[1] No restrictions on entry.

[2] Restrictions are not discretionary in the sense that authorities discriminate against entry of foreign banks. Same principles apply to all banks.

[3] Capital funds must be what is considered "adequate" by banking authorities and are based on lending volume. Currently the ratio is 1:18.

[4] Currency Committee is composed of the Cabinet Ministers and the Governor of the Bank of Greece.

[5] Legislation and discretionary policy are equally important in the restriction of foreign bank entry.

[6] Present legislation does not provide for the establishment of branches of foreign banks or their majority participation in a Spanish bank.

[7] Federal banking law of 1934 requires and $\frac{1}{20}$ of annual profits be credited to reserves until amount equals $\frac{1}{5}$ of capital. Where no capital is assigned, same annual proportion must be credited to reserves until reserves equal $\frac{1}{20}$ of deposits.

[8] U.S. banks must be in a position to show capital structure and assets if requested.

[9] Directors must be absolute and sole owners of specific amounts of the issued stock based on the size of the bank's paid-up capital.

[10] Capital must be comparable to that of other banks in a given service area.

[11] Law prohibiting entry of foreign financial institutions is not retroactive and thus does not apply to established foreign branches or affiliates.

[12] Not determined.

[13] Twenty percent of annual profits must be transferred to capital reserve account until reserves reach 50 percent of paid-in capital; 10 percent of profits must then be deposited annually until reserves reach 75 percent of paid-in capital.

[14] Acceptable securities include issues of United States Government, United Kingdom Government, Pakistani Government guaranteed issues, and IBRD issues.

[15] Local affiliates are not required but in the past the Commission Bancaire recommended that certain foreign banks operate by subsidiary form, organized under Belgian law, with liabilities insured by the parent bank.

[16] Approval for opening of additional branches is difficult to obtain even for domestic banks.

[17] Degree of participation in locally organized affiliate is closely scrutinized by central bank which may withhold approval when degree of foreign ownership is not politically acceptable.

[18] The percentage of minority interest allowed is at the discretion of the central bank, but as a general rule the larger the affiliate the smaller the foreign ownership permitted.

[19] Swedish law requires all bank shareholders in Sweden to be Swedish citizens or Swedish companies and associations.

[20] Native competition and distaste for American bank branch entry makes it difficult or entrant to operate unless local cooperation can be achieved.

[21] It is unlikely that permission would be granted for participation in a discount house or in foreign exchange and deposit brokerages.

[22] Banking in Canada must be conducted under the provisions of the Bank Act which does not provide for agencies or branches of foreign banks.

[23] The revised Bank Act adopted in 1967 limits a single holding to 10 percent, whether it be a foreign or domestic group, and total foreign ownership to 25 percent. The 10-percent and 25-percent limitations do not require divestiture by holders presently in excess of this limitation.

[24] The revision to the Bank Act specifies that at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the directors must be Canadian citizens resident in Canada.

[25] The opening of branches of banks operating in Argentina is rigidly controlled on the basis of bank density and population. New branching is very difficult.

[26] Country is effectively opened to further U.S. bank entry but not on branch basis.

[27] Locally organized affiliate is the most frequently used form of organization by foreign banks because of difficulty in securing permit to open direct branch or agency.

[28] Normally foreign banks are not granted permission to open more than one branch or agency per city.

[29] Foreign majority interest in locally organized affiliate may make opening permit difficult to obtain.

[30] Country is closed only to direct branches of foreign banks.

[31] The opening of additional offices is dictated by needs of service areas. Branches are presently being approved only for the Santiago and Valparaiso areas.

[32] It is difficult for a foreign bank to obtain permission to open a branch or agency in Venezuela. In establishing affiliates, U.S. banks probably could contribute only up to 49 percent.

[33] Superintendent of Banks is seeking restrictions to limit capital investment by foreigners in indigenous institutions.

[34] At present all foreign banks in Japan operate as branches.

[35] It is almost impossible for any one bank to obtain approval to open additional branch offices at present.

[36] There are branches of three U.S. banks now operating in Lebanon which were established prior to the new regulations.

[37] Branches currently are restricted to existing number by discretionary policy.

[38] The Lebanese Government has announced that new banking licenses will not be issued for the time being. Establishment of new branches will not be permitted but purchase up to 100 percent in existing entities is permitted.

[39] Nigeria is open to additional U.S. bank entry but country is generally considered overbanked.

[40] It is possible to enter Australia through a finance company affiliate.