

Control.—New Zealand does not have any restrictions against foreign ownership and control.

Incentives planned by Government.—New Zealand does not have any planned governmental incentive programs.

UNITED STATES

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is not required by the United States.

Repatriation of earnings.—The United States has no restrictions on the repatriation of invested capital and profits therefrom.

Control.—Nonresident investors are subject to the same Federal regulations that resident investors are subject to. Some individual States have special laws for foreign investors but these laws do not discourage against foreign firms.

Incentives planned by Government.—The United States does not have any planned governmental incentive program.

JAPAN

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is not strictly required by the Japanese. However, if approval is not obtained, repatriation of earnings is not guaranteed. Approval is granted only if the investment will result in a net gain in Japan's foreign exchange holdings, or if the investment will be advantageous to the domestic economy.

Repatriation of earnings.—Japan has no restrictions on the repatriation of invested capital and profits therefrom, if the investment was approved initially. However, there is a waiting period of 2 years. If the original investment was not approved, repatriation is permitted only if Japan has a favorable balance of payments situation.

Control.—Nonresidents can operate branch companies in Japan in the same manner as nationals. A nonresident can also legally own and operate a Japanese firm, but in practice this is never permitted. A nonresident can own real property in Japan in the same manner as a national.

Incentives planned by Government.—Japan has a foreign investment law which controls most of the foreign investment in the country. This law can either encourage or discourage foreign investments, depending on administrative action.