Report on G20 Investment Measures Taken between 2 April 2009 and 15 October 2015

The present document contains a compilation of all measures that are included in the 14 reports on G20 investment measures that OECD and UNCTAD have made publicly available under a mandate by G20 Leaders. Its Section 1 is prepared and made available under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD and Secretary-General of UNCTAD, while its Section 2 is prepared and made available exclusively under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD.[1]

As the most recent reports on G20 investment measures, this compilation distinguishes between policy measures related to FDI, which are presented in the first section, and investment policy measures not specific to FDI, which are presented in the second section. The methodologies applied to establish the inventories in the respective sections are set out at the end of each list.

[1] This Report has no legal effect on the rights and obligations of member states of the WTO, OECD, or UNCTAD. Nothing in this Report implies any judgment, either direct or indirect, as to the consistency of any measure referred to in the Report with the provisions of any WTO, OECD, or UNCTAD agreements or any provisions thereof. Also, the inclusion of any measure in this Report implies no judgement by the OECD or UNCTAD Secretariats on whether or not such measure, or its intent, is protectionist in nature.

Section 1: Investment policy measures related to FDI

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
Argentina			
Investment policy measures	On 29 December2011, Argentina promulgated the law on the "*Protección al Dominio Nacional sobre la Propiedad, Posesión o Tenecia de las Tierras Rurales*". The law restricts the extent to which foreigners are allowed to acquire farmland. It limits the overall foreign holdings of farmland in Argentina to 15% of the total surface, and individual foreigners would not be allowed to own more than 1,000 hectares. The law also defines future acquisitions of land as acquisition of a non-renewable resource rather than an investment.	27 December 2011	"*Ley 26.737, Régimen de Protección al Dominio Nacional sobre la Propiedad, Posesión o Tenencia de las Tierras Rurales*", 27 December 2011.
	On 3 May 2012, the National Congress of Argentina adopted a law declaring that the achievement of self-sufficiency in the provision of hydrocarbons (including exploration, exploitation, industrialization, transport and commercialization) is of national public interest and a priority goal of Argentina. To guarantee the fulfilment of this goal, the law declares to be in the public interest and subject to expropriation the 51% of the share capital (*patrimonio*) of YPF S.A. owned by Repsol YPF S.A. and the 51% of the share capital (*patrimonio*) of Repsol YPF Gas S.A. owned by Repsol Butano S.A. (represented by 60% of the Class A shares of Repsol YPF Gas S.A.). It establishes that among the principles of hydrocarbons policy is the integration of public and private, national and international capital in strategic alliances as well as the maximization of investment and resources. In order to fulfil its objectives, the law declares that YPF S.A. will turn to international and domestic financial resources, and to any type of agreement of association and strategic alliances with other public, private, national, foreign or mixed companies.	3 May 2012	*Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures*, OECD, WTO, UNCTAD, 31 May 2012; Law No. 26.741, Boletin Oficial, 7 May 2012; "*Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales. Declárase de Interés Público Nacional el logro del autoabastecimiento de hidrocarburos. Créase el Consejo Federal de Hidrocarburos. Declárase de Utilidad Pública y sujeto a expropiación el 51% del patrimonio de YPF S.A.*"
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
Australia			
Investment policy measures	On 22 September 2009, reforms to Australia's foreign investment screening framework came into effect for business proposals. The four lowest monetary thresholds for private business investment were replaced with a single indexed monetary threshold of AUD 219 million (the previous lowest threshold was AUD 100 million). The new threshold is indexed on 1 January each year to keep pace with inflation. The reforms also removed the need for private foreign investors to notify the Treasurer when they establish a new business in Australia. Other notification requirements and the indexed monetary threshold for investors from the United States in non-sensitive sectors (AUD 953 million in 2009) are unchanged.	22 September 2009	"*Reforming Australia's foreign investment framework*", Treasurer media release No. 089 of 2009, 4 August 2009; and Policy and Supporting Documents, Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) website.
	On 12 February 2010, regulations supporting the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Amendment Act 2010 were given Royal Assent. The Amendment Act clarifies the operation of the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* to ensure that it applies equally to all foreign investments irrespective of the way they are structured. The amendments are intended to capture complex investment structures which may provide avenues of control beyond that provided through traditional shares or voting power. The regulations ensure that Australian companies are not	12 February 2010	Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Amendment Regulations 2010 (No. 1).

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	inadvertently treated as foreign companies under the compulsory notification provisions of the 1975 Act. The amendments and the supporting regulations apply retrospectively from the date of the Treasurer's announcement (12 February 2009).		
	On 26 May 2010, changes to the Australian Government's foreign investment policy on residential real estate came into effect. The new rules, which were first announced on 24 April 2010 and operate from that date: require temporary residents to notify the Government and receive approval before buying residential real estate in Australia, prevent foreign non-residents from investing in Australian real estate if that investment does not add to the housing stock; ensure that investments by temporary residents in established properties are only for their use whilst they live in Australia; and if the investment concerns vacant land, foreigners are required to build within 24 months or resell the property. Among other changes, the new policy reverts the liberalisation that had become effective on 31 March 2009.	24 April 2010	Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Amendment Regulations 2010 (No. 2); "*Government Tightens Foreign Investment Rules for Residential Housing*", Treasurer media release No. 074 of 2010, 24 April 2010.
	On 30 June 2010, Treasury issued a new Foreign Investment Policy document. The document sets out the Foreign Investment Review Framework, which provides details on how the policy is applied to individual cases.	30 June 2010	Australia's Foreign Investment Policy – June 2010.
	On 1 March 2013, the Protocol on Investment to the Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement (ANZCERTA) entered into effect. It had been signed on 16 February 2011. Among other provisions, the Protocol increases the threshold that triggers inward investment screening procedures by private investors from the respective treaty partner: Private investors from New Zealand undertaking business acquisitions henceforth benefit from the higher screening threshold of AUD 1,078 million (indexed annually), up from AUD 248 million; this lower amount still applies to investors from all other countries except the United States. The lower threshold also continues to apply for New Zealand investments in sensitive sectors. In return, Australian investors benefit from higher thresholds that trigger investment reviews in New Zealand (NZD 477 million), whereas investments in New Zealand by investors from all other countries, face reviews for proposals worth NZD 100 million or more.	1 March 2013; 16 February 2011	"*Milestone in Investment Ties with New Zealand*", Joint media release, 1 March 2013. *Protocol on Investment to the Australia - New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement*
	On 8 August 2014, the Qantas Sale Amendment Act 2014 received Royal assent. The Act eases some foreign ownership restrictions on Australian flag carrier Qantas insofar as ownership by a single foreign investor may now exceed 25% and aggregate ownership by foreign airlines may now exceed 35%. However, foreigners may, cumulatively, still not own more than 49% in Qantas.	8 August 2014	Qantas Sale Amendment Act 2014.
	The Australian Treasurer announced on 11 February 2015 that, effective 1 March 2015, lower screening thresholds will apply for investment proposals in for agricultural land. Approval by the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) will henceforth be required for investments valued at over AUD 15 million; the previous threshold was AUD 252 million.	1 March 2015	"Government tightens rules on foreign purchases of agricultural land", Treasurer media release, 11 February 2015.
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
Brazil			
Investment policy measures	A presidential decree of 16 September 2009 raised the limit of foreign participation in the capital of *Banco do Brasil*, a state-owned bank, from 12.5% to 20%.	16 September 2009	Presidential Decree of 16 September 2009.
	On 23 August 2010 Brazil reinstated restrictions on rural land-ownership for foreigners. The measure results from the publication of a Presidential Order, approving a Government Legal Opinion (Parecer CGU/AGU No. 01/2008) on the application of Law 5709 of 7 October 1971 to foreign owned Brazilian companies. The reinterpreted law establishes that, on rural land-ownership, Brazilian companies which are majority owned by foreigners are subject to the legal regime applicable to foreign companies. The Law permits resident foreigners to acquire up to three 'rural modules' modules without seeking approval and limits foreign acquisition to fifty modules. Acquisitions of between three and fifty modules require approval by the Ministry of Agricultural Development. Foreign companies can only acquire rural land for agricultural, cattle-raising, industrial or development projects. No more than 25% of the rural areas of any municipality may be owned by foreigners, and no more than 10% may be owned by foreigners of the same nationality. The policy change does not affect transactions made by Brazilian companies controlled by foreigners closed before its publication on 23 August 2010.	23 August 2010	"*Presidential Order approving Parecer CGU/AGU No. 01/2008-RVJ*", 23 August 2010; Law 5709, 7 October 1971.
	With the entry into force of Law No. 12485 on 13 September 2011 the 49% cap on foreign ownership on telecoms network operators providing pay-TV, including cable TV services, was lifted.	13 September 2011	Lei Nº 12.485, 12 September 2011.
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
Canada			
Investment policy measures	During the reporting period, Canada modified in several stages the *Investment Canada Act* (ICA) and related provisions, the country's framework for the review of inward investment projects. The changes began with a change of the ICA itself on 12 March 2009 – outside the reporting period – and led to the following related changes:		
	– Three years after the change of the law, on 25 May 2012, the Canadian Government announced plans to change the basis for the general review threshold from the book value of the gross assets to enterprise value and to eliminate the application of the lower review threshold in identified sectors (i.e., transportation services, financial services and uranium production sectors). The regulations would be amended to progressively raise the review threshold from CAD 330 million in asset value to CAD 1 billion in enterprise value. However, on 7 December 2012, Canada announced that the change of the threshold to CAD 1 billion in enterprise value over four years would only apply to private sector investors, while the review threshold for foreign SOEs would remain at CAD 330 million in asset value.	25 May 2012; 7 December 2012	"*Minister Paradis Announces Additional Improvements to the Foreign Investment Review Process*", Canada News Center release, 25 May 2012; "*Statement Regarding Investment by Foreign State-Owned Enterprises*", Industry Canada release, 7 December 2012.
	– Also in May 2012, Canada announced to improve transparency in the administration of the ICA. Amendments to the ICA would require the Minister to justify any decisions to disallow an investment; will allow the Minister to disclose administrative information on the	25 May 2012	*Investment Canada Act–Annual Report 2009–2010*.

Description of Measure	Date	Source
review process; and require the publication of an annual report on the operations of the Act. As a first related step, Canada released the annual report 2009-2010 on the implementation of the Act on 25 May 2012. The report, the first of its kind since 1992, explains features of the review mechanisms and informs about the administration of the Act.		
– On 7 December 2012, Canada announced several clarifications to the foreign investment review process and expanded the definition of SOEs, which henceforth includes foreign companies that are "influenced" by a foreign state. The changes include a clarification regarding reviews of proposed investments by foreign SOEs. When reviewing SOE transactions, the Minister will examine: the degree of control or influence a state-owned enterprise would likely exert on the Canadian business that is being acquired; the degree of control or influence a state-owned enterprise would likely exert on the industry in which the Canadian business operates; and the extent to which a foreign state is likely to exercise control or influence over the state-owned enterprise acquiring the Canadian business. As a general rule, non-controlling minority interests in Canadian businesses proposed by foreign SOEs, including joint ventures, will continue to be welcome, while investments by foreign SOEs to acquire control of a Canadian oil sands business will be found to be of net benefit on an exceptional basis only.	7 December 2012	"*Statement Regarding Investment by Foreign State-Owned Enterprises*", Industry Canada announcement, 7 December 2012.
– The changes also include an authorization of the government to review investments on national security grounds (see below).		
On 25 May 2012, the government announced further plans to amend the *Investment Canada Act* to increase the ability to publicly communicate certain information on the review process, while preserving commercial confidences; and promote investor compliance with undertakings by authorising the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Canadian Heritage to accept security from an investor for any penalties that may be ordered by a court in the event of a contravention of the Act.	25 May 2012	"*Minister Paradis Announces Additional Improvements to the Foreign Investment Review Process*", Canada News Center release, 25 May 2012.
At the same time of the change of the ICA in 2009, an amendment of the Canada Transportation Act, authorised the Governor in Council to increases the foreign ownership limit of Canadian air carriers to up to 49%, up from 25%. Steps towards a first use of this authority came when the *Canada–EU Air Transport Agreement* was signed on 18 December 2009. The agreement foresees that EU investors will be able to acquire up to 49% of Canadian airline companies, up from 25% and ultimately be allowed to set up and control new airlines in each other's markets. At the end of the reporting period in March 2013, the Agreement had not been ratified.	18 December 2009	Budget Implementation Act, 2009; Canada Transportation Act, Section 55.1; "*The EU-Canada aviation agreements – Q&A*", EU press release MEMO/09/218, 6 May 2009; "*Canada will sign its most comprehensive air agreement ever*", Transport Canada press release, 17 December 2009; "*EU and Canada sign Air Transport Agreement*", EU press release IP/09/1963, 17 December 2009.
On 25 May 2012, the Canadian Government released a *Mediation Guideline* to make formal mediation procedures available under the *Investment Canada Act*. This mediation procedure provides a voluntary means of resolving disputes when the Minister believes an investor has failed to comply with a written undertaking given as part of an investment agreement. Mediation does not necessarily replace litigation in such cases but may be chosen as a less costly and quicker	25 May 2012	"*Minister Paradis Announces Additional Improvements to the Foreign Investment Review Process*", Canada News Center release, 25 May 2012.

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	option.		
	On 29 June 2012, changes to the Telecommunications Act received Royal Assent. The changes, which were introduced through Bill C-38, Part 4, Division 41, liberalise foreign investment in the telecom sector. Foreign investors are now allowed to invest in telecom companies that have a market share of no more than 10%. A liberalisation in this sector had been announced in the Throne speech on 3 March 2010 and a public consultation on the subject was held in June 2010.	29 June 2012	Bill C-38, Part 4, Division 41. "*Opening Canada's Doors to Foreign Investment in Telecommunications: Options for Reform*", Consultation Paper, Industry Canada, June 2010; "*Canada's Foreign Ownership Rules And Regulations In The Telecommunications Sector*", Report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology, House of Commons, June 2010.
	On 26 June 2013, changes to the Investment Canada Act (ICA) received Royal assent. The changes introduce the possibility for the Minister (Industry Canada) to decide – in the context of 'net benefit' reviews under the ICA – that an entity is controlled by one or more state-owned enterprises even though it would qualify as Canadian-controlled under the criteria established by the act; this decision can be made retroactively for any date after the 29 April 2013. The amendments also introduce a definition of the term "state-owned enterprise" for the purpose of the Act; a definition of State-owned enterprises had already been established on 7 December 2012 in a "Statement Regarding Investment by Foreign State-Owned Enterprises", but the definition in the ICA expands the scope of SOEs further to include, inter alia individuals that are acting under the direction or influence of a foreign state.	26 June 2013	An Act to Implement Certain Provisions of the Budget Tabled in Parliament on March 21, 2013 and other Measures, Statutes of Canada 2013, Chapter 33. "Statement Regarding Investment by Foreign State-Owned Enterprises", Industry Canada announcement, 7 December 2012.
	On 25 March 2015, amendments to the *Regulations Respecting Investments in Canada* were published. The amendments, which came into effect on 24 April 2015, brought into force legislative amendments that increased the threshold above which an acquisition of control of a Canadian business by a private-sector, foreign investor from a WTO country is assessed, and also changed the method of valuation of the threshold from asset value to enterprise value. The threshold, now CAD 600 million in enterprise value, will increase to CAD 800 million on 24 April 2017 and to CAD 1 billion on 24 April 2019. Beginning in January 2021, the threshold will be indexed annually to reflect the change in Canada's nominal gross domestic product in the previous year. For foreign investors that are state-owned enterprises, the threshold is CAD 369 million in asset value for 2015 (also indexed annually). The schedules specifying the information that foreign investors must submit were also updated.	24 April 2015	Regulations Amending the Investment Canada Regulations, P.C. 2015-310 March 12, 2015.
Investment measures relating to national security	On 17 September 2009, the *National Security Review of Investments Regulations*, which apply to national security reviews under the Investment Canada Act (ICA), came into force. The new Regulations prescribe the various time periods within which action must be taken to trigger a national security review, to conduct the review, and, after the review, to order measures in respect of the reviewed investment to protect national security. The Regulations also provide a list of investigative bodies with which confidential information can be shared and which may use that information for the purposes of their own investigations.	17 September 2009; 7 December 2012	"*Investment Canada Act— National Security Review of Investments Regulations*", P.C. 2009-1596, 17 September 2009, Canada Gazette Vol. 143, No. 20 of 30 September 2009.
	On 25 March 2015, amendments to the *National Security Review of Investments Regulations* that set out new procedural provisions related to the national security review process were published and are now in force.	25 March 2015	Regulations Amending the National Security Review of Investments Regulations, P.C. 2015-311 March 12, 2015.

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
P.R. China			
Investment policy measures	On 1 June 2009, Decree No. 7 of the State Council Information Office, the Ministry of Commerce, and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce entered into force. The Decree introduces new provisions on the *Administration of Provision of Financial Information Services in China by Foreign Institutions*. These ease restrictions on provision of financial information services by foreign institutions.	1 June 2009	
	A similar step of delegation of authority, this time related to outbound investments by Chinese companies, came into effect on 1 May 2009, when the MOFCOM *Measures for the Administration of Outbound Investments* became effective. The measures simplify the approval regime of outward investment by a domestic Chinese enterprise. MOFCOM expects that 85% of outbound investment projects will be reviewed by the agency's provincial counterparts, rather than MOFCOM.	1 May 2009	*Measures for the Administration of Outbound Investments*
	In August 2009, the Shanghai municipal government extended the scope of inbound foreign investments that can be cleared by district authorities. The delegation of the power to clear foreign investment projects now includes investments of up to USD 100 million, up from USD 30 million previously.	August 2009	Shanghai Municipal Commission of Commerce website.
	On 4 January 2010, the State Administration for Industry & Commerce and the Ministry of Public Security jointly issued the *Notice on Further Administration of Registration of Foreign Companies' Resident Representative Offices* that introduces new regulations for the administration of representative offices of foreign enterprises. Detailed measures include the strengthened screening of registration materials, the registration form of one-year duration, and a requirement of no more than four representatives under normal circumstances.	4 January 2010	MOFCOM Laws and regulations site (in Chinese).
	On 1 October 2009, the *Decision on Revising the Measures for the Administration of Associations Formed by Hong Kong SAR-based Law Firms or Macao SAR-based Law Firms and Mainland Law Firms* by the Ministry of Justice came into effect. This decision specifies the conditions under which mainland law firms and law firms from Hong Kong, China or Macao, China may apply for association.	1 October 2009	Decision on Revising the Measures for the Administration of Associations Formed by Hong Kong SAR-based Law Firms or Macao SAR-based Law Firms and Mainland Law Firms
	Decree No. 45 [2009] of GAPP and MOFCOM, which came into effect on 1 October 2009, clarifies which regulations apply to enterprises from Hong Kong, China and Macao, China investing in the mainland that are engaged in the distribution of books, newspapers and periodicals. Requirements for minimum registered capital are the same as applied to enterprises in the mainland.	1 October 2009	"*Decree on the Supplementary Provisions to the Measures for Administration of Foreign Invested Enterprises Engaged in Distribution of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals (II)*", General Administration of Press and Publication and the Ministry of Commerce.
	On 1 March 2010, the Decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of China No. 567 on *Measures for the Administration on the Establishment of Partnership Business by Foreign Enterprises or Individuals in China* entered into force. The decree, which was promulgated on 25 November 2009, allows foreign investors to use the partnership structure for investments in China. The Decree of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce No. 47, promulgated on 29 January 2010 contains administrative provisions on the registration of foreign-funded partnership enterprises.	1 March 2010	Decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of China No. 567 on Measures for the Administration on the Establishment of Partnership Business by Foreign Enterprises or Individuals in China; Decree of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce No. 47, 29 January 2010.

