(B) a competent immigration authority of Japan determines, in the context of the service contract referred to in subparagraph (A), that a labour contract between the natural person of the United Kingdom and the juridical person of Japan has been concluded; and

(C) the service contract referred to in subparagraph (A) does not fall under the scope of service contract for the placement and supply services of personnel (CPC872), and the labour contract as referred to in subparagraph (B) complies with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan;

(c) "independent professionals" means:

(i) in respect of the entry and temporary stay in the United Kingdom, natural persons who are engaged in the supply of a service and established as self-employed in the territory of Japan, have not established in the territory of the United Kingdom and have concluded a *bona fide* contract (other than through an agency for placement and supply services of personnel) to supply services to a final consumer in the United Kingdom, requiring their presence on a temporary basis in the United Kingdom in order to fulfil the contract to supply services;[1] and

(ii) in respect of the entry and temporary stay in Japan, natural persons of the United Kingdom who will engage in business activities of supplying services during their temporary stay in Japan on the basis of a personal contract with a juridical person of Japan;

[1] The contract to supply services referred to in subparagraph (c)(i) shall comply with the requirements of the laws and regulations that apply in the place where the contract is executed.

(d) "intra-corporate transferees" means natural persons who have been employed by a juridical person of a Party or have been partners in it, for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the date of their application for the entry and temporary stay in the other Party, and who are temporarily transferred to an enterprise, in the territory of the other Party, which forms part of the same group of the former juridical person including its representative office, subsidiary, branch or head company, provided that the natural person concerned must belong to one of the following categories:

(i) managers: natural persons working in a senior position, who primarily direct the management of the enterprise, receiving general supervision or direction principally from the board of directors or from stockholders of the business or their equivalent, including at least:

(A) directing the enterprise or a department thereof;

(B) supervising and controlling the work of other supervisory, professional or managerial employees; or

(C) having the personal authority to recruit and dismiss or to recommend recruitment, dismissal or other personnel-related actions; or

(ii) specialists:

(A) for the United Kingdom, natural persons who possess specialised knowledge essential to the enterprise's production, research equipment, techniques, processes, procedures or management. In assessing such knowledge, account shall be taken not only of knowledge specific to the enterprise, but also of whether the natural person has a high level of qualification referring to a type of work or trade requiring specific technical knowledge, including membership of an accredited profession; and