Mexico	Capital and reserves must be invested in assets payable in Mexico.	Existing foreign banks must maintain deposit balances with Banco de Mexico.	Banking law of 1965 prohibits investment in any kind of financial institution.	Yes.	Yes.	None.	Yes. Foreign bank operations established prior to 1965 law are subject to national regulations.	None.	Do.
Panama	None.	None.	None.	Yes.	Yes.	None in effect.	Yes.	None.	There are no exchange restrictions.
Peru	None.[5]	Legal cash reserves must be deposited with central bank.	None.	Yes.	Yes.	No informal agreements. All banks observe legal ceiling for deposit and loan interest rates.	Yes.	None.	As applied to domestic banks.
Venezuela	No official requirement.[6]	At least 2/3 of cash reserves must be held in central bank.	None.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes; but discretionary.	None.	Do.
Asia: Hong Kong	None.	Not determined.	None.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	None.	As applied to domestic banks of the same classification.
India	Twenty-five percent of total deposits are required to be invested in Government securities.[7]	3 percent of total deposits must be deposited with central bank.[8]	None.	Yes.	Yes.	Effectively applied.	Yes.	None.	As applied to domestic banks.
Japan	None.	Up to 10 percent of deposits must be held at the central bank. At present, the rates range from 0.25 percent to 0.5 percent for time deposits and 0.5 percent to 1 percent for demand deposits.	None.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	None.	Domestic banks may issue foreign exchange contracts up to one year. Foreign banks are restricted to contracts of six months.
Lebanon	None.	Not enforced at present but central bank is authorized to impose reserve requirements. (Maximum of 25 percent on demand deposits and 15 percent on time deposits.)	None.	Yes, although none are currently in force.	Yes, (None are now in effect.)	None in effect.	Yes.	None.	As applied to domestic banks. (None now in effect.)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.