Description of Measure	Date	Source
On 10 June 2010, the threshold that triggers central level approval for foreign-invested projects in the "encouraged" or "permitted" categories was increased to USD 300 million, up from USD 100 million, by a MOFCOM Circular. This Circular implements a policy change announced in the *Opinions on Foreign Investment* that the State Council had released on 6 April 2010 and that reaffirms China's policy to encourage foreign investment. Other elements of the opinions are expected to guide more specific regulatory action in the future, including a revision of the *Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries* with a view to expand the domains open to foreign investment. A *Plan for the Division of Labor of Departments on Implementing Several Opinions of the State Council on Futher Handling Well the Utilization of Foreign Investment*, published on 18 August 2010 specifies the internal responsibilities and further steps in the implementation of the opinions.	10 June 2010	*Circular of the Ministry of Commerce on Delegating Approval Authority over Foreign Investment to Local Counterparts*, No. 209/2010; *Several Opinions of the State Council on Further Utilizing Foreign Capital*, Guo Fa [2010] No. 9; *Plan for the Division of Labor of Departments on Implementing Several Opinions of the State Council on Futher Handling Well the Utilization of Foreign Investment*, 18 August 2010.
On 19 August 2010, the Ministry of Commerce released a circular that extends existing business permits of foreign-invested companies for retail distribution to online sales over the internet.	19 August 2010	*Circular of the General Office of the Ministry of Commerce on Issues Concerning Examination and Approval of Foreign-Invested Projects of Selling Goods via the Internet and Automat*, No. 272/2010.
On 15 November 2010, China restricted the extent to which foreign investors may acquire residential or commercial real estate. The new rules issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MHURD) limit such acquisitions by foreign nationals who have been living and working in China to one home in mainland China. Overseas institutions can only buy non-residential properties in cities where they were registered. Unlike the past regional regulations, this new policy is implemented nationwide.	15 November 2010	*Notice NO. (186) on Further Regulating on Housing Purchasing by Overseas Organizations and Individuals* (in Chinese)
A circular dated 26 November 2010 further opens China's medical institutions sector for foreign capital. Henceforth, foreign investors may establish fully owned hospitals – foreign medical service providers were only authorised to participate in joint ventures up to 70%. The circular suggests that the full liberalisation will first apply in designated pilot cities before being extended countrywide. The circular further states that joint venture approval authority be devolved to the local level; and that minimum investment requirements be lowered.	26 November 2010	"*Circular on Further Encouraging and Guiding Social Capital to Investing in the Foundation of Medical Organizations*", State Council Gazette, No. 58, 26 November 2010.
A circular dated 25 February 2011 clarifies the application of the *Decision concerning Items (V) with respect to Which Administrative Examination and Approval Are Cancelled or Adjusted* (Guo Fa [2010] No.21) and *Some Opinions on Better Utilization of Foreign Investment* (Guo Fa [2010] No.9) promulgated by the State Council.	25 February 2011	"*Circular of the Ministry of Commerce on Issues concerning Foreign Investment Administration*", Shang Zi Han [2011] No.72.
On 1 March 2011, the *Regulations on Administration of Registration of Resident Offices of Foreign Enterprises*. entered into effect. The Regulations, which replace rules dating back to 1983, govern a broad range of subjects, including the allowable scope of business activities, registration requirements and liability. The regulation also does away with the requirement to renew registrations annually.	1 March 2011	*Regulations on Administration of Registration of Resident Offices of Foreign Enterprises*, Decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of China no. 584, 19 November 2010.
On 30 January 2012, a revised "*Catalogue for Guidance for Foreign Investment*" came into effect. The Catalogue, published by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in late December 2011, expresses the Chinese government's receptiveness of foreign investment in specific sectors as "encouraged", "restricted", or "prohibited". The new edition of the Catalogue has moved products and technologies in the textile, chemical and	30 January 2012	"*Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries (Amended in 2011) Jointly Promulgated by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China*", Decree of the

Description of Measure	Date	Source
mechanical manufacturing industries to the category "encouraged"; the new edition of the catalogue also reduces the Chinese share in joint ventures in certain areas where foreigners can only invest through joint ventures.		National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, No.12.
On 11 October 2012, the China Securities Regulatory Commission allowed foreign investors to hold stakes in the country's securities firms up to 49%, up from one third. In addition, securities firms, including joint ventures, can apply for permission to expand their businesses two years after going into operation in China (CSRC Decree No.86).	11 October 2012	"*CSRC Decree No.86: Decision on Amending the Rules for the Establishment of Foreign-shared Securities Companies*", China Securities Regulatory Commission, 11 October 2012.
On 1 March 2014, the amended Company Law, promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on 13 December 2013, took effect. The amended law applies to Chinese joint ventures with foreign investors. It removes the requirement that the contribution in cash by all shareholders shall not be less than 30 percent of the registered capital of the company. On the other hand it removes the requirements of paying the initial capital contribution by all shareholders upon establishment of the company. It also removes the previous minimum contribution requirement for shareholders.	1 March 2014	"Amendments To The PRC Company Law". Mondaqu.com, 9 April 2014.
Foreign investors are allowed, since 25 July 2014, to wholly own hospitals in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai and the provinces of Jiangsu, Fujian, Guangdong and Hainan as part of a pilot test.	25 July 2014	"Notice on the establishment of foreign-owned hospitals", Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Ministry of Commerce, 27 August 2014.
On 1 August 2014, the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone (FTZ) regulation came into effect. The new regulation, which fulfilled the mandates provided by the decision of the National People's Congress and Framework Plan of China (Shanghai) Pilot FTZ of the State Council, established reforms in the FTZ, such as the negative list for foreign investment, measures to facilitate customs clearance procedures and rules to boost financial liberalisation in the zone. On 7 January 2014, the People's Bank of China, China's central bank, had released *Opinions on Financial Measures to Support the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone* (FTZ). The Opinions allow a series of policy changes applicable in the FTZ with a view to move towards capital account convertibility and advance foreign exchange administration reform. These include the possibility for residents and non-residents to establish accounts in local and foreign currency in the FTZ and use them for certain transactions. Also, cross-border investment is allowed and delinked from approval procedures that would apply outside the FTZ. The FTZ had officially been opened on 29 September 2013. Since the opening of the FTZ, a series of liberalisations have been announced, including: Foreign enterprises in the zone with a registered capital of no less than CYN 1 million can apply for investment in the value-added telecom business sector (15 April 2014); Companies registered in the FTZ or Chinese and foreign individuals working there for more than a year can open free trade accounts with banks, insurers and brokerages in Shanghai with greater freedom to move money on- and off-shore (22 May 2014); and the negative list that contains restrictions on foreign investment in the FTZ has been shortened (1 July 2014).	1 August 2014	"Shanghai FTZ regulation passed", News&Information, 28 July 2014. "The PBC Releases Opinions on Financial Measures to Support the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone*"*
On 6 October 2014, new rules on Administration of China's Outward Direct Investment came into effect. Henceforth, only outward direct investment in countries or regions and industries identified as "sensitive" require the approval of the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM). Outward direct investment in all other countries or regions and industries only need to be registered with MOFCOM or provincial MOFCOM. Previously, MOFCOM had to approve any	6 October 2014	"Ministry of Commerce Introduces Newly Revised Measures for Foreign Investment Management", Ministry of Commerce, 12 September 2014.

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	outward investment project worth more than USD 100 million.		
	On 10 April 2015 the new "Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries" came into effect. The Catalogue, which replaces the version in force since 2012 (see above) and had been made public on 10 March 2015 by the Ministry of Commerce and the National Development and Reform Committee, stipulates in which of over 400 industry sectors foreign investment is "encouraged", "restricted" or "prohibited". Compared to its predecessor, the new Catalogue overall lifts restrictions on foreign inward investment by reclassifying individual sectors. Most liberalizations are found in the manufacturing sector.	10 April 2015	Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries
	On 20 April 2015 the State Council of China made public the Framework Plan for China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone, the Framework Plan for China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone, the Framework Plan for China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone, and the Plan for Further Deepening of Reform and Opening in China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone. On the same day the General Office of the State Council made public Special Administrative Measures for Market Access for Foreign Investments in PFTZs (the Negative List) and Trial Methods of National Security Review of Foreign Investments in PFTZs; both measures are applicable in all four PFTZs. With the above-mentioned documents a foreign investment management model namely the pre-establishment national treatment plus negative list is established in PFTZs, which further opens sectors like international shipping, distribution, automotive manufacturing, agricultural and non-staple food processing, etc. Restrictions of foreign investment in these sectors are reduced and a corresponding national security review mechanism for foreign investments is applied on trial basis in PFTZs.	20 April 2015	
	Effective 1 June 2015, P.R. China allowed foreign companies to set up bank card clearing companies and provide bank card clearing services in China. Where clearing services concern Chinese domestic bank card transactions, a business license and a registered capital of over RMB 1 billion are required.	1 June 2015	
	On 19 June 2015, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology relaxed foreign ownership restrictions in the e-commerce sector; henceforth, 100% foreign ownership is allowed in this sector. The liberalisation followed the issuing of the State Council *Opinions on Vigorous Development of E-Commerce to Accelerate the Cultivation of a New Driving Force in the Economy* on 4 May 2015.	19 June 2015	"*Circular of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology on Liberalizing the Restrictions on Foreign Shareholding Percentages in Online Data Processing and Transaction Processing Business (For-Profit E-Commerce Business)*", [2015] Circular No. 196.
	On 19 August 2015, China relaxed restrictions on foreign investment in the real estate market. In particular, restrictions on the ratio of registered capital to total investment by foreign real estate enterprises were eliminated. In addition, restrictions that prohibit foreign real estate investment enterprises from access to bank lending in and outside China and to foreign exchange settlement were also relaxed.	19 August 2015	Press conference, Ministry of Commerce, 16 September 2015; *"Circular of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development regarding the adjustment of the access and administration of foreign investment in real estate"*, [2015] No. 122.
Investment measures relating to national security	On 3 March 2011, a State Council General Office circular dated 3 February 2011 entered into effect. The circular establishes a joint ministerial committee to review foreign acquisitions or mergers with domestic firms. The committee, co-chaired by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) with the participation of other competent authorities and overseen by the State Council, will carry out national security reviews of foreign acquisitions of or mergers with domestic firms to assess the impact of the	3 March 2011	"*Circular of the General Office of the State Council on Launching the Security Review System for Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors*", Guo Ban Fa [2011] No. 6

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	acquisition or merger on national defence, national economic stability, basic order in social life, and research and development capacities in key technologies related to national security. In terms of scope, the review covers mergers and acquisitions of domestic military and affiliate enterprises, facilities located near major and sensitive military facilities, as well as other entities related to national security. Also subject to the review are foreign mergers and acquisitions of enterprises in sectors such as major agricultural products, major energy and resources, key infrastructure, major transportation services, key technologies and equipment manufacturing where actual control may be assumed by foreign investors. If the merger or acquisition has or may have substantial impact on national security, MOFCOM may, according to the decision made by the joint ministerial committee, suspend the transaction or take other measures including transfer of equity or assets, to eliminate the impact on national security. *The Several Opinions of the State Council on Further Utilizing Foreign Capital* issued on 6 April 2010 preceded the introduction of the review mechanism.		
	On 25 August 2011, China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) released new "*Regulations on the Implementation of the Security Review System for M&As of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors*" that set out the procedure of security reviews. Effective 1 September 2011, the regulations replace the "*Interim Provisions on Issues Related to the Implementation of the Security Review System for M&As of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors*".	1 September 2011	Regulations on the Implementation of the Security Review System for M&As of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, *MOFCOM Announcement No.53/2011*.
	On 1 July 2015, the National Security Law came into effect. As a framework law, it lays down the general principles and obligations of the State in maintaining security in the country. Article 59 of the Law allows the State to establish, inter alia, a national security review and oversight mechanism to conduct a national security review of foreign commercial investment, special items and technologies, internet services and other major projects and activities which might impact national security. The framework for such reviews based on national security considerations had first been established in 2011.	1 July 2015	
France			
Investment policy measures	None during reporting period.		
Investment measures relating to national security	On 9 May 2012, the *decree n°2012-691 of 7 May 2012 on foreign investments subject to prior authorisation* entered into effect. The decree further specifies the scope of the sectors in which foreign investment is subject to prior authorisation and abolishes all reference to the notion of indirect control by an investor.	9 May 2012	Decree n°2012-691 du 7 mai 2012 relatif aux investissements étrangers soumis à autorisation préalable.
	On 14 May 2014, the Minister of Economy issued a decree amending the articles of the law that inter alia regulates foreign investment. The decree amends the list of activities subject to review for foreign investors equipment, services and products that are essential to safeguard national interests in the areas of public order, public security and national defence, as follows: i) sustainability, integrity and safety of energy supply (electricity, gas, hydrocarbons or other sources of energy); ii) sustainability, integrity and safety of water supply; iii) sustainability, integrity and safety of transport networks and services; iv) sustainability, integrity and safety of electronic communications networks and services; v) operation of a building or installations of vital	14 May 2014	Code Monétaire et Financier, Articles L151-3 and R153-2; Decree No. 2014-479 of 14 May 2014.

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	importance as defined in articles L. 1332-1 and L.1332-2 of the Code of Defence; and vi) protection of public health.		
Germany			
Investment policy measures	None during reporting period.		
Investment measures relating to national security	On 24 April 2009, the amendment of the German Foreign Trade and Payments Act (*Außenwirtschaftsgesetz*) entered into force. The amendment establishes a review procedure, administered by the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Technology, for investments that threaten "public policy" or public security (In the sense of Article 46 para 1 and Article 58 para 1 of the EC Treaty). The Ministry may prohibit acquisitions or subject them to mitigation measures. Reviews may be performed for investments by non-EU/non-EFTA investors that lead to a 25% or greater equity ownership. The procedure complements an existing review procedure that addresses only investments in certain military goods and cryptographic equipment; the new procedure is not limited to specific industries.	24 April 2009	"*Dreizehntes Gesetz zur Änderung des Außenwirtschaftsgesetzes und der Außenwirtschaftsverordnung.*" The amendment entered into force on 24 April 2009.
	On 1 September 2013, changes to the German review mechanism for foreign investment came into effect. The changes, introduced through an amendment to the Foreign Trade and Payments Act (*Außenwirtschaftsgesetz* or AWG) and the Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation (*Außenwirtschaftsverordnung* or AWV): reduce the information that generally needs to be submitted to the Ministry in the sector-specific review – a description of the main features of the investment is henceforth sufficient where full documentation was required earlier –; and allow the Ministry to give clearance before the end of the one-month review period set for the sector-specific review. The changes also clarify that an investment in a company that has in the past produced a specific type of cryptographic equipment and is still in the possession of the related technology, even though the company is no longer producing such cryptographic equipment, can be subject to a sector-specific review.	1 September 2013	Außenwirtschaftsverordnung, 2 August 2013, BGBl. I p. 2865.
India			
Investment policy measures	On 30 December 2009, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued guidelines on the implementation of India's foreign exchange control regime. The Guidelines liberalise the establishment of foreign branch and liaison offices in India, and delegated respective powers concerning the administration of their establishment. On the same day, the RBI also provided eligibility criteria and procedural guidelines for the establishment of such offices.	30 December 2009	Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2009-2010/279 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.24, dated 30 December 2009. Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2009-2010/278 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No.23, dated 30 December 2009.
	On 25 March 2010, India increased the thresholds that trigger certain approval procedures for inward investments. The new rules foresee that inward investment proposals worth up to INR 12 billion, up from INR 6 billion, would be considered by the Minister of Finance. Only proposals exceeding this threshold need to be approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. The amendment also abolishes the requirement for prior approval for additional foreign investment into the same entity under certain conditions. These changes, which were initially announced in a press note, have been integrated into the new Consolidated FDI Policy, section 4.9.	25 March 2010	Press Note No.1 (2010 Series), Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 25 March 2010; "Consolidated FDI Policy", Circular 1 of 2010, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	On 1 April 2010, the Department of Industrial Policy and	1 April 2010;	"Consolidated FDI Policy",

