mode 3, Sweden has no limitation other than the horizontal commitment. As regards Mode 4, Sweden has no obligations for the liberalization of the market in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Management consulting services

Provision of management consulting services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1 in the EU member states, including in Sweden. For Mode 3, Sweden has no limitation other than the horizontal commitment. As regards Mode 4, Sweden has no obligations for the liberalization of the market in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Project management services

The situation in relation to the provision of project management services is similar to that of management consulting services. For Mode 3, Sweden has no limitation other than the horizontal commitment. As regards Mode 4, Sweden has no obligations for the liberalization of the market in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Additional information on starting business in Sweden

As already noted in the overview of the country, residence is required for registering a company in Sweden. Exception is the registration of a branch and conduct of business through it. For a residence permit, Georgian nationals must apply to diplomatic representation in Georgia.

1. Establishment of a branch

A company registered in Georgia may conduct commercial activity through a branch established in Sweden, with independent management.

For a branch, Sweden applies the following rules:

- Only one branch may be registered, represented by its managing director;
- A branch is an independent juridical person. It is part of a foreign company;

- A branch activity is subject to Swedish laws;
- A branch does not have equity. Its assets represent part of assets of the company registered in Georgia;
- A branch must have accounts independent from the company registered in Georgia;
- When need be, accounting and administration of a branch must be conducted by a publicly recognized accountant.

A branch shall be registered with the Swedish Companies Registration Office.

Registration requires the following documentation:

- Certificate of registration of a company under Georgian legislation (record from the Public Registry);
- Article of association, charters and equivalent documents related to the company;
- Financial statement of previous two years of the company;
- Power of attorney of managing director and deputy director;
- A document certifying the authority of managing director and deputy director of the branch to sign documents such as registration certificate or public certificate of notary;
- Copies of passports or identity cards of managing director and deputy director of the branch.

Additional information: <http://www.bolagsverket.se/en/bus/business/branch/2.1224>; <https://www.verksamt.se/en/web/international/starting/get-started-business-registration-and-tax/opening-a-branch>

2. Business registration and taxes

First, it must be noted that all types of business activities, except sole trade, must be registered with the Swedish Companies Registration Office prior to starting the activity. In case of sole trade, it is mandatory to register only with the Tax Agency of Sweden.

Procedures for registering legal persons in Sweden are:

1. Limited liability company (LLC)

a) Share capital – a limited liability company can be founded by one or more natural or juridical persons. A minimum of 50 000 Swedish kronas (SEK) in share capital is required to found a limited liability company, which must be deposited to a Swedish bank/credit company or credit institution. A relevant company issues a bank certification that must be submitted when registering the company with the Swedish Companies Registration Office.

The bank certificate shall contain the following information:

- Amount of the deposit;
- Purpose – the amount is intended for the share capital of the company;
- Account number;
- Information on the withdrawal of the deposit – if any, the date of withdrawal must be indicated.

The bank certificate may be submitted in the form of original or online. When submitting online, the issuer of the certificate must have an approved Server ID and electronic ID.

b) Company registration – a juridical person must be registered with the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket). After registration, the company name is protected nationwide. Registration may be performed online – <https://www.verksamt.se/en/web/international/starting/get-started-business-registration-and-tax/limited-company>.

Registration fee comprises SEK 2 200 (for online registration SEK 1 900). Registration is normally performed within five business days. Upon the completion of registration, the company is assigned its identity number and published in the official paper (Post- och Inrikes Tidningar), which contains the following data: the company name, email, identities of board members, director and all persons authorized to sign.

c) Taxes and VAT payer registration – it is compulsory to register with the tax authorities. The registration takes one day.

Complete information regarding the registration of LLC is provided at the following webpage: <https://www.verksamts.se/en/web/international/starting/get-started-business-registration-and-tax/limited-company>

2. Sole trader

In case of a sole trader, it is necessary to register as a taxpayer with the Swedish Tax Agency. Registration of Swedish companies with the Agency is voluntary. See additional information: <https://www.verksamts.se/en/web/international/starting/get-started-business-registration-and-tax/sole-trader>

With respect to regulation of professional activities, it must be noted that from among professional services described in this document, only auditing and accounting services are subject to limitations under the Swedish legislation. In particular, this activity may be performed by persons having a second level completion diploma and three or four years of work experience in the field. Additional information on regulated professions in Sweden can be found at: <https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regprof/index.cfm>

3. Other additional information

For additional information on permits and applications, please, visit the following webpage: <https://www.verksamts.se/web/international/alla-e-tjanster/find-permits>

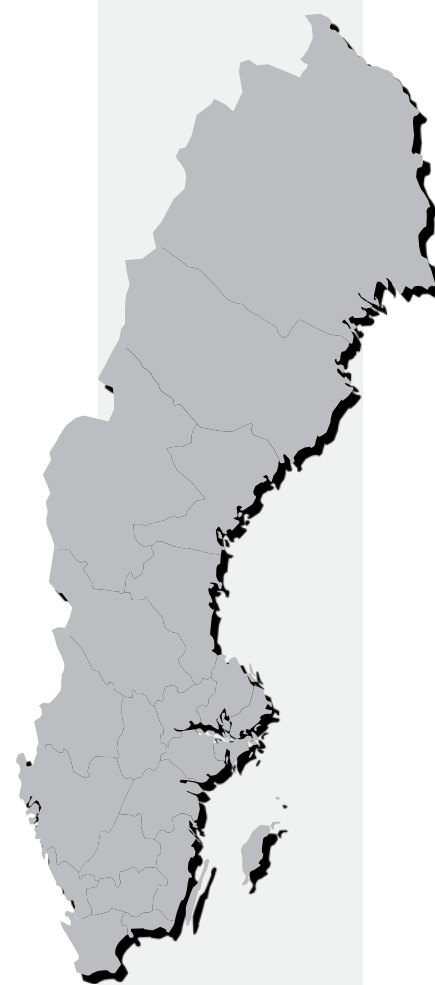
The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth provides support to companies: <https://tillvaxtverket.se/english.html>

