

should be presented to the U.S. Social Security Administration for the issuance of a social security number.

CANADIAN TRADERS AND INVESTORS ENTERING MEXICO

Traders and investors require an approved FM3 form to work in Mexico. FM3 forms can be obtained from a Mexican embassy or consulate, or from within Mexico.

Traders and investors can also enter Mexico with an FMN form, which can be obtained at no charge from most travel agencies and airlines or at a Mexican port of entry. (FM3 forms are not issued at Mexican ports of entry.) The FMN form is valid for up to 30 days. However, before commencing work in Mexico, traders and investors must obtain an FM3 form from a National Migration Institute office.

When applying for an FM3 form, you will be expected to demonstrate that you meet the "General Qualifying Criteria" listed above. FM3 forms are valid for one year, but can be renewed for an additional four years before a new FM3 form must be obtained. The processing fee for an FM3 form is 424 pesos, and it is usually issued within five working days.

U.S. AND MEXICAN TRADERS AND INVESTORS ENTERING CANADA

In addition to complying with the "General Qualifying Criteria" listed above, an Application for an Employment Authorization (Form IMM1295) must be completed at a Canadian embassy or consulate prior to seeking entry. You will also be required to provide information on your business by completing an Application for Trader/Investor Status. There is a C\$125 processing fee for issuing employment authorizations. Upon arrival, traders and investors should obtain a Social Insurance Number from a local Canada Employment Centre.

CHANGING OR RENEWING STATUS

THE UNITED STATES

To obtain status as a business visitor (B-1 classification), a Canadian and his/her dependant(s) may apply from within the United States to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on Form I-539 (Application to Extend/Change Non-immigrant Status). The Immigration and Naturalization Service Form I-129 (Petition for Temporary Worker) should be used for applications to extend or change status for the professional, intra-company transfer, and trader and investor categories. Applications take up to three months to process, and a departure by the appli-

cant from the United States during the processing period can negatively affect the application process. Applications should be forwarded to:

Director
Northern Service Center
United States Immigration and Naturalization Service
100 Centennial Mall North, Room B-26
Lincoln, NE 68508

CANADA

You can extend your stay or change your temporary status while in Canada. Call the local number listed under "Immigration" in the Government of Canada Section (blue pages) of the telephone directory and ask for the application kit entitled "Applying in Canada: for Extension of Visitor Status, Student Authorization, Employment Authorization" or "Extension of Minister's Permit". The form and instructions will be mailed to you. Kits can also be picked up in person at local Canada Immigration Offices or Government of Canada InfoCentres. Applications must be submitted at least one month before your status expires, and there is a processing fee of C\$125.

MEXICO

In cases where changes in temporary residency status are being sought, you can apply in Mexico at a National Migration Institute office. In cases where extensions are being sought, you will be required to make a declaration that there has been no change in the purpose or circumstances that gave rise to your original entry. FM3 holders may request up to four extensions of one year each, and can then request a new FM3 form should they wish to remain longer. The processing fee for an FM3 form is 424 pesos, and it is usually issued within five working days.

NON-NAFTA U.S. TEMPORARY-ENTRY VISAS

PERSONS WORKING IN SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS

A person qualified in a specialty occupation not covered under the NAFTA may still be granted temporary entry into the United States under existing temporary-entry immigration regulations. (A specialty occupation is generally defined as an occupation that requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and attainment of a bachelor's degree in the particular speciality as a minimum for entry into the occupation.)

The U.S. employer seeking to employ a Canadian in a specialty occupation not covered under the NAFTA would