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued a first Consolidated FDI Policy document that compile in one circular all prior regulations on FDI, including those contained in the Foreign Exchange Management Act (1999) and RBI Regulations issued under FEMA, as well as Press Notes issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). Beyond the consolidation, some policy changes are introduced directly by the Consolidated FDI Policy circulars. Since this first Consolidated FDI Policy circular, India has re-issued updated and amended versions each semester, and, since 2012 once per year. The Consolidated FDI Policy circular issued on 30 September 2011, for instance, introduced the exemption of construction-development activities in the education sector and in old-age homes, from the general conditionalities in the construction-development sector; included 'apiculture', under controlled conditions, under the agricultural activities permitted for FDI. The Consolidated FDI policy circular – "Circular 1 of 2012 – Consolidated FDI policy document" – effective on 10 April 2012, also included a number of policy changes, including on: – the abolition of the requirement of government approval for investments in commodity exchanges by Foreign Institutional Investors (FII); – the possibility for Foreign Venture Capital Investors to invest in eligible securities through private arrangement or purchase from a third party; – the requirement for Indian companies to inform the Reserve Bank of India if the Board of Directors and their General Body wish to accept foreign ownership by Foreign Institutional Investors under the Portfolio Investment Scheme of an aggregate of more than 24% of their capital.	10 April 2012; 2 July 2012	Circular 1 of 2010, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; "Master Circular on Foreign Investment in India", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2012-13/15 Master Circular No.15/2012-13; "Master Circular on Direct Investment by Residents in Joint Venture (JV)/ Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS) Abroad", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2012-13/11, Master Circular No. 11/2012-13
	On 1 April 2010, the Reserve Bank of India allowed Indian companies to participate in a consortium with international operators to construct and maintain submarine cable systems on a co-ownership basis under the automatic route.	1 April 2010	Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2009-10/376 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.45, dated 1 April 2010.
	On 10 May 2010, the Indian Government prohibited FDI in manufacturing of cigars, cigarettes, cigarillos as well as tobacco and tobacco substitutes for both domestic consumption and export; the measure also concerns production in tax-free special economic zones. Previously, foreign ownership of up to 100% was allowed in this area.	10 May 2010	Press Note No.2 (2010 Series), Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 10 May 2010.
	On 1 April 2011, the entry into force of a new Consolidated FDI Policy brought some further steps of liberalisation. – Henceforth, foreign companies operating through existing joint ventures or technical agreements are allowed to set up new units in the same business without prior government approval. Also, foreign companies that have an existing joint venture in India no longer needed the permission of the local partner if they want to set up a wholly-owned subsidiary in the same field of business. – India also allowed the conversion of non-cash items such as the import of capital goods, machinery and pre-operative or pre-incorporation expenses into equity with approval from the government. – Foreign direct investment in the development and production of seeds and planting materials, which were only allowed under 'controlled conditions', has also been allowed.	1 April 2011	*"Consolidated FDI Policy"*, Circular 1 of 2011, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Press release, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	On 11 May 2011, the Cabinet committee on economic affairs (CCEA) decided that LLPs with FDI will be allowed through the government approval route, in sectors or activities where 100% FDI is allowed through the automatic route and there are no FDI-linked performance related conditions.	11 May 2011	"*Government Permits FDI in LLP Firms*", press release, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 20 May 2011; "*Approval for FDI in Limited Liability Partnership firms*", DIPP Circular, 11 May 2011.
	On 7 July 2011, the Union Cabinet approved the 'Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III)'.These new policy guidelines raised the ceiling of FDI in FM radio broadcasting to 26%, up from 20%.	7 July 2011	"*Policy Guidelines for expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase III)*", press release, Government of India, 7 July 2011.
	On 27 May 2011 and 29 June 2011, the Reserve Bank of India released two circulars that consolidate and liberalise policies regarding the rules applicable for divestment of Indian outward FDI.	27 May 2011; 29 June 2011	"*Overseas Direct Investment – Liberalisation/ Rationalisation*", Reserve Bank of India Circulars RBI/2010-11/548 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 69 and RBI/2010-11/584 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 73.
	On 8 November 2011, the Indian Government amended rules applicable to foreign investment in the pharmaceuticals sector with immediate effect. While hitherto 100% foreign ownership in the pharmaceuticals sector was permitted through the automatic route, foreign investments in existing companies henceforth need to be passed through the government route, but 100% foreign ownership remains permitted in this sector. Greenfield investment in this sector is exempt from the change and here, 100% foreign ownership remains allowed through the automatic route.	8 November 2011	*Press Note No.3 (2011 Series)*, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, dated 8 November 2011.
	On 25 November 2011, the Indian Cabinet announced the liberalisation of foreign direct investment in multi-brand retail; according to the announcement, foreigners would be allowed to hold 51% shares in multi-brand retailers in cities with a population of over 1 million inhabitants and under the condition that they sourced at least 30% of their items from "small industries". However, on 8 December 2011, this decision was suspended. On 20 September 2012, the liberalisation of FDI in multi-brand retailing entered into effect. However, it only applies in in States that agree to allow FDI in this sector and only in or around cities with a population of more than 1 million. Also, at least 50% of the investment has to be made in backend infrastructure.	25 November 2011; 8 December 2011; 20 September 2012	*Press Note No. 1* (2012 Series), Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, dated 10 January 2012. "*Review of the policy on Foreign Direct Investment – allowing FDI in Multi-Brand Retail Trading*", Press Note No. 5 (2012 Series), Department of Industry Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	On 25 November 2011, the Cabinet also announced the liberalisation of foreign investment in single-brand retail. The change came into effect on 10 January 2012 and was announced in Press Note 1 (2012 Series). Henceforth, 100% foreign ownership is allowed in single-brand retailing under the government approval route subject to certain conditions, up from 51% previously. These conditions include that the products to be sold should be of a single brand, the products should be sold under the same brand internationally, the products should have been branded during manufacture and that the foreign investor should be the owner of the brand. Where investments exceed the 51% threshold, there should be mandatory sourcing of at least 30% of the value of products sold from Indian small industries (industries having a total investment in plant and machinery not exceeding USD 1 million), village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen. Effective 20 September 2012, India eased the conditions for foreign investment in single brand retailing. While 100% FDI in single-brand retailing has been allowed since January	25 November 2011: 10 January 2012; 20 September 2012	*Press Note No. 1* (2012 Series), Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, dated 10 January 2012. "*Amendment of the existing policy on Foreign Direct Investment in Single-Brand Product Retail Trading*", Press Note No. 4 (2012 Series), Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	2012, specific conditions had to be met, among others that the foreign investor must be the owner of the brand and that, for FDI beyond 51%, local sourcing was required to be at least 30%. Henceforth, the foreign investor does not need to be the brand owner – to accommodate franchising and licensing arrangements –, and the local sourcing requirement has been softened to adapt it to the feasibility, for instance for high-tech and similar products where local sourcing is impractical.		
	On 1 August 2012, India allowed citizens of Pakistan or entities incorporated in Pakistan to make investments in India, under the Government route; defence, space and atomic energy remain excluded from this liberalisation. On 7 September 2012, India also allowed outward investment by Indian parties in Pakistan.	1 August 2012 7 September 2012	*Press Note No.3 (2012 Series)*, Department of Industry Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 1 August 2012; "*Overseas Investment by Indian Parties in Pakistan*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2012-13/198, A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 25.
	Foreign airlines are henceforth allowed to own up to 49% in scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services. Hitherto, foreign investment in airlines was allowed, but only by foreigners that were not themselves airlines. Restrictions remain beyond the ownership ceiling; a scheduled operator's permit will only be granted to a company: that is registered and has its principle place of business within India; the Chairperson and at least two thirds of Directors must be Indian nationals and the substantial ownership and control must be vested in Indian nationals.	20 September 2012	"*Review of the policy on Foreign Direct Investment in the Civil Aviation Sector*", Press Note No. 6 (2012 Series), Department of Industry Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	Foreign investment in companies in the broadcasting sector was liberalised; the ceilings for foreign investment in teleports and mobile TV were lifted to 74%, up from 49%.	20 September 2012	"*Review of the policy of Foreign Investment (FI) in companies operating in the Broadcasting Sector*", Press Note No. 7 (2012 Series), Department of Industry Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	Since 20 September 2012, foreign investment is allowed up to 49% in Power Trading Exchanges; FDI is allowed up to a limit of 26% under the government approval route, and the remainder under the automatic route for Foreign Institutional Investors (FII). Any single FII may not hold more than 5% of equity in such companies, and these investors may only acquire shares on the secondary market.	20 September 2012	"*Policy on foreign investment in Power Exchanges*", Press Note No. 8 (2012 Series), Department of Industry Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	On 3 October 2012, the Government of India allowed non-banking financial corporations (NBFCs) to set up step-down subsidiaries for specific NBFC activities, without any restriction on the number of operating subsidiaries and without bringing in additional capital, provided these NFBCs have foreign investment between 75% and 100% and have a minimum capitalisation of USD 50 million.	3 October 2012	"*Setting up of step down (operating) subsidiaries by NBFCs having foreign investment above 75% and below 100% and with a minimum capitalisation of US$ 50 million - amendment of paragraph 6.2.24.2 (1) (iv) of 'Circular 1 of 2012- Consolidated FDI Policy*", Press Note No. 9 (2012 Series), Department of Industry Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	On 21 December 2012, the Indian government announced an increase in the ceiling for foreign direct investment in Assets Reconstruction Companies to 74%, up from 49%. However, no individual sponsor may hold more than 50% of the shareholding in an ARC either by way of FDI or by routing through an FII. The foreign investment in ARCs need to comply with the FDI policy in terms of entry route conditionality and sectoral caps. The liberalisation was	21 December 2012; 5 April 2013	"*Government Reviews Foreign investment Policy for Assets Reconstruction Sector; Ceiling for FDI in ARCs increased from 49% to 74%*", Ministry of Finance press release nr. 91117, 21 December 2012.

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	published in the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular, which became effective on 5 April 2013.		
	On 23 April 2013, India relaxed conditions for outward investment by the Navratna Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and ONGC Videsh Ltd (OVL) and Oil India Ltd (OIL) in entities in the oil sector. Henceforth, these companies are allowed to invest in overseas incorporated entities in the oil sector under the automatic route, while the authorisation had previously only covered investments in unincorporated entities in this sector.	23 April 2013	"*Investment by Navratna Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), OVL and OIL in unincorporated entities in oil sector abroad*", RBI/2012-13/480, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 99.
	On 23 May 2013, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority announced that Indian insurance companies were henceforth allowed to open offices outside India to offer life insurance, general insurance or reinsurance. Only companies that have been operating in India for at least three years and that exceed certain capital thresholds are eligible to establish foreign insurance companies or branches.	23 May 2013	"Guidelines for opening of foreign insurance company (including branch office) outside India by an Indian insurance company registered with the IRDA", Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, IRDA/NL/GDL/OOO/093/05/2013, 23 May 2013.
	On 3 June 2013 and 4 July 2013, the States of Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka, respectively, were added to the list of Indian States in which foreign ownership in multi-brand retail is allowed to up to 51%.	3 June 2013; 4 July 2013	Press Note Nr. 1 and Press Note Nr. 3, Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 4 July 2013.
	On 3 June 2013, and on 22 August 2013, the Indian Government modified definitions in the framework for foreign direct investment in India: It introduced a definition of Group company – related to the exercise of control by two or more companies – and amended the definition of the term "control" for the purpose of calculating the total foreign investment in Indian companies.	3 June 2013; 22 August 2013	Press Note Nr. 2 and Press Note Nr. 4, Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 22 August 2013.
	Likewise on 14 August 2013, the Reserve Bank of India reduced the limit of overseas direct investment of an Indian Party in all its Joint Ventures (JVs) and / or Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (WOSs) abroad that does not require prior authorisation from 400% to 100% of the net worth of the Indian Party. Overseas direct investment in excess of 100% of the net worth requires Reserve Bank approval. On 4 September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India revised these guidelines. The previously applicable limit of 400% of the net worth of the Indian Party was reinstated as the cap for financial commitments funded by way of External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) raised by the Indian Party.	14 August 2013; 4 September 2013	"Overseas Direct Investments", RBI/2013-14/180 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No.23, 14 August 2013; "Overseas Direct Investments – Rationalization/Clarifications", RBI/2013-14/220 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.30 "RBI clarifies its recently revised Overseas Direct Investment Guidelines", Press Release : 2013-2014/483, 4 September 2013.
	On 19 August 2013, the ceiling of foreign direct investment in Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) was increased from 49% to 74% subject to the condition that no sponsor may hold more than 50% of the shareholding in an ARC. Simultaneously, the prohibition on investment by Foreign Institutional Investors was removed.	19 August 2013	"*Foreign Investments in Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARC)*", RBI/2013-14/191 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.28.
	On 22 August 2013, amendments to India's policies on foreign investment in multi-brand retail entered into effect. The changes relax several performance requirements that foreign investors are required to meet for investments in multi-brand retail.	22 August 2013	Press Note Nr. 5, Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 22 August 2013.
	On 22 August 2013, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry amended several provisions related to caps on FDI applicable for foreign investment in India and modified some applicable approval mechanisms. Sectors in which foreign ownership limits were increased include telecom services and Asset Reconstruction Companies – where 100% foreign ownership is now	22 August 2013	Press Note Nr. 6, Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 22 August 2013.

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	permitted, up from 74% – as well as credit information companies – where 74% foreign ownership is henceforth permitted, up from 49%. Foreign investment in the defense sector beyond 26% is also permitted upon approval by the Cabinet Committee on Security and under specific conditions. In other sectors, including petroleum and natural gas, courier services, single brand retail, commodity exchanges, credit information companies, infrastructure companies in the securities market and power exchanges, government approval requirements have been relaxed. The compulsory divestment of 26% within 5 years in the tea sector in favour of an Indian, in order to not exceed 74% foreign ownership, was also dropped.		
	On 6 September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India announced the liberalisation of investments of non-residents including – Non Resident Indians – in listed Indian companies on the stock exchange under the FDI scheme – that is, without prior RBI approval – where the investor has already acquired and holds the control of the company.	6 September 2013	"Purchase of shares on the recognised stock exchanges in accordance with SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations", RBI/2013-14/232 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 38, 6 September 2013.
	On 8 January 2014, India reviewed its position with regard to FDI in the pharmaceuticals sector. While the ceilings and entry routes for FDI in this sector remains unchanged, "non-compete" clauses are henceforth not allowed, except in special circumstances.	8 January 2014	Press note 1 (2014), Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 08 January 2014.
	On 4 February 2014, India modified conditions that apply to FDI in the insurance sector: the Government clarified that the existing 26 percent cap on foreign investment in the insurance sector also applies to intermediaries such as brokers, third party administrators and surveyors.	4 February 2014	Press note 2 (2014), Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 4 February 2014.
	On 16 April 2014, India allowed foreign investment in Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP) under certain conditions.	16 April 2014	"Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)", RBI/2013-14/566, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 123
	Effective 26 August 2014, India liberalised its foreign direct investment (FDI) policy in the defence sector. The FDI cap has been raised from 26% to 49%, under the Government route. Further, FDI above 49% is allowed subject to approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology in the country.	26 August 2014	Press note 7 (2014), Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 26 August 2014.
	Effective 27 August 2014, India liberalised foreign direct investment in railway infrastructure, a sector that was hitherto closed to FDI. Henceforth, 100% FDI under the automatic route is permitted in construction, operation and maintenance of (i) suburban corridor projects through public-private partnerships, (ii) high speed train projects, (iii) dedicated freight lines, (iv) rolling stock including train sets, and locomotives/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities, (v) railway electrification, (vi) signaling systems, (vii) freight terminals, (viii) passenger terminals, (ix) infrastructure in industrial park pertaining to railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivity to main railway line and (x) mass rapid transport systems subject to meeting sectoral laws and with the condition that FDI beyond 49% in sensitive areas a from security point of view will be approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security on a case to case basis.	27 August 2014	Press note 8 (2014), Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 27 August 2014.
	On 3 December, 2014, India amended the rules governing FDI in the Construction Development sector. The new rules lowered the entry thresholds for FDI in the construction	3 December 2014	Press note 10 (2014), Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	sector, including housing, by reducing the minimum built-up area and capital requirement for foreign investment in such projects. The minimum land area restriction has been removed for serviced plots. In case of construction-development projects, minimum built up area of 50,000 sq. meter has now been reduced to floor area of 20,000 sq. meter. The new rules also lowered the minimum capitalisation from USD 10 million to USD 5 million. Norms relating to repatriation of funds or exit from the project have also been liberalized.		Industry.
	On 6 January, 2015, India reviewed the FDI policy on pharmaceutical sector. Henceforth, manufacturing of medical devices is exempted from the FDI rules applicable to the pharmaceutical sector and 100% FDI is permitted via the automatic route both in greenfield and brownfield investment.	6 January 2015	Press note 2 (2015), Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 26 August 2014.
	On 2 March, 2015, India increased the ceiling for foreign investment in insurance from 26% to 49%. FDI up to 26% is permitted under automatic route	2 March 2015	Press note 3 (2015), Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2 Mars 2015.
	On 24 April, 2015, India authorised foreign investment in pension sector up to an ownership ceiling of 49%. FDI in pension funds are allowed under the automatic route up to 26%.	24 April 2015	Press note 4 (2015), Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 24 April 2015.
	Effective 18 June 2015, India increased the thresholds of inward FDI projects that trigger prior approval requirements of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs from INR 20 billion to INR 30 billion. Inward FDI proposals with valued at equal or less than INR 30 billion are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.	18 June 2015	Press note 6 (2015), Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	Effective from 18 June 2015, India has amended the definition of Non Resident Indians (NRIs) as contained in the FDI policy, and provided that for the purpose of FDI Policy, investment by NRIs under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations will be deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.	18 June 2015	Press note 7 (2015), Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
	Effective 30 July 2015, composite caps were introduced for certain sectors to achieve greater uniformity and simplicity.	30 July 2015	Press note 8 (2015), Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	Effective 15 September 2015, partly paid shares and warrants were permitted as eligible capital instruments for the purpose of India's FDI policy.	15 September 2015	Press note 9 (2015), Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	Effective 1 October 2015, India authorised FDI, up to 100%, under the automatic route, in White Label ATM (WLA) Operations. Hitherto, foreign investment in White Label ATM Operations was allowed only through the government approval route.	1 October 2015	Press note 11 (2015), Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
Indonesia			
Investment policy measures	Following the approval by the President of the new Mining Law (4/2009) on 12 January 2009, Indonesia passed the following measures: On 1 February 2010, Indonesia issued Government Regulation No. 23/2010 on Mining Activities in relation to the Mining Law (Law No. 4/2009), which specifies the scope of the obligation for foreign investors to divest mining	1 February 2010; 7 March 2012	Government Regulation No. 23/2010 on Mining Activities. "*Peraturan pemerintah Republik Indonesia nomor 24 tahun 2012 tentang perubahan atas peraturan pemerintah nomor 23 tahun 2010 tentang pelaksanaan*