Swedish Tax Agency – provides businessmen with information about necessary taxes and accounts. For additional information visit: <https://www.skatteverket.se/>

Sweden's Chamber of Commerce is the key commerce entity in Sweden and a close cooperation with it is required for any person intending to start business in Sweden. The Chamber connects businessmen through its 11 regional offices. For additional information visit: <https://www.swedishchambers.se/>

Foreign chambers of commerce operating in Sweden – <https://www.swedishchambers.se/foreign-chambers-of-commerce-in-sweden.html>

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere

Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

The supply of architectural services, specified in this document, is fully liberalized for Georgian nationals under Mode 1 in the Czech Republic. It is also liberalized under Mode 3. For Mode 4, the Czech Republic reserves the right to apply economic needs test in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Specialty design service

Supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The service is also liberalized under Mode 3. For Mode 4, the Czech Republic has no obligations in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

ICT

In the area of computer services, the Czech Republic, like other EU member states, has fully liberalized the provision of services by Georgian nationals under Mode 1. Mode 3 is also liberalized. For Mode 4, the Czech Republic reserves the right to apply economic needs test in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

The supply of these services is fully liberalized under Mode 1 and also liberalized under Mode 3. For Mode 4, the Czech Republic reserves the right to apply economic needs test in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Market research and opinion polling services

Provision of market research and opinion polling services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1 in the EU member states. It is also liberalized for Mode 3. No obligation has been assumed by the Czech Republic for market liberalization under Mode 4 in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

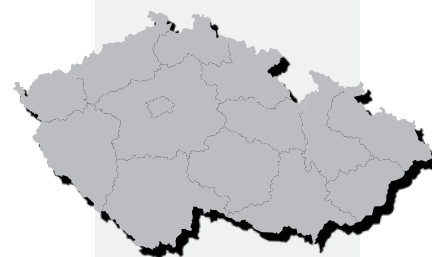
Management consulting services

Provision of management consulting services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1 in the EU member states. It is liberalized under Mode 3 too. For Mode 4, the Czech Republic reserves the right to apply economic needs test in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Project management services

The situation in project management services is similar to that of management consulting services. The service is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1. It is liberalized under Mode 3 too. For Mode 4, the Czech Republic reserves the right to apply economic needs test in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Closed sphere

Partially liberalized sphere

Fully liberalized sphere



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number

Architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services

In the sector of architectural, urban planning and landscape architectural services Croatia applies the following limitations under Mode 1: Architectural services - natural and juridical persons of Georgia may supply these services upon approval of the Croatian Chamber of Architects. A design or project elaborated in Georgia must be recognized (validated) by an authorized natural or juridical person in Croatia with regard to its compliance with Croatian Law. Authorization for recognition (validation) is issued by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning. As for urban planning services - natural and juridical persons of Georgia may provide these services after receiving the approval of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning. Croatia has no limitations defined for service supply under Mode 3, except in relation to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals which are subject to residency condition.

Specialty design service

Supply of furniture design, interior design and décor services is liberalized under Mode 1 for Georgian companies. The service is also liberalized under Modes 3 and 4, except for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in relation to which Croatia has not assumed any obligation.

ICT

In the area of computer services, Croatia, like other EU member states, has fully liberalized the provision of services by Georgian nationals under Mode 1. It is also liberalized under Modes 3 and 4 except for contractual service suppliers which are subject to residency requirements. In regard to independent professionals, Croatia has not assumed any obligations.

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services

The supply of accounting services is fully liberalized under Mode 1. As regards auditing services, Georgian companies may provide auditing services in Croatia only through the establishment of a branch in accordance with the requirements of entrepreneurial law. A license is required to provide audit services under Mode 3. For Mode 4, Croatia applies residency requirement to contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in accounting services. It has no obligations for auditing services.

Market research and opinion polling services

Provision of market research and opinion polling services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1 in the EU member states. It is also liberalized for Modes 3 and 4, except for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in relation to which Croatia has no obligation.

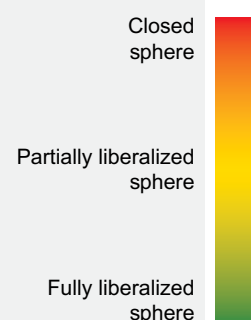
Management consulting services

Provision of management consulting services is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1 in the EU member states, including Croatia. It is also liberalized under Modes 3 and 4, except for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in relation to which Croatia has no obligations.

Project management services

The situation in project management services is similar to that of management consulting services. The service is liberalized for Georgian companies under Mode 1. It is liberalized under Modes 3 and 4, except for independent professionals to which Croatia applies economic needs test.

Urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural services	1	2	3	4
Design	1	2	3	4
Computer services	1	2	3	4
Accounting	1	2	3	4
Audit	1	2	3	4
Market research and opinion polling	1	2	3	4
Management consulting	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4



Note: Figure shown in the circle means a treatment/mode number



TBILISI 2020