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	concessions. Specifically, Regulation 23/2010 requires that within five years of commencement of production, 20% of the foreign capital must be sold to local parties, including central, provincial or regional governments, regency, state-owned companies, regional-owned companies, or private national entities. Government Regulation 24/2012, signed by the President on 21 February 2012 and released on 7 March 2012, requires that foreign-owned mining companies operating in coal, minerals and metals progressively divest their holdings to Indonesian entities or individuals – including the central government, regional government, state enterprise or other domestic investors – to reach the maximum authorised ceiling of 49% share ownership ten years after production has begun. Hitherto, the authorised foreign ownership ceiling was 80%. According to the new Regulation, the divestment should reach 20% in the sixth year of production, 30% in seventh year, 37% in the eighth year, 44% in the ninth year and 51% in the tenth year.		*kegiatan usaha pertambangan mineral dan batubara*", Presidential Decree 24/2012, 21 February 2012.
	On 12 July 2012, Indonesia's parliament adopted the *Higher Education Law*, which allows foreign universities to acquire accreditation to operate in Indonesia. According to the Law, foreign providers must be non-profit and can only set up campuses in cooperation with an Indonesian university. The Law also regulates how universities are run and courses are accredited. Ministerial regulations will define where foreign universities will be allowed to set up, which programmes they are allowed to offer; priority would be given to disciplines uncommon at Indonesian universities because they require significant investment or skills.	13 July 2012	"*Higher Education Bill*", Indonesian Parliament website (in Bahasa).
	On 23 April 2014, the government of Indonesia amended the list of business fields open or closed to foreign investors. Among others, the new decree increased the foreign investment cap in several industries, including for pharmaceuticals to 85 percent from 75 percent, venture capital operations to 85 percent from 80 percent and power plant projects carried out as a public-private partnership to 100 percent from 95 percent. However it also restricted foreign ownership ceiling in several industries. For example, onshore oil production facilities which foreign investors could own up to 95 percent are no longer open to foreign investment and the foreign capital ownership for data communications system services was reduced from 95 percent to 49 percent. The new decree substitutes the previous decree, Presidential Decree No. 36 of 2010.	23 April 2014	Presidential Decree No.39/2014, Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board, 23 April 2014.
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
Italy			
Investment policy measures	None during reporting period.		
Investment measures relating to national security	On 15 May 2012, the Law of 11 May 2012, No 56 entered into effect. It converted in law, with modifications, the Decree-Law of 15 March 2012 and establishes a mechanism for government review of transactions regarding assets of companies operating in the sectors of defence or national security, as well as in strategic activities in the energy, transport and communications sectors. The law also abolishes the former Italian Golden Share Law. The new law accords special powers to the government in cases where an acquisition or other form or transaction	15 May 2012	Law of 11 May 2012, n. 56, Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica italiana n. 111 del 14 maggio 2012; Notification to the OECD, DAF/INV/RD(2013)4

Description of Measure	Date	Source
triggers a threat of severe prejudice to essential interests of the State. Special powers can be exercised both towards national or foreign investors or investments, except in case of veto to majority takeovers by buyers from outside the EU in the energy, transport and telecommunications sectors (see below). In the defence and national security sectors, the Government may act through the exercise of special powers as follows: the imposition of specific conditions on acquisitions of participations in companies engaged in strategic activities; the veto on decisions regarding those companies or ownership structure; the opposition to the acquisition of ownership in such companies by subjects other than the Italian State, Italian public entities or entities under their control, in cases where these acquisitions would lead to voting rights that may compromise interests of defence or national security. In the sectors of energy, transport and communications the government's special powers consist in: the veto on or the authorisation of, under specific conditions, decisions, acts or operations concerning strategic assets; the imposition of specific conditions to make affective acquisitions by non EU investors of companies owning strategic assets. In exceptional cases and when the above-mentioned acquisition determines control rights, the Government has the right of opposition to the entire acquisition by buyers from outside the EU (in compliance with article 49 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union). The law further sets out which authorities carry out the risk assessment and the criteria to follow and define timeframes and obligations on companies to provide information to the government about the investment project.		
Decree of the President of the Republic of 19 February 2014 n. 35 containing the Regulation identifying the procedures for the exercise of the special powers according to Article 1, §8 of the Decree 15 March 2012, n. 21 (converted by Law 11 May 2012, n. 56). The Regulation assigns to the Prime Minister the task of coordinating the activities for the exercise of the special powers provided for by Article 1 of the Decree 15 March 2012, n. 21 in the defence and national security sector. To this aim, the Prime Minister shall identify the governmental offices responsible for and involved in the coordination activities and shall establish a coordination group. He shall also fix the timing and modes of connection between the Ministries concerned and the modes and online procedures to ensure the timely exercise of the special powers and the security of the transmitted data (art. 2). As to the procedures (art. 3), the investigation and the proposal for the exercise of the special powers shall be assigned to the Ministry of Economy and Finance for the companies in which it holds shares, directly or by means of other companies in which it holds shares and to the Ministry of Defence or to the Ministry of Interior for the other companies (the requirements of the proposal are listed in the Regulation, art.6). The Regulation also provides for: the parties bound to notify; the procedural rules for monitoring the effective exercise of the special powers; the requirements for the validity of the notifications; the sanctions to be applied in case of non-compliance with its obligations and the rules on the confidentiality of information (arts. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9).	21 March 2014	"Regolamento per l'individuazione delle procedure per l'attivazione dei poteri speciali nei settori della difesa e della sicurezza nazionale, a norma dell'articolo 1, comma 8, del decreto-legge 15 marzo 2012, n. 21", Presidential Decree of 19 February 2014 n. 35, Italian Republic's Official Gazette, 20 March 2014.
On 7 June 2014 and 1 August 2014 three decrees that regulate the functioning of the investment review mechanism that ensures the protection of public safety and national essential security interests in Italy came into effect: The Decree of the President of the Republic (D.P.R.) of 25 March 2014, n.86, which came into effect on 7 June	7 June 2014; 15 August 2014	Decree of the President of the Republic (D.P.R.) 25 March 2014, n. 86 – *Regulation identifying the procedures for the activation of the special powers in the fields of energy, transport*

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	2014, lays down the rules for the exercise of the special powers relating to strategic assets in the fields of energy, transport and communications, as identified in art. 2 par. 1 of Decree Law (D.L.) 21/2012, also with reference to the definition of the organisational arrangements for carrying out the preparatory activities for the exercise of the special powers, in accordance with Art 2, par. 9 of the D.L.		*and communications, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 9 of the Decree-Law 15 March 2012, n. 21*;
	On the same day, Decree of the President of the Republic (D.P.R.) of 25 March 2014, n.85, came into effect. This Regulation identifies the assets of strategic importance in the fields of energy, transport and communications. It also defines the scope of application of the discipline of these special powers.		Decree of the President of the Republic (D.P.R.) 25 March 2014, n. 85 - *Regulation identifying the assets of strategic importance in the fields of energy, transport and communications, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1, of Decree-Law 15 March 2012, n. 2;*
	On 15 August 2014, Decree of the President of the Council of Ministries (D.P.C.M.) of 6 June 2014, n.108 became effective. The measure identifies the activities of strategic importance for the system of national defence and security, including key strategic activities for which the special direction and control powers of art.1, par. 1, of D.L. 21/2012 can be exercised. It repealed the previous D.P.C.M. 253/2012, as amended by D.P.C.M. 129/2013.		Decree of the President of the Council of Ministries (D.P.C.M.) 6 June 2014, n. 108 - *Regulation identifying the activities of strategic importance for the system of national defence and security, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 1, of Decree-Law 15 March 2012, n. 21, converted into law with amendments by Law 11 May 2012, n. 56.*
Japan			
Investment policy measures	On 23 June 2009 amendments to the *Cabinet Order on Inward Direct Investment* and the *Ministerial Order on Inward Direct Investment relating to the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law* entered into force. The amendments introduce leaner notification and reporting procedures for inward foreign direct investment.	23 June 2009	Ministry of Finance Press release, 3 June 2009.
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
Republic of Korea			
Investment policy measures	On 2 June 2009, the Korean government amended the *Presidential Decree of the Urban Development Act* to allow foreign-invested companies in Korea to make non-bid contracts with local governments for the use of lands included in urban development projects. Korean companies are still subject to open bid contracts. This measure was effective for two years, beginning on 1 July 2009.	2 June 2009	"*The Government Takes a Sweeping Regulatory Reform to Overcome Economic Crisis*", Invest Korea investment news no. 4007, 2 June 2009.
	On 26 January 2012, an amendment to the *Act on Prevention of Divulgence and Protection of Industrial Technology* came into effect. The amendment, introduced by law passed on 25 July 2011, introduces the obligation for Korean companies to notify the government and obtain its approval for foreign investments, including mergers or acquisitions or joint investments with foreign entities. Takeover attempts by foreigners also need to be brought to the attention of the government. Moreover, if the Minister of Knowledge Economy deems that the divulgence of national core technology may seriously affect Korea's national security, it may suspend, prohibit, or unwind the operation.	26 January 2012	
	On 13 August 2013, an amendment to the Telecommunications Business Act came into effect. The change allows foreign investors from countries with which Korea has an FTA – in particular EU member states and the United States – to indirectly own up to 100% of Korean	13 August 2013	"*Telecommunications Business Act Amendments*", Ministry of Science, ITC and Future Planning, 14 August 2013.

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	facility-based telecommunication businesses with the exception of KT and SK Telecom.		
	Early 2014, Korea amended the Foreign Investment Promotion Act. According to the current Act on Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade, a sub-subsidiary of a domestic holding company cannot implement a joint investment with a foreigner. The amendment of the Foreign Investment Promotion Act is to allow the exception for this prohibition in the Act on Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade. The amendment allows the sub-subsidiary to establish a joint venture with a foreigner under the following conditions: – The sub-subsidiary holds 50 percent or more of the total stocks issued by the joint venture; – The foreigner holds 30 percent or more of the total stocks issued by the joint-venture; – The investment from the foreigner falls into the category of "foreign investment" under the Foreign Investment Promotion Act; – The establishment of the joint-venture shall be subject to the approval of the Foreign Investment Committee. The revised act was promulgated on 10 January 2014 and became effective as of 11 March 2014.	10 January 2014	"Amendment to Foreign Investment Promotion Act", The National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, 9 January 2014.
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
Mexico			
Investment policy measures	On 9 August 2012 a General Resolution by the Federal Government became effective. It facilitates the establishment of foreign legal persons in Mexico by establishing new criteria for the application of Article 17 of the Foreign Investment Law. This resolution replaces the prior authorisation requirement for the establishment of a branch of a foreign legal entity in Mexico with a mere notice to be submitted to the Directorate-General of Foreign Investment of the Ministry of Economy. Legal persons created under the laws of Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States and Uruguay may benefit from this facility.	9 August 2012	"*Resolucion general por la que se establece el criterio para la aplicacion del articulo 17 de la ley de inversion extranjera relativo al establecimiento de personas morales extranjeras en Mexico*", Diario Oficial de la Federación, 8 August 2012.
	By decree that entered into effect on 12 June 2013, Mexico permitted 100% foreign ownership in companies offering telecommunications services, including via satellite. Also, Mexico allowed up to 49% foreign ownership in radio and television broadcasting under the condition of reciprocity.	12 June 2013	"*Decreto por el que se reforman y adicionan diversas disposiciones de los artículos 6o, 7o, 27, 28, 73, 78, 94 y 105 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, en materia de telecomunicaciones*" Diario Oficial, 11 June 2013.
	On 10 January, 2014, a decree was published in the Federal Official Gazette in order to reform the regulation of the Mexican financial sector. This decree eliminates all remaining restrictions pertaining specifically to foreign participation in the financial sector, particularly those related to insurance and bonding institutions, exchange houses, bonded warehouses, retirement funds management and credit information companies, securities rating agencies and insurance agents. The decree has been in force since the working day following its publication.	10 January 2014	"Decreto por el que se reforman, adicionan y derogan diversas disposiciones en materia financiera y se expide la Ley para Regular las Agrupaciones Financieras", Diario Oficial de la Federación, Tomo DCCXXIV No.8, Diario Oficial, 10 January, 2014.
	On 13 August 2014, the Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Law and the Public Broadcasting System Law entered into effect. The Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Law establishes the regulatory framework for the participation of direct foreign investment up to 100% in telecommunications and satellite communications, and up to	13 August 2014	*Decreto por el que se expiden la Ley Federal de Telecomunicaciones y Radiodifusión, y la Ley del Sistema Público de Radiodifusión del Estado Mexicano; y se*

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	49% in the broadcasting sector, subject to reciprocity from the country of the ultimate investor. To obtain a concession for broadcasting services involving the participation of foreign investment, the prior favorable opinion from the National Commission of Foreign Investments is required. The reform is part of the Constitutional Reform in telecommunications, radio and television broadcasting established by decree that entered into effect on 12 June 2013.		*reforman, adicionan y derogan diversas disposiciones en materia de telecomunicaciones y radiodifusión*. Federal Official Gazette on 14 July, 2014.
	On 31 October 2014 and 12 February 2015, amendments to the Regulations to the Foreign Investment Law and to the National Foreign Investment Registry came into effect. Among other issues, the amendments describe all the information and documents that are necessary to obtain a favorable opinion from the National Commission of Foreign Investments, required by the Federal Telecommunications Institute to obtain the concession for broadcasting services involving the participation of foreign investment, according to the Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Law. Also, the amendments simplify the obligations of the subjects required to register in the National Foreign Investment Registry. Henceforth, foreign investment and Mexican companies with foreign equity holdings must renew their registration and update their information presented to the Registry only if their revenue and disbursements quarterly exceed the amount determined by the National Commission of Foreign Investments. Effective 23 February 2015, these amounts were set to MXN 20 million for the update of the information presented to the National Foreign Investment Registry and the amount of MXN 110 million for the renewal of registration to the National Foreign Investment Registry.	31 October 2014; 23 February 2015	Decreto por el que se reforman, adicionan y derogan diversas disposiciones del Reglamento de la Ley de Inversión Extranjera y del Registro Nacional de Inversiones Extranjeras, Federal Official Gazette on 31 October 2014; Resolución General por la que se establecen los montos relativos a la actualización de la información y renovación de constancia de inscripción ante el Registro Nacional de Inversiones Extranjeras, a que se refieren los artículos 38, 41, 43 y 50 del Reglamento de la Ley de Inversión Extranjera y del Registro Nacional de Inversiones Extranjeras, Federal Official Gazette on 23 February 2015.
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
Russian Federation			
Investment policy measures	On 10 November 2011, changes to foreign ownership of radio broadcasting became effective: Henceforth, foreign and foreign-controlled entities are no longer allowed to establish or acquire over 50% ownership of radio channels which broadcasts to more than one half of the territorial subjects of Russia, or over the territory on which one half or more of Russia's population resides. The rules are contained in Federal Law No.142-FZ of 14 June 2011 "*On Amending Some Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in Connection with the Improvement of Legal Regulation of the Mass Media*". Similar restrictions already apply to television broadcasting.	10 November 2011	Federal Law No.142-FZ, 14 June 2011 "*On Amending Some Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in Connection with the Improvement of Legal Regulation of the Mass Media*"
	On 23 May 2012, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation issued Decree No.2818-У on the rights of subsidiaries of foreign banks operating in Russia to open local branch offices. The decree removed a previously existing obligation to obtain permission from the Central Bank and replaced it by a notification requirement. The Decree entered into force 10 days after its official publication.	23 May 2012	Decree No.2818-У, Central Bank of the Russian Federation, 23 May 2012.
	On 14 March 2013, the Russian Federation passed amendments to certain federal laws in order to ban the opening of branches of foreign banks in the territory of Russia. The changes do not concern Russian subsidiaries of foreign banks and of representative offices of foreign banks.	14 March 2013	Federal Law of 14 March 2013 No.29-FZ
	On 12 April 2013, the Russian Federation amended the law "On Banks and Banking Operations". The amendment prohibits the Central Bank to impose restrictions on banking	12 April 2013	

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	operations for foreign banks with participation of investors from OECD countries. Hitherto, the Central Bank was allowed to limit operations of those foreign banks, whose countries of domiciliation impose restrictions on local branches of Russian banks.		
Investment measures relating to national security	On 18 December 2011, amendments to the Federal Law "*On Procedures of Foreign Investments in Business Entities of Strategic importance for National Defence and State Security*" (No.57-FZ) and "*On Foreign Investments in the Russian Federation*" came into effect. The changes broaden the possibility of investment by foreigners in Russian strategic companies carrying out exploration and extraction of minerals; relax the limits on foreign investments in strategic industries and simplify the related procedures for investors that were introduced in Law No.57-FZ in 2008. More specifically, the amendments lift the ceilings of foreign ownership in certain sectors, exempt international financial organisations in which Russia is a member from certain approval requirements, and strip companies in certain sectors from their status as "strategic companies" for the purpose of the application of foreign investment rules. In September 2012, the list of International Financial Organizations that enjoy the exemption from the requirement to obtain prior Government consent for certain acquisitions was adopted.	18 December 2011 September 2012	"*The first package of amendments" to the Law "On Foreign Investments…" is introduced to the State Duma of the Russian Federation*", Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation announcement, 18 February 2011.
	On 4 February 2014, changes to the Federal Law "On the Procedures of Foreign Investments in the Business Entities of Strategic Importance for National Defence and State Security" (No.57-FZ) entered into effect. The changes, introduced by Federal Law "On Introducing Changes to Some Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation on Providing Transport Security" (No. 15-FZ) of 3 February 2014 specify the types of activities of strategic importance for the national defence and state security by adding three activities: (i) evaluation of the vulnerability of the transport infrastructure facilities and the means of transport by specialized organizations; (ii) the protection of transport infrastructure facilities and (iii) the means of transport by transport security units from the acts of unlawful intervention; and the support to certification of transportation security by the certifying authorities.	4 February 2014	"Changes to the strategic types of activities in the law on foreign investments", Federal Antimonopoly Service media release, 10 February 2014
	On 6 December 2014, amendments to the Federal Law on Foreign Investment in Commercial Entities with Strategic Importance for National Defense and National Security came into effect. These amendments, included in Federal Law No. 343-FZ, exempt certain operations from the remit of the Law on Strategic Entities, but bring property classified as production assets of a strategic company – valued at more than 25% of the strategic entity's balance sheet assets – under the law's scope.	6 December 2014	"Amendments to No. 57-FZ Federal Law on foreign investments come into effect", Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation news release, 5 December 2014
Saudi Arabia			
Investment policy measures	On 15 June 2015, Saudi Arabia opened its stock market, known as the Tadawul, for foreign investors. Restrictions apply, however: Only Qualified Foreign Investors (QFI) can participate in the market; QFI's need to be financial institutions with assets of at least USD 5 billion under management, have been in operation for at least five years. Also, individual investors may acquire equity stakes of no more than only 5% in individual companies, and foreign investors cumulatively may not hold more than 20%. Foreigners may not invest in all companies listed on the Tadawul.	15 June 2015	"Rules for Qualified Foreign Financial Institutions Investment in Listed Shares", Capital Markets Authority.
Investment measures relating to national	None during reporting period.		

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
security			
South Africa			
Investment policy measures	None during reporting period.		
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
Turkey			
Investment policy measures	On 6 October 2010, Turkey clarified and simplified the rules applicable for acquisitions of real estate by foreign-owned Turkish companies. The new "*Regulation on Acquisition of Real Estate Ownership and Limited Rights in rem by Foreign-Owned Companies*", which abolished rules passed in 2008.	6 October 2010	Regulation on Acquisition of Real Estate Ownership and Limited Rights in rem by Foreign-Owned Companies, Official Gazette No. 27721 dated 6 October 2010.
	On 3 March 2011, a new media law came into effect. Among other provisions, the law increases the allowed foreign ownership limit to 50% in up to two media companies. Indirect holdings are not covered by these limits. The previous, now repealed law No. 3984 only allowed foreigners to own up to 25% in only one media company.	3 March 2011	Law No. 6112 on the Establishment of Radio and Television Enterprises and Their Broadcasts of 15 February 2011, Official Gazette of 3 March 2011, Nr. 27863.
	On 3 May 2012, Turkey passed Law No. 6302 amending the Land Registry Law. The amendments broaden the extent to which foreign individuals and companies can acquire real estate in Turkey. Henceforth, a foreign individual may acquire up to 30 hectares across the country. The Council of Ministers may allow acquisitions twice this amount or restrict or prohibit a specific acquisition. The new Law also regulates the acquisition of real estate by foreign-controlled companies incorporated in Turkey, while acquisitions by foreign companies remain governed by sector-specific laws.	3 May 2012	Law No. 6302, Official Gazette of 18 May 2012, no. 28196.
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
United Kingdom			
Investment policy measures	None during reporting period.		
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
United States			
Investment policy measures	On 18 April 2013, the Federal Communications Commission adopted and released an order that provides greater investment flexibility by streamlining the policies and procedures that apply to foreign ownership of common carrier and certain aeronautical radio station licensees, that is, companies that provide fixed or mobile telecommunications service over networks that employ spectrum-based technologies.	18 April 2013	"*Federal Communications Commission – Second Report and Order*", Federal Communications Commission, FCC 13-50, 18 April 2013

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
Investment measures relating to national security	None during reporting period.		
European Union			
Investment policy measures	None during reporting period.		

Methodology for the inventory presented in Section 1 — Coverage, Definitions and Sources

Reporting period. The reporting period of the present document is from 2 April 2009 to 15 October 2015. An investment measure is counted as falling within the reporting period if new policies were prepared, announced, adopted, entered into force or applied during the period.

Definition of investment. For the purpose of the inventory presented in Section 1, international investment is understood to include only foreign direct investment. Investment policy measures not specific to FDI are not included in this inventory but shown in Section 2 of this report.

Definition of investment measure. For the purposes of this annex, investment measures consist of any action that either: imposes or removes differential treatment of foreign or non-resident investors compared to the treatment of domestic investors in like situations. Reporting on such policy measures has no legal effect on the rights and obligations of member states of the WTO, OECD, or UNCTAD.

National security. International investment law, including the OECD investment instruments, recognises that governments may need to take investment measures to safeguard essential security interests and public order. The investment policy community at the OECD and UNCTAD monitors these measures to help governments adopt policies that are effective in safeguarding security and to ensure that they are not disguised protectionism.

Sources of information and verification. The sources of the information presented in this report are:

- official notifications made by governments to various OECD processes (e.g. the Freedom of Investment Roundtable or as required under the OECD investment instruments);
- information contained in other international organisations' reports or otherwise made available to the OECD and UNCTAD Secretariats;
- other publicly available sources: specialised web sites, press clippings etc.

Investment measures included in this report have been verified by the respective G20 members.

Section 2: Investment policy measures not specific to FDI[2]

Description of Measure	Date	Source
Argentina		
In May, June and July 2009, Argentina issued norms that exempt certain operations from the temporary requirement to place 30% of fund-inflow purchases of Argentine pesos in a noninterest bearing account in a commercial bank for a 365-day period.	21 May 2009; 26 June 2009; 6 July 2009	Resolución MECON 263/2009 21-5-09; Resolución MECON 332/2009 26-6-09; Resolución MECON 354/2009 6-7-09.
According to Decree 1722/2011, which entered into force on 26 October 2011, companies producing crude petroleum or its derivatives, natural and liquefied gas must repatriate their foreign exchange export earnings to Argentina. The decree is based on Argentina's Law No. 25561 on Public Emergency of January 2002.	26 October 2011; 31 October 2014	*Decreto 1722/2011* of 25 October 2011, Official Gazette No. 32.263 of 26 October 2011, p.1.
Resolution 36.162/2011 of 26 October 2011, which entered into effect on 27 October 2011, requires reinsurance companies operating in Argentina to report by sworn statement their foreign assets within ten days since the entry into force and require them, within 50 days since the entry into force – i.e. 15 December 2011 –, to repatriate such assets to Argentina. However, the Argentine *Superintendence of Insurance Companies* may grant exceptions to this rule and authorise reinsurers to provisionally hold their investments abroad under exceptional circumstances to the extent that sufficient justifications have been furnished, in cases where the local market does not provide any instrument that reasonably corresponds to the commitments to be met, or when there is evidence of the inconvenience to abide by this resolution.	27 October 2011	*Reglamento General de la Actividad Aseguradora, Resolución 36.162/2011*, Official Gazette No. 32.264 of 27 October 2011, p.8.
On 28 October 2011, Central Bank Circular CAMEX 1-675 entered into effect. The circular establishes new restrictions on foreign exchange holdings by residents.	28 October 2011	*Comunicación "A" 5236*, Central Bank of Argentina, 27 October 2011.
On 31 October 2011, Resolution 3210 – "*Consultation Programme for Foreign Currency Operations*" – of the Public Income Administration bureau (AFIP) came into effect. The Resolution requires that entities, which have been authorised to carry out sale and purchase of foreign currency, shall have to register electronically all foreign currency purchasing operations of corporations or individuals.	31 October 2011	*Resolución General 3210 Programa de Consulta de Operaciones Cambiarias. Creación,* Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos, Official Gazette Nº 32.266, p. 38.
Effective on 27 January 2014, Argentina relaxed some of its foreign exchange controls. Henceforth, individuals may purchase USD within fixed limits.	27 January 2014	"El gobierno autoriza desde el lunes compra de dólares para tenencia a personas físicas y disminuye anticipo impuesto a las ganancias", Presidency of Argentina release, 24 January 2014.
On 31 October 2014, amendments to Argentina's Hydrocarbons Law came into effect. Among other issues, the changes allow exporters of petroleum to retain export proceeds abroad.	31 October 2014	Boletin Oficial de la Republica Argentina, Ley 27.007.
Australia		
None during reporting period.		
Brazil		
Throughout the reporting period, Brazil made a series of adjustments to its Tax on Financial Transactions (*Imposto sobre Operaçoes Financieras*, IOF). They included the following measures:		
– On 19 October 2009, Brazil imposed a 2% levy on short-term portfolio investments by non-residents in local fixed income instruments and stocks. The levy seeks, according to the Ministry of Finance, to prevent strong capital inflows that could lead to asset price bubbles and to ease	19 October 2009; 5 October 2010; 18 October 2010	Decree No. 6.983 of 19 October 2009 amended by Decree No. 6.984 of 20 October 2009; Decree No. 7.412, of

[2] This inventory has been established by the OECD Secretariat under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD.

Description of Measure	Date	Source
upward pressure on the Real. On 18 October 2010, Brazil further increased the rate of the IOF levied on non-residents' investment in fixed-income securities to 6%, up from 4%. The increase was applied in two steps: to 4% on 5 October 2010, and to 6% on 18 October 2010. The initial levy at a rate of 2% had been introduced on 19 October 2009 (see above). The 2% levy on investments in the capital markets remained unchanged.		30 December 2010, Decree No. 7.330, of 18 October 2010; Decree No. 7.323 of 4 October 2010.
– On 19 November 2009, a 1.5% levy was imposed on the creation of depositary receipts by companies or investors converting local shares. According to the Ministry of Finance, the levy seeks to alleviate distortions caused by the abovementioned 2% levy on short-term portfolio investments.	19 November 2009	
– On 28 April 2011, Government Decree No. 7,456 subjects short-term overseas loans and bond issues to the 6% IOF, with effect for transactions carried out from 28 April 2011 onwards. The tax concerns foreign exchange transactions on the inflow of funds for external loans with a maturity of less than 360 days.	28 April 2011	*Decree No. 7.456* of 28 March 2011.
– On 5 April 2011, the Brazilian central bank Resolution 3967/2011 of 4 April 2011 extended the application of the IOF tax at a rate of 6% to renewed, renegotiated, or transferred loans of companies. Hitherto, the tax only applied to new loans. Brazilian government Decree No. 7,457, which entered into effect on 7 April 2011, extends the scope of what are deemed short-term overseas loans and bond issues under the aforementioned Resolution. They now include loans and bonds for up to two years (720 days), up from one year (360 days) previously.	5 April 2011; 7 April 2011	Resolucao 3.967/2011, 4 April 2011. "*CMN determina obrigatoriedade de câmbio simultâneo nas renovações, repactuações e assunções de empréstimos externos*", Banco Central do Brasil release, 4 April 2011. *Decree No. 7.457* of 6 April 2011.
– On 27 July 2011 and 16 September 2011, Brazil extended its 1% financial operations tax on transactions that raise short-dollar positions and on transactions that reduce long-dollar positions, respectively.	27 July 2011, 16 September 2011	*Decree 7,536/2011* of 26 July 2011; *Decree 7,563/2011* of 15 September 2011.
– On 1 December 2011, Brazil abolished the IOF on certain transactions.	1 December 2011	*Presidential Decree 7.632*, of 1 December 2011
– On 1 March 2012, Brazil extended a 6% financial transactions tax on overseas loans maturing within up to three years, up from two years since April 2011. On 12 March 2012, the application of the tax was further extended to loans with maturities of up to five years. On 14 June 2012, Brazil reduced the application of the IOF tax again to overseas loans with a maturity of up to two years, and with effect from 5 December 2012, the tax was only levied on loans with a maturity of 1 year.	1 March 2012; 12 March 2012; 14 June 2012; 5 December 2012	*Presidential Decree 7.683* of 29 February 2012; *Presidential Decree 7.698*, of 9 March 2012; *Presidential Decree 7.751*, of 13 June 2012; *Presidential Decree 7.853* of 4 December 2012
– On 1 April 2013, Brazil exempted from the financial transaction tax (IOF) tax certain operations by financial institutions contracted as of 2 April 2013 that concern the acquisition, production or lease of capital goods as well as working capital related to: the production of consumer goods for export, electric energy, export structures for bulk liquids, engineering, technological innovation, and to investment projects to increase technological and productive capacity in areas of high knowledge intensity as well as engineering and logistics infrastructure projects.	1 April 2013	*Presidential Decree 7.975* of 1 April 2013.
– By decree dated 4 June 2013, Brazil reduced to zero the financial transaction tax (IOF) on the settlement of foreign exchange transactions by foreign investors.	4 June 2013	Presidential Decree 8.023 of 4 June 2013.
– By decree dated 12 June 2013, Brazil also reduced to zero the 1% tax on operations involving foreign exchange derivatives made from 13 June 2013 onwards.	12 June 2013	Presidential Decree 8.027 of 4 June 2013.
– As of 24 December 2013, Brazil reduced to zero the rate of the financial transaction tax on the transfer of shares which are admitted to trading on a stock exchange in Brazil with the specific purpose of backing the issuance of depositary receipts traded abroad.	24 December 2013	Presidential Decree 8.165 of 23 December 2013

Description of Measure	Date	Source
– Effective 28 December 2013, Brazil raised the financial transaction tax on payments made abroad and on the withdrawal of foreign currency by debit cards, on the purchase of traveller checks and on the recharge of international pre-paid cards by 6 percentage points to 6.38%, up from 0.38%. Previously, only payments made abroad by credit cards were subject to the 6.38% tax.	28 December 2013	Presidential Decree 8.175 of 27 December 2013
– Effective 4 June 2014, Brazil reduced the scope of application of the 6% financial transaction tax (*Imposto sobre Operaçoes Financieras*, IOF) levied on the settlement of certain foreign exchange transactions. Hitherto, the 6% tax was levied on the settlement of certain foreign exchange transactions for the inflow of funds into Brazil with maturities of up to 360 days. The 6% tax henceforth only applies to inflow of funds into the country, including through simultaneous operations related to foreign loans contracted directly or by issuing bonds on the international market with minimum average maturities of up to 180 days.	4 June 2014	Presidential Decree Nº 8.263 of 3 June 2014
On 25 June 2013, Brazil's Central Bank cut reserve requirements for short positions in foreign exchange held by financial institutions. The measure took effect on 1 July 2013.	25 June 2013; 1 July 2013	Banco Central do Brasil, Circular Nº 3.659, 25 June 2013.
Canada		
None during reporting period.		
P.R. China		
On 29 April 2009 the State Council announced that foreign companies will be allowed to list on the Shanghai Stock Exchange at an unspecified date as part of the opening up and internationalisation of the exchange.	29 April 2009	State Council announcement related on government website.
In May 2009, two foreign banks were authorised by official notice from the Chinese government to issue bonds in China in Chinese yuan. Apart from "panda bonds" issued in 2005 by the International Finance Corporation (an offshoot of the World Bank), foreign institutions have hitherto in practice been excluded from issuing bonds in China, though the government is not opposed to such issues in principle.	May 2009	"China loosens yuan-bond market—Beijing approves international issues by two foreign banks", Asia Wall Street Journal, 20 May 2009.
The *Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration of Overseas Lending Granted by Domestic Enterprises* became effective on 1 August 2009. Issued by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE), the new rules broaden the sources for financing of overseas subsidiaries of Chinese companies and thus to invest abroad. They allow Chinese companies to lend up to 30% of their equity to their overseas subsidiaries for use as debt capital.	1 August 2009	*Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration of Overseas Lending Granted by Domestic Enterprises*.
In July 2009, China launched a pilot programme of cross-border trade settlement in RMB in Shanghai and four cities in Guangdong province. The PBOC and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) administer the measure. In June 2010, the programme was extended to cover twenty provinces, and on 23 August 2011, the People's Bank of China announced the recent release of a *Notice on Extending Geographical Coverage of Use of RMB in Cross-border Trade Settlement*, which extends the geographical coverage of the cross-border trade settlement in RMB to the entire nation. On 3 June 2011, the People's Bank of China had released a circular to clarify operational issues for cross-border RMB settlement operations.	July 2009; June 2010; 3 June 2011; 23 August 2011	"*China Extends Geographical Coverage of Cross-border Trade Settlement in RMB to Entire Nation*", Peoples Bank of China press release, 23 August 2011; "*Circular to Clarify Issues Related to Cross-border RMB Settlement Business*" (*yinfa [2011] No.145*).
In July 2010, China authorised RMB trading in Hong Kong, China, and *Bank of China* obtained the authorisation to trade in RMB in the United States beginning on 12 January 2011.	July 2010; 12 January 2011	
On 18 January 2011, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) and the People's Bank of China announced a series of further measures towards capital account convertibility. China endeavours to establish full capital account convertibility during the 12th Five-Year Plan for China's Economic and Social Development (2011-2015). Planned steps include: – the development of the foreign exchange market to include exchange rate	18 January 2011	"*Promote Financial Reform and Innovation, and Support Balanced and Sustainable Development of National Economy*", POB Assistant Governor speech, 14 January 2011.

Description of Measure	**Date**	**Source**
hedging instruments; – the establishment of currency swaps and settlement arrangements with foreign monetary authorities; – the issuance by domestic financial institutions of RMB bonds in Hong Kong, China; – expanding the settlement of outward direct investment by individuals; – and by broadening the range of institutions that qualify as domestic institutional investors. Among the policy changes in this context figure the following measures:		
– On 6 January 2011, the People's Bank of China (PBOC) issued the "*Administrative Measures for the Pilot RMB Settlement of Outward Direct Investment*" that entered into effect on the same day. The measure seeks to facilitate settling outward direct investment and to expand the use of RMB in cross-border investment and financing.	6 January 2011; 23 August 2011	"*Administrative Rules on pilot program of RMB settlement of Outward Direct Investment*", People's Bank of China Announcement 1/2011, 6 January 2011; "*Promote Financial Reform and Innovation, and Support Balanced and Sustainable Development of National Economy*", POB Assistant Governor speech, 14 January 2011.
– On 23 June 2011, the People's Bank of China announced the conclusion of a bilateral trade settlement agreement with the Russian Federation; the agreement allows Chinese and Russian economic entities to settle payments for the trade of goods and services in a currency of their choice, including RMB.	23 June 2011	"*China and Russia Signed New Bilateral Local Currency Settlement Agreement*", Peoples Bank of China press release, 23 June 2011.
On 28 March 2012, the State Council executive meeting approved the *General Scheme for the Financial Reform Pilot Zone in Wenzhou Zhejiang*. The experimental scheme would allow the city's residents to make direct outbound investment and to explore the establishment of a regular outbound investment channel.	28 March 2012	"*Private lending reform*", Wenzhou government website carrying China Daily Article of 30 March 2012; "*PBC governor visits pilot financial reform zone*", News reported on Chinese Government's official web site, 10 April 2012.
China developed and expanded its programme for inward investment by Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (QFII) in several steps: – On 29 September 2009, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) promulgated the Regulations on Foreign Exchange Administration of Domestic Securities Investments by Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (QFII). The Regulations, which replace earlier provisional procedures, increase the quotas for individual QFII investments to USD 1 billion, up from USD 800 million; shorten frozen periods; and clarify the administrative matters related to the investments. – On 4 April 2012, China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) announced the increase of the quota that *Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors* (QFII) are allowed to invest in China's offshore capital market to an aggregate of USD 80 billion, up from USD 30 billion. – On 27 July 2012, the CSRC promulgated *Provisions on Relevant Matters Concerning the Implementation of Measures for the Administration of Securities Investment within the Borders of China by Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (QFIIs)*. The Provisions aim to reduce eligibility requirements for QFIIs; allow QFIIs to select multiple brokers and to invest in inter-bank bond market and private placement bonds issued by small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Moreover, the shareholding ratio limit of all overseas investors was increased from 20% to 30%. – On 14 December 2012, the USD 1 billion-ceiling on investments by overseas sovereign wealth funds and central banks under the QFII programme was abolished by a revision of the relevant regulation. Other changes introduced by the same regulation relax the conditions for	29 September 2009; 4 April 2012; 27 July 2012;	"*QFII investment quota to be increased by $50 Billion*", China Securities Regulatory Commission News Release, 4 April 2012. "*The CSRC Promulgates Provisions on Relevant Matters Concerning the Implementation of Measures for the Administration of Securities Investment within the Borders of China by Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (QFIIs)*", China Securities Regulatory Commission News Release, 27 July 2012; SAFE list of QFII quotas, 26 March 2015.

Description of Measure	Date	Source
repatriation of assets by these funds. – On 26 March 2015, the USD 1 billion ceiling on investments by other foreign investors under the QFII scheme was also dropped.		
China also launched the new "*RMB qualified foreign institutional investor (RQFII) program*", which was initially announced in August 2011. The RQFII programme, similar to the Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (QFII) programme, allows foreign investors to invest in mainland securities through Hong Kong, China-based financial firms. In preparation of the launch, the Ministry of Commerce released on 22 August 2011 the "*Circular on Issues Related to Cross-border RMB FDI (Draft for Opinions)*" for public comment until 20 September 2011. On 9 February 2012, the People's Bank of China released an *Announcement on the Implementation of the RQFII Pilot Program*, as a further step in the preparation of the launch of the RQFII programme, followed on 15 February 2012 by a circular by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE). In the first phase of the programme, qualified brokerages were allowed to invest an aggregate of RMB 20 billion in mainland securities, and on 4 April 2012, the expansion of the *Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor* (RQFII) scheme to RMB 70 billion was announced. On 16 December 2012 China further raised the ceiling of its *RMB qualified foreign institutional investor (RQFII) program* by RMB 50 billion to now RMB 270 billion.	22 August 2011; 9 February 2012; 15 February 2012; 4 April 2012; 14 November 2012; 16 December 2012.	"*PBC Announcement on Implementation of RQFII Pilot Program*", People's Bank of China release, 9 February 2012; "*Measures for the Pilot Program on Domestic Securities Investments by Fund Management Companies and Securities Companies as RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors*", Decree No. 76 of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the People's Bank of China, and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange; "*Circular of the SAFE on Relevant Issues Concerning the Pilot Program on Domestic Securities Investments by Fund Management Companies and Securities Companies as RMB QFII*", 15 February 2012; "*RQFII Investment Quota to be Increased by 50 Billion RMB Yuan*", China Securities Regulatory Commission News Release, 4 April 2012.
On 15 November 2012, the *Renminbi Qualified Foreign Limited Partner Program* (RQFLP) was incepted in Shanghai. This programme allows QFIIs to set up private equity funds in China to make equity investments in unlisted enterprises.	15 November 2012	
Effective 17 December 2012, parts of the review process related to capital flows and currency exchange quotas of foreign enterprises were waived or simplified by China's State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE). This concerns for instance approvals to open bank accounts, remit profits, and transfer money between different domestic accounts.	17 December 2012	"*Notice on Further Improvement and Adjustment of Policies on Foreign Exchange Administration of Foreign Direct Investments*", State Administration of Foreign Exchange, 21 November 2012.
On 1 January 2013, the *Regulatory Guidelines in relation to the Document Submission and Review Procedure for Stocks Issuance and Overseas Listing by Joint Stock Companies* came into effect. The Guidelines, which were issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) on 20 December 2012, loosen restrictions for Chinese companies that seek listing overseas.	1 January 2013	
On 10 January 2014, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange dispatched the Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Improving and Adjusting Foreign Exchange Administration Policies under the Capital Account. The Circular simplifies and relaxes certain aspects of the foreign exchange administration for the capital account. These measures include: the simplification of transfers of domestic non-performing assets to overseas investors; the relaxation of management of upfront expenses for overseas direct investments by domestic institutions; relaxing management of overseas lending by domestic enterprises; simplifying management of profit remittances by domestic institutions; Simplifying management of foreign exchange sales and payments of personal property transfers; and did away with the requirement to periodically renew *the License for Foreign Exchange Operations* in the Securities Business for securities companies.	10 January 2014	"Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Improving and Adjusting Foreign Exchange Administration Policies under the Capital Account", State Administration of Foreign Exchange, Huifa No. 2 [2014], 10 January 2014.
On 4 July 2014, the Circular Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Residents Conducting Overseas Financing and Round-trip Investments via Special Purpose Companies (Huifa No. 37 [2014]) by the	4 July 2014	"Transforming Foreign Exchange Administration of Round-trip Investments to Further Facilitate

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State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) came into effect, replacing Circular 75 [2005]. According to information provided by SAFE on the Circular, it facilitates the convertibility of cross-border capital transactions. The Circular reportedly: expands the channels for capital by allowing purchases and payments in foreign exchange by domestic residents to be used to establish overseas special purpose companies and overseas working capital and eliminating the restrictions on domestic companies' overseas lending to special purpose companies; relaxing restrictions on the utilization of funds from overseas financing, abolishing the mandatory rules on the repatriation of funds, and allowing funds from overseas financing and other related funds to be retained for overseas use.		Cross-border Investments and Financing", State Administration of Foreign Exchange release, 4 July 2014.
Effective 1 January 2015, China relaxed restrictions on foreign exchange trading by banks. New rules issued by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) on 30 December 2014 introduce weekly limits for foreign exchange positions, rather than daily caps as hitherto. The new rules also introduce standards for foreign exchange positions that will replace individual applications for quota.	1 January 2015	"Facilitating Foreign Exchange Settlement and Sales by Banks and Boosting Development of the Foreign Exchange Market", SAFE release dated 20 January 2015
On 26 March 2015, China dropped the ceiling of USD 1 billion on investments by other foreign investors under the Qualified foreign institutional investors (QFII) scheme. Hitherto, only overseas sovereign wealth funds and central banks were dispensed from the ceiling.	26 March 2015	SAFE list of QFII quotas, 26 March 2015
On 8 September 2015, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) announced that it would require banks to deposit a 20%, non-interest bearing reserve requirement on forward sales of foreign exchange with their non-bank clients in non-interest bearing accounts with the PBoC.	8 September 2015	"Q&A on Recent Macro-prudential Measures relating to FX Derivatives Transactions", The People's Bank of China, 16 September 2015
Also as of 1 June 2015, the SAFE *Circular on Further Simplifying and Improving Policies for Foreign Exchange Administration for Direct Investment* (Hui Fa No. 13 [2015]) seeks to facilitate the operations of cross-border investment funds by enterprises by abolishing a number of registration and verification obligations related to foreign exchange operations.	1 June 2015	**"**SAFE Further Simplifies and Improves Foreign Exchange Administration for Direct Investment**",** State Administration of Foreign Exchange, 29 April 2015.
A further SAFE *Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange Regarding the Reform of the Administration of Foreign Exchange Registered Capital Settlement*[1] *for Foreign-Invested Enterprises* (Hui Fa No. 19 [2015]) came into force on 1 June 2015. The Circular allows foreign-invested enterprises to convert their foreign exchange capital into RMB at any time, to use RMB converted from their foreign exchange capital for making equity investments within China, and simplify the use of such funds.	1 June 2015	"SAFE Reforms Administrative Approaches to Settlement of Foreign Exchange Capital to Further Facilitate Capital Operations by Enterprises", State Administration of Foreign Exchange, 11 June 2015.
France		
None during reporting period.		
Germany		
None during reporting period.		
India		
On 28 April 2009, the RBI relaxed restrictions on the possibility to provide loans against security of funds held in Non Resident (External) Rupee Accounts or Foreign Currency Non Resident (Bank) Accounts deposits to the depositors or third parties. The cap for these loans was increased from IDR 2 million to IDR 10 million. On 12 October 2012, the cap was abolished altogether.	28 April 2009; 12 October 2012	"*Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2000 –- Loans to Non Residents / third parties against security of Non Resident (External) Rupee Accounts [NR (E) RA] / Foreign Currency Non Resident (Bank) Accounts [FCNR (B)] Deposits*", RBI/2012-13/247, A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 44.
On 19 June 2009, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) notified an amendment regarding the facilitation of issuance of Indian depository receipts. It allows foreign institutional investors and mutual	19 June 2009	Gazette of India Extraordinary Part–III–section 4 of 19 June

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funds to invest in Indian Depository Receipts.		2009
On 4 May 2010, the Reserve Bank of India modified the pricing guidelines for the transactions of shares, preference shares and convertible debentures between residents and non-residents. For the sale of listed shares by a non-resident to a resident, the change sets minimum prices that take into consideration medium term past performance rather than the current market price; the minimum price of unlisted shares is to be determined according to fair value. Where a non-resident sells shares in an Indian company to a resident buyer, the price may not exceed the so determined price.	4 May 2010	Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2009-10/445 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No.49, dated 4 May 2010.
On 30 June 2011, the Reserve Bank of India liberalised the issue of shares of an Indian company to non-residents under the FDI scheme. Initially, shares could notably be offered under the Government route by conversion of import of capital goods including machineries and equipment, including second-hand machineries. On 9 December 2011, the RBI modified conditions of an FDI scheme that allows the issuance of equity shares of Indian companies to non-residents for the import of capital goods, machineries or equipment. On 10 January 2013, an amendment to these rules excluded the possibility to issue shares for the import of second-hand machineries under this mechanism.	30 June 2011; 9 December 2011; 10 January 2013	"*Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India – Issue of equity shares under the FDI Scheme allowed under the Government route*", Reserve Bank of India Circular RBI/2010-11/586 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 74; "*FDI in India - Issue of equity shares under the FDI scheme allowed under the Government*", Reserve Bank of India, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 55; "*FDI in India - Issue of equity shares under the FDI scheme allowed under the Government route*", RBI/2012-13/375 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 74.
On 21 July 2011, RBI Circular No. 3 allows non-resident importers and exporters to hedge their currency risk in respect of exports from and imports to India with certain banks in India.	21 July 2011	"*Facilitating Rupee Trade – hedging facilities for non-resident entities*", Reserve Bank of India Circular RBI/2011-12/115 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 3.
On 9 August 2011, the Reserve Bank of India extended the possibilities for Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Non Resident Indian (NRI) to purchase, on repatriation basis, units of domestic Mutual Funds (MFs). Henceforth, Qualified Foreign Investors may purchase up to USD 10 billion in rupee-denominated units of equity schemes of domestic MFs issued by SEBI registered domestic MFs.	9 August 2011	"*Investment in the units of Domestic Mutual funds*", Reserve Bank of India Circular, 9 August 2011.
On 1 November 2011, the RBI extended the period of realization and repatriation to India of the amount representing the full export value of exported goods or software from six to 12 months from the date of export. This relaxation was initially available up to 30 September 2012, and was extended until 31 March 2013 by a circular dated 20 November 2012.	1 November 2011; 20 November 2012	"*Export of Goods and Software – Realisation and Repatriation of export proceeds – Liberalisation*", RBI/2011-12/241, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.40 "*Export of Goods and Software – Realisation and Repatriation of export proceeds – Liberalisation*", RBI/2012-13/298, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 52
On 3 November 2011, the RBI introduced several relaxations of the conditions and restrictions under which foreign institutional investors (FIIs) may invest in debt issued by Indian companies.	3 November 2011	"*Foreign investment in India by SEBI registered FIIs in other securities*", Reserve Bank of India, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 42.
On 4 November 2011, the RBI relaxed the conditions under which shares could be transferred from residents to non-residents outside the parameters set by the pricing guidelines applicable for such transfers.	4 November 2011	"*Foreign Direct Investment – Transfer of Shares*", Reserve Bank of India, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 43.
On 22 November 2011, the RBI allowed certain investments by non-resident investors in bonds issued by infrastructure debt funds.	22 November 2011	"*Foreign Investments in Infrastructure Debt Funds*", Reserve Bank of India, A.P. (DIR

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		Series) Circular No. 49.
On 23 November 2011, Guidelines on OTC Foreign Exchange Derivatives were modified to the effect that the USD 100 million cap on swap transactions for net supply of foreign exchange in the market has been removed.	23 November 2011	"*Comprehensive Guidelines on Over the Counter (OTC) Foreign Exchange Derivatives – Foreign Currency – INR swaps*", Reserve Bank of India, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.50.
On 15 December 2011, the RBI issued a circular that limits, with immediate effect, residents' and Foreign Institutional Investors' abilities to rebook certain cancelled forward contracts involving the Indian Rupee as one of the currencies. The RBI also limited residents' possibility to hedge expected currency risk.	15 December 2011	"*Risk Management and Inter Bank Dealings*", Reserve Bank of India, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 58.
On 15 January 2012, India's SEBI and RBI released circulars that allowed qualified foreign investors (QFIs) to invest directly in the Indian equity market, a liberalisation that the federal Government had announced on 1 January 2012. QFIs include individuals, groups or associations, resident in a foreign country which is compliant with FATF. The individual and aggregate investment limits for QFIs are set to 5% and 10%, respectively, of the paid up capital of an Indian company.	15 January 2012	"*Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) Allowed to Directly Invest in Indian Equity Market; Scheme to Help Increase the Depth of the Indian Market and in Combating Volatility Beside Increasing Foreign Inflows into the Country*", Ministry of Finance press release, 1 January 2012.
On 19 March 2012, the Reserve Bank of India extended the scope of instruments in which Foreign Venture Capital Investors can invest.	19 March 2012	"*Investment in Indian Venture Capital Undertakings and /or domestic Venture – Capital Funds by SEBI registered Foreign Venture Capital Investors*", Reserve Bank of India circular RBI/2011-12/452 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 93.
On 28 March 2012, the Reserve Bank of India made a series of amendments to the rules that govern outward foreign investments by Indian parties to grant more flexibility for such operations.	28 March 2012	"*Overseas Direct Investments by Indian Party – Rationalisation*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/473 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 96.
On 5 May 2012, a liberalisation of the interest rate for export credit in foreign currency came into effect. Henceforth, banks are allowed to determine their interest rates for export credit in foreign currency.	5 May 2012	"*Deregulation of Interest Rates on Export Credit in Foreign Currency*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/534 DBOD.DIR.No.100/04.02.001/2011-12.
On 8 May 2012, the Reserve Bank of India restricted the application of the permission to issue equity shares for imports of capital goods. Second-hand machinery is henceforth excluded from the scope of the authorisation.	8 May 2012	"*FDI in India - Issue of equity shares under the FDI scheme allowed under the Government route*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/541 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No.120.
On 8 May 2012, the Reserve Bank of India modified the rules governing foreign investment in commodity exchanges and non-banking financial companies. An aggregate limit of foreign ownership of 49% used to apply for FDI and portfolio investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FII); the modification abolishes the requirement of government approval for portfolio investments. Modifications were also introduced for foreign investment in non-banking financial companies. These changes, which were further clarified on 15 May 2012, restrict the possibility for foreigners to invest up to 100% in certain leasing operations.	8 May 2012; 15 May 2012	"*Foreign investment in Commodity Exchanges and NBFC Sector – Amendment to the FDI Scheme*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/542 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No.121; "*Foreign investment in NBFC Sector under the FDI Scheme – Clarification*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/562 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 127.
On 10 May 2012, the Reserve Bank of India introduced an obligation for foreign exchange earners to convert 50% of their foreign currency earnings into rupees; previously, foreign exchange earners were allowed to keep foreign currencies. These rules were also applicable to Diamond Dollar Account and Resident Foreign Currency (RFC) Accounts. Moreover, foreign exchange earners are not allowed to use foreign currencies in their	10 May 2012; 16 May 2012; 18 July 2012; 31 July 2012; 22 January 2013	"*Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/547 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 124.

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accounts to maintain assets in foreign currency; hence before exchanging rupees into foreign currencies, they need to use their foreign currencies for their transactions. A Circular dated 16 May 2012 clarified the method to calculate the amounts that need to be converted. A further circular dated 18 July 2012 exempted resident foreign currency accounts from the conversion requirement. On 31 July 2012, the conversion requirement were relaxed; henceforth, only the sum total of the accruals in the account during a calendar month had to be converted into Rupees on or before the last day of the succeeding calendar month after adjusting for utilization of the balances for approved purposes or forward commitments. On 22 January 2013, the RBI abolished the conversion requirement introduced on 10 May 2012 entirely.		"*Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/564 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 128. "*Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency Account*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2012-13/135 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 8. "*EEFC Account, Diamond Dollar Account and Resident Foreign Currency Account - Review of Guidelines*", RBI/2012-13/151, A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 12. "*Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency Account, Diamond Dollar Account & Resident Foreign Currency Domestic Account*", RBI/2012-13/390, A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No. 79.
On 16 July 2012, the Reserve Bank of India authorised Qualified Foreign Investors to invest under certain conditions in Indian corporate debt securities.	16 July 2012	"*Scheme for Investment by QFIs in Indian corporate debt securities*", RBI/2012-13/134 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 7.
On 24 January 2013, the Reserve Bank of India relaxed restrictions on Foreign Institutional Investors' (FII) investment in Indian Government securities and non-convertible debentures and bonds issued by Indian companies. The changes increase the ceilings for such investments and shorten lock-in periods.	24 January 2013	"*Foreign investment in India by SEBI registered FIIs in Government securities and corporate debt*", RBI/2012-13/391, A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No.80.
Throughout the reporting period, India also made a large number of adjustments to the policies on external commercial borrowing (ECB). The policy changes are contained in a series of circulars and include the following:		
– Effective 1 January 2010, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) withdrew some of the temporary relaxations of the Bank's External Commercial Borrowings policy. An additional one-time relaxation from the Bank's External Commercial Borrowings policy was made on 25 January 2010 in light of an auction of 3G frequency spectrum. The temporary relaxation seeks to enable successful bidders for the spectrum to pay for the spectrum allocation. A similar one-time relaxation was introduced on 26 November 2012 for the financing of the payment for 2G spectrum allocation.	1 January 2010; 26 November 2012	Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2009-10/252 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.19, 9 December 2009. "*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy for 2G spectrum allocation*", RBI/2012-13/310, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 54.
– On 11 May 2010, the RBI relaxed conditions for ECBs taken out by Infrastructure Finance Companies (IFCs); henceforth, IFCs are permitted to avail of ECBs for on-lending to the infrastructure sector under the automatic route, rather than the approval route, for up to 50% of their owned funds. On 7 January 2013, the share of ECBs permitted under the automatic route was increased to 75%.	11 May 2010; 7 January 2013	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy*", RBI/2009-10/456, A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 51; "*External Commercial Borrowings Policy – Non-Banking Financial Company – Infrastructure Finance Companies*", RBI/2012-13/367, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 69.
– A liberalisation of the end-use of ECB for companies operating in the infrastructure sector, which are henceforth allowed to utilise 25% of newly raised funds to refinance existing loans (RBI circular No. 25, 23 September 2011) – A liberalisation of the end-use of ECB so that 25% of freshly raised funds may be used for refinancing IDR loans interest by companies in the infrastructure sector (RBI circular No. 26, 23 September 2011).	23 September 2011; 26 September 2011; 27 September 2011	"*External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) Policy – Rationalisation and Liberalization*", Reserve Bank of India press release, 25 September 2011. "*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) for the*

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– The enhancement of the ECB limit under the automatic route to USD 750 million per year, up from USD 500 million in the real, industrial and infrastructure sectors, and up to USD 200 million, up from USD 100 million, in specified service sectors. The same RBI circular Nr. 27 of 23 September 2011 expands the permissible end-use of ECB for interest during construction by companies in the infrastructure sector. – The liberalisation of the policy relating to structured obligations to permit direct foreign equity holders and indirect foreign equity holders, holding at least 51% of the paid-up capital, to provide credit enhancement to Indian companies engaged exclusively in the development of infrastructure (26 September 2011, RBI circular Nr. 28). – a clarification of the application of existing rules on ECB from foreign equity holders (RBI Circular No. 29, 26 September 2011). – allowing companies in the infrastructure sector to borrow up to USD 1 billion per year in Renminbi under the approval route (RBI Circular No. 30, 27 September 2011).		*Infrastructure Sector– Liberalisation*", Reserve Bank of India Circular RBI/2011-12/199 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 25. "*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) – Bridge Finance for Infrastructure Sector*", Reserve Bank of India Circular RBI/2011-12/200 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 26. "*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) – Rationalisation and Liberalisation*", Reserve Bank of India Circular RBI/2011-12/201 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 27. "*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Structured Obligations for infrastructure sector*", Reserve Bank of India Circular RBI/2011-12/203 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 28. "*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) from the foreign equity holders*", Reserve Bank of India Circular RBI/2011-12/204 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 29. "*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) in Renminbi (RMB)*", Reserve Bank of India Circular RBI/2011-12/205 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 30.
– On 23 November 2011, the RBI slightly increased the all-in-cost ceiling for external commercial borrowings for shorter maturities.	23 November 2011	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy*", Reserve Bank of India, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 51
– On 15 December 2011, the RBI permitted microfinance institutions to borrow up to USD 10 million or equivalent during a financial year abroad under the automatic route under certain conditions.	15 December 2011	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) for Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)-engaged in micro finance activities under Automatic Route*", Reserve Bank of India, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 59, 15 December 2011.
– On 29 December 2011, the RBI allowed non-resident entities to hedge Rupee-denominated external commercial borrowings under certain conditions.	29 December 2011	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) denominated in Indian Rupees (INR) - hedging facilities for non-resident entities*", Reserve Bank of India, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 63, 29 December 2011.
– On 23 November 2011, the RBI limited the possibilities of intermediary use of external commercial borrowing proceeds abroad and required the proceeds of ECB raised abroad for rupee expenditure in India to be immediately brought for credit to rupee accounts with Indian banks; prior to the change, rupee funds could be used for investment in capital markets, real estate or for inter-corporate lending.	23 November 2011	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Parking of ECB proceeds*", Reserve Bank of India, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 52.
– On 20 April 2012, the RBI increased the ceiling for External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) for companies that develop energy and road	20 April 2012	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy –*

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infrastructure. Power companies may now use up to 40% of the ECBs for refinancing of their rupee debt (up from 25%); the remainder must be used for investment in a new project. ECBs are also allowed for capital expenditure under the automatic route for the purpose of maintenance and operations of toll systems for roads and highways.		*Liberalisation and Rationalisation*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/519 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 111.
– On 20 April 2012, the RBI allowed companies that had taken out ECBs to refinance them through new ECBs under the approval route even when the new ECB had higher costs; previously, refinancing was only possible if the refinancing would have reduced the cost.	20 April 2012	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Refinancing/Rescheduling of ECB*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/520 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 112.
– On 24 April 2012, the RBI raised the limit for ECB for the Civil Aviation Sector. The overall ECB ceiling for the entire civil aviation sector was set to USD 1 billion and an individual airline company may borrow up to USD 300 million. Those amounts can be used as working capital or for the refinancing of outstanding working capital Rupee loans extended by domestic lenders.	24 April 2012	"*External Commercial Borrowings for Civil Aviation Sector*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/523, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 113.
– On 25 June 2012, the Reserve Bank broadened possibilities for foreign institutional investors to invest in debt of Indian infrastructure companies: it raised the overall limits for bond emissions from USD 15 billion to USD 20 billion, allowed additional types on investors to invest in these bonds, and shortened the maturity of half of the bonds – i.e. to an overall limit of up to USD 10 billion – from 5 to 3 years. Finally, conditions for investment in infrastructure debt by qualified foreign investors were relaxed. – Also on 25 June 2012, the RBI further relaxed the rules on ECB for companies in the manufacturing and infrastructure sectors. Companies operating in these sectors may borrow up to an aggregate of USD 10 billion to repay outstanding Rupee loans or for fresh Rupee capital expenditure. The cap for individual companies is set at 50% of their average annual export earnings realised during the past three financial years. On 11 September 2012, the RBI slightly modified the formula that determines the borrowing limit.	25 June 2012 11 September 2012	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) – Repayment of Rupee loans*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/617 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 134. "*ECB Policy – Repayment of Rupee loans and/or fresh Rupee capital expenditure – USD 10 billion scheme*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2012-13/200 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 26. "*Foreign investment in India by SEBI registered FIIs in Government securities and SEBI registered FIIs and QFIs in infrastructure debt*", Reserve Bank of India, RBI/2011-12/618 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 135.
– On 11 September 2012, the Reserve Bank of India modified the conditions for short-term credit taken out by companies in the infrastructure sector to import capital goods.	11 September 2012	"*ECB Policy – Bridge Finance for Infrastructure Sector*", RBI/2012-13/201 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 27.
– On 17 December 2012, the RBI allowed ECB for low cost affordable housing projects as a permissible end-use under the approval route.	17 December 2012	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) for the low cost affordable housing projects*", RBI/2012-13/339, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 61.
– On 21 January 2013, Indian companies in the hotel sector were added to the list of companies that were eligible to participate in the ECB scheme.	21 January 2013	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Repayment of Rupee loans and/or fresh Rupee capital expenditure – USD 10 billion scheme*", RBI/2012-13/387, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 78.
– On 26 June 2013, the Reserve Bank of India allowed the borrowing of foreign currency for additional acquisitions. In addition to the raising of such funds for investment such as import of capital goods, new projects, or modernization, imports of services, technical know-how and license fees henceforth also constitute eligible investments for which enterprises may resort to ECB.	26 June 2013	"External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Import of Services, Technical know-how and License Fees", RBI/2012-13/552 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.119.
– On 15 July 2013, the Reserve Bank of India expanded the application of its ECB policy scheme. Henceforth companies other than consistent foreign exchange earners in the manufacturing, infrastructure and the hotel sectors may benefit under certain conditions from a scheme that	15 July 2013	"External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy Repayment of Rupee loans and/or fresh Rupee capital expenditure – USD 10 billion Scheme",

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allows them to borrow abroad in foreign currency.		RBI/2013-14/137 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.12.
– On 4 September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India relaxed use limitations for funds in foreign currency borrowed under ECB rules.	4 September 2013	"External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) from the foreign equity holder", RBI/2013-14/221 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.31.
– On 18 September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India expanded the notion of "infrastructure sector" for the purpose of the application of the ECB policy. On 6 January 2014, the definition of infrastructure sector for the purpose of raising ECB was further expanded to include Maintenance, Repairs and Overhaul as a part of airport infrastructure. Furthermore, on 3 December 2013, the Reserve Bank of India authorised ECB by Holding Companies for use in Special Purpose Vehicles that are established exclusively for the purpose of implementing a project tin the infrastructure sector.	18 September 2013; 3 December 2013; 6 January 2014	"External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Liberalisation of definition of Infrastructure Sector", RBI/2013-14/270 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 48; "External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) by Holding Companies / Core Investment Companies for the project use in Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)", RBI/2013-14/397 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 78; "External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Liberalisation of definition of Infrastructure Sector", RBI/2013-2014/429 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 85.
– On 30 September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India clarified that the ECB facility was available for acquisition of shares in the disinvestment process under the Government's disinvestment programme of the public sector undertakings.	30 September 2013	"*ECB Policy – ECB proceeds for acquisition of shares under the Government's Disinvestment Programme of PSUs – Clarification*", RBI/2013-14/302, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 57.
– Also on 30 September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India discontinued the possibility for borrowers of ECBs to refinance such ECBs with new ECBs at a higher all-in-cost with effect from 1 October 2013. Such refinancing is still possible, but only at lower all-in-cost.	30 September 2013	"*External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy– Refinancing / Rescheduling of ECB*", RBI/2013-14/304, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 59.
On 25 September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India liberalised overseas foreign currency borrowings by banks for an interim period until 30 November 2013 by reducing the minimum maturity for such borrowings, from three to one year. On 22 November 2013, a further Reserve Bank of India circular provided for the possibility that loans with these conditions be concluded by 31 December 2013. The measure follows a liberalisation made two weeks earlier, on 10 September 2013, when the Reserve Bank of India allowed these banks to borrow funds from their Head Office, overseas branches and correspondents and overdrafts in nostro accounts up to a limit of 100% of their unimpaired Tier I capital, up from 50% previously. Further conditions for the use of such overseas foreign currency borrowings by banks were communicated on 10 October 2013.	10 September 2013; 25 September 2013; 10 October 2013; 22 November 2013	"Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings by Authorised Dealer Banks – Enhancement of limit", RBI/2013-14/240 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 40; "Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings by Authorised Dealer Banks – Enhancement of limit", RBI/2013-14/293 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 54; "Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings by Authorised Dealer Banks", RBI/2013-14/323 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 61; "Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings by Authorised Dealer Banks", RBI/2013-14/377 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 77.
On 14 February 2014, the Reserve Bank of India restricted policies on foreign investment by registered Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) in Government Securities and Corporate Debt by reducing an existing sub-limit available for investment in Commercial Paper from USD 3.5 billion to USD 2 billion. The measure follows a simplification, introduced on 1 April 2013. On 24 January 2013, Circular No.80 had already increased the limit for investments by FIIs and long term investors in government securities to USD 25 billion and for corporate debt to USD 51 billion.	24 January 2013; 1 April 2013; 14 February 2014	"Foreign investment in India by SEBI registered FIIs in Government Securities and Corporate Debt", RBI/2012-13/465, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.94; "Foreign investment in India by SEBI registered FII, QFI and long term investors in Corporate Debt", RBI/2013-14/494 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.104,

Description of Measure	Date	Source
		14 February 2014.
On 12 June 2013, the Reserve Bank of India increased the ceiling for investments by FIIs in Indian Government securities to USD 30 billion, up from USD 25 billion. A sub-limit of USD 5 billion, available to long term investors – Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs), Multilateral Agencies, Pension/ Insurance/ Endowment Funds and Foreign Central Banks – was increased to USD 10 billion on 29 January 2014.	12 June 2013; 29 January 2014	"Foreign investment in India by SEBI registered Long term investors in Government dated Securities", RBI/2012-13/530 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.111 and "Foreign investment in India by SEBI registered Long term investors in Government dated Securities", RBI/2013-14/473 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.99.
On 8 July 2013, the Reserve Bank of India prohibited Indian banks to carry out proprietary trading in currency futures.	8 July 2013	"Risk Management and Inter Bank Dealings", RBI/2013-14/127 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 7
On 11 July 2013, the Reserve Bank of India authorised Indian banks to acquire shares in the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT), a Belgium company, without prior approval.	11 July 2013	"Overseas Investments – Shares of SWIFT", RBI/2013-14/131 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.8.
On 5 August 2013, the Reserve Bank of India authorised resident Indians to make overseas direct investment in a Joint Venture (JV) or Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS) outside India. Investment in entities that carry out real estate, banking or financial services are not permitted, however. Furthermore, such investments are only allowed to the amount of UED 75,000 per year.	5 August 2013	"Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of any Foreign Security) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013", Reserve Bank of India, Notification No. FEMA.263/RB-2013
On 14 August 2013, the Reserve Bank of India reduced the ceiling for overseas direct investments by resident Indians to USD 75,000 per year, down from USD 200,000. Also, the use of such remittances for the acquisition of real estate outside India was prohibited.	14 August 2013	"Liberalised Remittance Scheme for Resident Individuals-Reduction of limit from USD 200,000 to USD 75,000", RBI/2013-14/181 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No.24.
On 25 September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India liberalised overseas foreign currency borrowings by banks for an interim period until 30 November 2013 by reducing the minimum maturity for such borrowings, from three to one year. On 22 November 2013, a further Reserve Bank of India circular provided for the possibility that loans with these conditions be concluded by 31 December 2013. The measure follows a liberalisation made two weeks earlier, on 10 September 2013, when the Reserve Bank of India allowed these banks to borrow funds from their Head Office, overseas branches and correspondents and overdrafts in nostro accounts up to a limit of 100% of their unimpaired Tier I capital, up from 50% previously. Further conditions for the use of such overseas foreign currency borrowings by banks were communicated on 10 October 2013.	10 September 2013; 25 September 2013; 10 October 2013; 22 November 2013	"Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings by Authorised Dealer Banks – Enhancement of limit", RBI/2013-14/240 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 40; "Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings by Authorised Dealer Banks – Enhancement of limit", RBI/2013-14/293 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 54; "Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings by Authorised Dealer Banks", RBI/2013-14/323 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 61; "Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings by Authorised Dealer Banks", RBI/2013-14/377 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 77.
On 18 September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India expanded the notion of "infrastructure sector" for the purpose of the application of the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) policy. On 6 January 2014, the definition of infrastructure sector for the purpose of raising ECB was further expanded to include Maintenance, Repairs and Overhaul as a part of airport infrastructure. Furthermore, on 3 December 2013, the Reserve Bank of India authorised ECB by Holding Companies for use in Special Purpose Vehicles that are established exclusively for the purpose of implementing a project in the infrastructure sector.	18 September 2013; 3 December 2013; 6 January 2014	"External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Liberalisation of definition of Infrastructure Sector", RBI/2013-14/270 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 48; "External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) by Holding Companies / Core Investment Companies for the project use in Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)", RBI/2013-14/397 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 78; "External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Liberalisation of definition of

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		Infrastructure Sector", RBI/2013-2014/429 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.85.
On 8 November 2013, the Reserve Bank of India announced that unlisted companies incorporated in India were henceforth allowed to raise capital abroad, without the requirement of prior or subsequent listing in India. This permission is initially for a period of two years and is subject to certain conditions.	8 November 2013	"*Amendment to the "Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary shares (Through Depository Receipt Mechanism) Scheme, 1993*", RBI/2013-14/363, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 69
On 3 December 2013, India relaxed conditions for the raising of capital abroad by unlisted companies.	3 December 2013	Press Note No. 7 (2013), Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 3 December 2013.
On 24 December 2013, the Reserve Bank of India allowed residents in India who have borrowed in Rupees from a person resident outside India to issue tax-free, secured, redeemable, non-convertible bonds in Rupees to persons resident outside India to use such borrowed funds for on lending or re-lending to the infrastructure sector; and for keeping in fixed deposits with banks in India pending utilization.	24 December 2013	"Borrowing and Lending in Rupees - Investments by persons resident outside India in the tax free, secured, redeemable, non-convertible bonds", RBI/2013-14/416 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.81.
On 17 January 2014, the Reserve Bank of India gave its permission to foreign investors to buy shares in the South Indian Bank. Equity shares of the South Indian Bank can be purchased through the primary market and stock exchanges.	17 January 2014	*Press Release 2013-2014/1442*, The Reserve Bank of India, 17 January 2014.
On 3 February 2014, the Reserve Bank of India notified that FIIs, through primary market and stock exchanges, can now purchase up to 30% of the paid up capital of M/s. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited under the Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS).	3 February 2014	*Press Release 2013-2014/1553,* The Reserve Bank of India, 3 February 2014.
On 14 February 2014, the Reserve Bank of India reduced the caps applicable to FIIs, QFIs and long term investors in corporate debt: the existing sub-limit applicable to such investments in commercial paper of USD 3.5 billion was reduced by USD 1.5 billion to USD 2 billion.	14 February 2014	"*Foreign investment in India by SEBI registered FII, QFI and long term investors in Corporate Debt*", RBI/2013-14/494 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.104.
On 25 March 2014, the Reserve Bank of India established a framework for investments under a new scheme called "Foreign Portfolio Investment" scheme. Under the scheme, a FII and a QFI may purchase and sell shares and convertible debentures of Indian companies through registered broker on recognised stock exchanges in India as well as purchase shares and convertible debentures which are offered to the public. The individual and aggregate investment limits for the RFPIs shall be below 10 per cent or 24 per cent respectively of the total paid-up equity capital or 10 per cent or 24 per cent respectively of the paid-up value of each series of convertible debentures issued by an Indian company. Further, where there is composite sectoral cap under FDI policy, these limits for RFPI investment shall also be within such overall FDI sectoral caps.	25 March 2014	"*Foreign Portfolio Investor - investment under Portfolio Investment Scheme, Government and Corporate debt*", RBI/2013-14/533 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.112.
On 7 April 2014, the Reserve Bank of India restricted the scope of Government dated securities that foreign institutional investors can invest in. Henceforth, these investors may only invest in Government dated securities having residual maturity of one year and above.	7 April 2014	"*Foreign investment in India in Government Securities*", RBI/2013-14/556 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.118.
On 23 July 2014, the Reserve Bank of India restricted the scope of Government dated securities that foreign institutional investors can invest in. Henceforth, a new tranche of USD 5 billion under the overall limit of USD 30 billion is allocated to securities with residual maturities of at least three years, and requires that any future investment in government bonds be also made in bonds with a minimum residual maturity of 3 years.	23 July 2014	"Foreign investment in India by SEBI registered Long term investors in Government dated Securities", RBI/2014-15/145, A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 13
On 28 August 2014, the Reserve Bank of India relaxed limitations on the manner in which a non-resident can purchase and sell government securities. While hitherto, government securities could only be purchased directly from the issuer or through registered stock brokers on a recognised Stock Exchange in India, such limitations do no longer apply.	28 August 2014	"*Purchase and sale of securities other than shares or convertible debentures of an Indian company by a person resident outside India*", RBI/2014-15/197, A.P.

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		(DIR Series) Circular No.22
On 17 September 2014, the Reserve Bank of India announced a modification of the terms under which an Indian company may issue shares to non-residents. The modification enables Indian companies to issue equity shares against any legitimate dues payable by the investee company, while hitherto, equity shares could be issued only against specific dues.	17 September 2014	"*Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India - Issue of equity shares under the FDI Scheme against legitimate dues*", RBI/2014-15/234 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.31.
On 3 February 2015, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India announced an increase of the ceiling for foreign exchange remittances under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme to USD 250,000 per person per year. Since July 2014, the ceiling was set at USD 125,000, up from USD 75,000, when the measure was introduced in 2013.	3 February 2015	"Sixth Bi-Monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2014-15 by Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan, Governor", Reserve Bank of India, 3 February 2015, para 19.
On 5 February 2015, the Reserve Bank of India introduced a modification on the rules that govern investments by foreign institutional investors in Government dated securities. The rules that the Reserve Bank of India had introduced on 23 July 2014 had restricted the scope of Government dated securities that foreign institutional investors can invest in. Under the overall limit of USD 30 billion, a new tranche of USD 5 billion was allocated to securities with residual maturities of at least three years. Given that this limit was fully utilised by early 2015, the Reserve Bank of India decided to enable reinvestment of coupons in Government securities even when the existing limits are fully utilised to incentivise long term investors.	5 February 2015; 23 July 2014	"Foreign investment in India by Foreign Portfolio Investors", RBI/2014-15/453 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.72; "Foreign investment in India by SEBI registered Long term investors in Government dated Securities", RBI/2014-15/145, A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 13; "Sixth Bi-Monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2014-15 by Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan, Governor", Reserve Bank of India, 3 February 2015, para 21.
On 31 March 2015, India increased the ceilings of participation by residents and foreign portfolio investors (FPI) in the Exchange Traded Currency Derivatives (ETCD) market, which had last been set by RBI/2013-14/649, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.147, and RBI/2013-14/650, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.148, dated 20 June 2014. Henceforth, residents and FPIs can take long and short positions up to USD 15 million per exchange for USD-INR pairs plus and additional aggregate of USD 5 million per exchange for EUR-INR, GBP-INR and JPY-INR pairs. The positions can be taken without establishing exposure underlying these positions. Also, resident importers are now allowed to take hedging positions in ETCD markets of up to 100% of the average of their last three years' imports turnover or the previous year's turnover, whichever is higher, instead of 50% hitherto.	31 March 2015	RBI/2014-15/526, A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No. 90; RBI/2014-15/527, A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No. 91.
Indonesia		
On 16 June 2010, the Central Bank of Indonesia introduced measures to slow down short-term capital flows. These include: – a one-month minimum holding period on Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBIs), a debt instrument, with effect from 7 July 2010; and – regulations on banks' net foreign exchange positions.	16 June 2010	
On 2 January 2012, Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No.13/20/PBI/2011 dated 30 September 2011 concerning Export Proceeds and Foreign Debt Withdrawal Policy entered into effect. The regulation requires exporters to receive export proceeds through domestic banks, and that debtors withdraw their foreign borrowing through domestic banks. The policy does not impose any holding periods or the conversion into rupiah.	2 January 2012	"*Bank Indonesia Regulation Number: 13/20/PBI/2011 concerning Receipt of Export Proceeds and Withdrawal of Foreign Exchange from External Debt*", 30 September 2011; "*Bank Indonesia Published a New Policy on Export Proceeds and Foreign Debt Withdrawal*", Bank Indonesia press release No. 13/32/PSHM/Humas, 3 October 2011.
Effective 1 January 2015, Bank Indonesia, Indonesia's Central Bank, introduced hedging requirements and foreign exchange liquidity ratios for foreign currency debt on non-bank corporations. The regulations are contained in Bank Indonesia Regulation 16/21/PBI/2014, which replaces an	1 January 2015	Bank Indonesia Regulation 16/21/PBI/2014 "Bank Indonesia Improves the Regulation on Application of

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earlier Regulation (No. 16/20/PBI/2014) of 28 October 2014. According to the new rules, non-bank corporations must respect a minimum hedging ratio of 20% calculated on the balance of the corporation's foreign currency liabilities and foreign currency assets. On 1 January 2016, the ratio will increase to 25%. The ratio is applicable to the negative balance between foreign currency assets and foreign currency liabilities with a maturity period of up to three months and those that shall mature between three and six months. Indonesian non-bank corporations that hold external debt are also required to hold foreign currency assets of at least 50% of the value of their foreign currency liabilities with a maturity period of up to three months from 1 January 2015. On 1 January 2016, the liquidity ratio will increase to 70%.		Prudence Principle in Non-bank Corporate External debt Management", Bank Indonesia Press release, 2 January 2015
Italy		
None during reporting period.		
Japan		
None during reporting period.		
Republic of Korea		
On 13 June 2010, Korea announced macro-prudential measures to mitigate volatility of capital flows, including: – Limits on banks' foreign exchange derivatives positions of banks (including FX forward, FX swap, cross currency interest rate swap, non-deliverable forward, etc.): 50% of domestic banks' capital; 250% of foreign bank branches' capital; – Foreign currency loans granted by financial institutions to residents can only be used for overseas purposes; – Tighter regulations on banks' FX liquidity ratio and mid- to long-term financing ratio in foreign loan portfolios. In a statement released on19 May 2011, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, the Financial Supervisory Commission, the Bank of Korea and the Financial Supervisory Service further lowered the ceiling on banks' foreign exchange derivatives positions by 20%, effective on 1 June 2011. The ceiling on the foreign exchange derivatives positions by local branches of foreign banks was be cut to 200% of their capital, down from 250% ; the ceiling for domestic banks was lowered from 50% to 40%. Effective 1 December 2012, the ceilings on currency derivatives holdings were further reduced to 30% of equity for local banks and to 150% for foreign bank branches.	13 June 2010; 19 May 2011; 1 June 2011; 1 December 2012	"*Government to Tighten Caps on FX Forward Position*", Ministry of Strategy and Finance press release, 19 May 2011.
On 31 July 2011, the Korean Ministry of Strategy and Finance announced the introduction of a macro-prudential stability levy on banks' non-deposit foreign-currency liabilities starting on 1 August 2011. The rate of the levy depends on the maturity: 0.2% for maturities of up to one year, 0.1% for those between one and three years, 0.05% for three to five year debts, and 0.02% for debt with maturities of over 5 years. Liabilities taken out by domestic regional banks from the financial institutions subject to the levy have to pay half these rates.	1 August 2011	"*Macro-Prudential Stability Levy to Be Imposed from August*", Ministry of Strategy and Finance press release, 31 July 2011.
Mexico		
An amendment of the regulations on foreign investment of 4 May 2009 eases the conditions for foreign investors to apply for trusts on real estate in restricted areas.	4 May 2009	Diario Oficial de la Federación el 8 de septiembre de 1998 as amended 4 May 2009
Russian Federation		
On 16 May 2009, Federal Law No. 74-FZ came into force. It provides for simplified rules on access of foreign securities to the Russian securities markets. Previously, securities issued by foreign entities could be placed for	16 May 2009	Federal Law No.74-FZ of 28.04.2009 "On amending the Federal Law "On the securities

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circulation on the Russian market on the basis of either an international treaty or a cooperation agreement between the Federal Service for the Securities Market (FSFM) and the respective authority of the country of the foreign issuer.		market" and Article 5 of the Federal Law "On protection of the rights and legitimate interests of investors in the securities market".
Effective 1 March 2013, the Central Bank of Russia abolished the gap between reserve requirements on credit institutions' liabilities to non-resident legal entities and to individuals. This step abolishes the differentiation of reserve requirements that the Central Bank of Russia had introduced on and gradually increased with effect of 1 February 2011, 1 March 2011 and 1 April 2011.	1 February 2011; 1 March 2011; 1 April 2011; 1 March 2013	"*Required Reserve Ratios Set for Credit Institutions*", Central Bank of the Russian Federation website.
Saudi Arabia		
On 16 March 2010, Saudi Arabia's Capital Market Authority (CMA) announced its approval for Falcom Financial Services to offer an exchange-traded fund (ETF) of Saudi shares, which is accessible to non-resident foreign investors who have a bank account in Saudi Arabia. This ETF began trading on the Tawadul, the Saudi Arabian Stock Exchange, on 28 March 2010. The CMA approved a second ETF, also offered by Falcolm Financial Services on 21 June 2010. This second ETF offers exposure to the Saudi Arabian petrochemical sector, investing almost all assets in Shariah-compliant petrochemical companies listed on the Tadawul. The two ETFs constitute the first opportunity for direct foreign investment in the Tawadul, following liberalisation in August 2008 which allowed foreign investors to buy Saudi shares indirectly by means of "total return swaps" via licensed brokers in Saudi Arabia. The swaps do not give voting rights, but the decision allowed international investors to gain direct access to individual shares.	16 March 2010	"CMA announces offering of Exchange Trade Fund", CMA release, 16 March 2010; "CMA announces offering of Exchange Traded Fund", CMA release, 21 June 2010.
On 22 January 2012, Saudi Arabia's Capital Market Authority announced an amendment of its listing regulations. The new rules allow a foreign issuer whose securities are listed in another regulated exchange to apply for its securities to be registered and admitted to listing on the Saudi Arabian exchange.	22 January 2012	"*Listing Rules*", Saudi Arabian Capital Market Authority, 22 January 2012.
South Africa		
On 27 October 2009, the Minister of Finance announced a series of measures to liberalise inward and outward capital flows. The new policy: increased the rand thresholds applicable to outward direct investments by South African companies; removes some restrictions on rand conversion of export proceeds and advance payments for imports; and increases in foreign capital allowances for resident individuals. Further relaxations of the approvals required for investing in Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries were announced.	27 October 2009	"*Medium Term Budget Policy Statement 2009*" and "*Exchange Control Circular No. 13/2009: Statement on Exchange Control*", dated 27 October 2009. "*Guidelines to Authorised Dealers in respect of genuine new foreign direct investments of up to R 500 million per company per calendar year*", Exchange control department, South African Reserve Bank, 27 October 2009.
On 1 March 2010, the Exchange Control Circular No. 5/2010, issued by the South African Reserve Bank on 17 February 2010, entered into effect. The circular allows South African banks to acquire direct and indirect foreign exposure up to 25% of their total liabilities.	1 March 2010	Exchange Control Circular No. 5/2010, South African Reserve Bank, 17 February 2010.
On 13 December 2010, the South African National Treasury announced an increase of the share of assets that South African institutional investors can hold abroad. The increase is 5 percentage points up from the percentage set in 2008. This change was already alluded to in Exchange Control Circular No. 37/2010, issued by the South African Reserve Bank on 27 October 2010.	13 December 2010	Exchange Control Circular No. 44/2010, South African Reserve Bank, 14 December 2010, containing the National Treasury press release "*New Prudential limits and discussion document*", dated 13 December 2010.
As of 1 January 2011, international headquarter companies are allowed to raise and deploy capital offshore without undergoing exchange control approval.	1 January 2011	Exchange Control Circular No. 37/2010, South African Reserve Bank, 17 February 2010.
On 28 October 2011, the South African Reserve Bank published three circulars in relation to a liberalisation of the country's foreign exchange	25 October 2011	*Exchange Control Circular No. 12/2011*, South African Reserve

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policy. The circulars implement an earlier announcement by the Minister of Finance in the 2011 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement.		Bank, 25 October 2011
– The *Exchange Control Circular No. 15/2011*, dated 25 October 2011 announces the abolition of foreign ownership restrictions in authorised dealers in foreign exchange at an unspecified date.	25 October 2011	*Exchange Control Circular No. 15/2011*, South African Reserve Bank, 25 October 2011
– The *Exchange Control Circular No. 18/2011*, also dated 25 October 2011, announces the reclassification of inward listed shares on the Johannesburg stock exchange (JSE ltd) as domestic for the purposes of trading on the exchange. This reclassification enhances the possibilities of domestic investors to invest in these assets, as South Africa's exchange control rules limit the amount of foreign assets local investors may own. The date of the entry into force of the measure was made dependent on the release of reporting requirements.	25 October 2011	*Exchange Control Circular No. 18/2011*, South African Reserve Bank, 25 October 2011
On 12 December 2012, the South African Reserve Bank issued updates to certain sections of the Exchange Control Manual.	12 December 2012	Exchange Control Manual.
On 27 February 2013, the South African Reserve Bank published changes to its foreign exchange control policies, which had initially been announced as part of the 2013 Budget. Henceforth, as part of the "Gateway to Africa" policy, each company listed at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) may establish one subsidiary holding company for holding African and offshore operations without it being subject to foreign exchange restrictions. The purpose is to incentivise companies to manage their African and offshore operations from South Africa, maximising the benefits to South Africa's economy. To benefit from the exemption, the Holding companies will be subject to the following conditions: They must be South African tax residents and be incorporated and effectively managed and controlled in South Africa; transfer from the parent company to the subsidiary will be allowed up to ZAR 750 million per year; subsidiaries may freely raise and deploy capital offshore, provided these funds are without South African guarantees; subsidiaries will be allowed to operate as cash management centres for South African multinationals; local income generated from cash management will be freely transferrable; subsidiaries may choose their functional currency or currencies, and operate foreign currency accounts and a rand-denominated account for operational expenses; appropriate governance and transparency arrangements will be required.	27 February 2013	Exchange Control Circular 5 of 2013
Turkey		
On 23 October 2010, Turkey issued rules on the registration of public offerings and sales of foreign capital market instruments and depository receipts in Turkey. Among other issues, the *Communiqué Regarding the Sale and Registration with the Capital Markets Board of Foreign Capital Market Instruments and Depository Receipts* abolishes the requirement to conduct public offerings of foreign stocks in Turkey through depository receipts.	23 October 2010	Communiqué Regarding the Sale and Registration with the Capital Markets Board of Foreign Capital Market Instruments and Depository Receipts Serial: III, No: 44, Official Gazette No. 27738 dated 23 October 2010.
Effective 13 February 2015, Turkey's central bank raised reserve requirement ratios of short-term foreign exchange denominated liabilities of banks and financing companies. Reserve requirement rations for liabilities with maturities up to 1 year are set to 18%, up from 13%, for liabilities of up to 2 years, are increased from 11% to 13%, for liabilities of up to 5 years, are increased from 6% to 7%. Reserve requirement ratios for liabilities with maturities of up to 3 years have been reduced from 11% to 8%.	13 February 2015	"Press release on Reserve Requirements", No 2015-01, Turkish Central Bank, 3 January 2015.
United Kingdom		
None during reporting period.		
United States		
On 1 June 2014, a final rule approved by the Federal Reserve Board on 18 February 2014 entered into effect. The rule affects supervision and regulation of foreign banking organisations operating in the United States. The requirements in the final rule seek to bolster the capital and liquidity positions of the U.S. operations of foreign banking organisations. The rule requires foreign banking organisations with U.S. non-branch assets of	1 June 2014	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Final Rule; press release, 18 February 2014.

Description of Measure	Date	Source
USD 50 billion or more to establish a U.S. intermediate holding company over its U.S. subsidiaries. The foreign-owned U.S. intermediate holding company will generally be subject to the same standards applicable to domestically owned U.S. bank holding companies. Foreign banking organisations with total consolidated worldwide assets of USD 50 billion or more, but combined U.S. assets of less than USD 50 billion, will be subject to enhanced prudential standards including liquidity, capital, risk-management, and stress-testing requirements.		
European Union		
None during reporting period.		

Methodology for the inventory presented in Section 2 — Coverage, Definitions and Sources

Reporting period. The reporting period of the present document is from 2 April 2009 to 15 October 2015. An investment measure is counted as falling within the reporting period if new policies were prepared, announced, adopted, entered into force or applied during the period.

Definition of investment. For the purpose of the inventory presented in Section 2, international investment is understood to include all international capital movements, except measures specifically concerning foreign direct investment; those measures are reported in Annex 1 of the present document.

Definition of investment measure. For the purposes of this Section 2, investment measures consist of any action that either: imposes or removes differential treatment of foreign or non-resident investors compared to the treatment of domestic investors in like situations; or: that imposes or removes restrictions on international capital movements. Reporting on international capital movements has no legal effect on the rights and obligations of member states of the WTO, OECD, or UNCTAD.

Sources of information and verification. The sources of the information presented in this report are:

- official notifications made by governments to various OECD processes (e.g. the Freedom of Investment Roundtable or as required under the OECD investment instruments);
- information contained in other international organisations' reports or otherwise made available to the OECD Secretariat;
- other publicly available sources: specialised web sites, press clippings etc.

Investment measures included in this report have been verified by the respective G20 members.

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