



## FREEDOM OF INVESTMENT PROCESS

# **Inventory of investment measures taken between 16 September 2014 and 15 February 2015**

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The “Freedom of Investment” (FOI) process hosted by the OECD Investment Committee monitors investment policy developments in the 54 economies that participate in the process.

The present report was prepared for the Freedom of Investment Roundtable 22 held on 17 March 2015. It follows on from earlier reports, available at <http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investment-policy/g20.htm>.

More information about the FOI process is available at [www.oecd.org/daf/investment/foi](http://www.oecd.org/daf/investment/foi).

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## INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and exchange of information on investment policy developments has been a regular feature of the *Freedom of Investment* (FOI) Roundtables hosted by the OECD Investment Committee since the Roundtables' inception in 2006. To support policy dialogue on these developments among the 54 economies invited to the Roundtables, the OECD Secretariat establishes inventories of recent developments and makes them available to the public.<sup>1</sup>

The present report is part of an on-going response to this mandate. It uses the established methodology applied in earlier reports and covers developments between 16 September 2014 and 15 February 2015.

The present report contains two parts:

- Part I summarises the investment policy developments that have taken place in the reporting period between 16 September 2014 and 15 February 2015.
- Part II contains a full inventory of policy measures that economies invited to participate in the Roundtables have taken in the reporting period. The annex describes the methodology applied to establish this inventory.

An annex describes the methodology applied to establish this inventory.

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<sup>1</sup> The reports can be found at: [www.oecd.org/daf/investment/foi](http://www.oecd.org/daf/investment/foi).

**PART I: INVESTMENT POLICY DEVELOPMENTS BETWEEN 16 SEPTEMBER 2014 AND 15 FEBRUARY 2015**

During the reporting period between 16 September 2014 and 15 February 2015, only eight of the 54 economies invited to participate in the *Freedom of Investment* Roundtables modified their investment policies. With the exception of one country, all policy changes were made by emerging economies. The majority of measures that were recorded in the reporting period involved relaxation of conditions for international investment.

None of the countries modified their investment policies relating to national security.

Table 1 provides an overview over which countries took investment policy measures or investment policy measures related to national security.

**Table 1. Investment and investment-related measures taken between 16 September 2014 and 15 February 2015**

	Investment-specific measures	Investment measures related to national security
Argentina	•	
Australia		
Austria		
Belgium		
Brazil	•	
Canada		
Chile		
P.R. China	•	
Colombia		
Costa Rica		
Czech Republic		
Denmark		
Egypt		
Estonia		
Finland		
France		
Germany		
Greece		
Hungary		
Iceland		
India	•	
Indonesia	•	
Ireland		
Israel	•	
Italy		
Japan		
Jordan		
Korea		
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		
Malaysia		
Mexico		
Morocco		
Netherlands		
New Zealand		
Norway		
Peru		
Poland		
Portugal		
Romania		
Russian Federation	•	
Saudi Arabia		
Slovak Republic		
Slovenia		
South Africa		
Spain		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
Tunisia		
Turkey	•	
United Kingdom		
United States		
European Union		

**PART II: REPORTS ON INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIES – INVESTMENT MEASURES  
(16 SEPTEMBER 2014 AND 15 FEBRUARY 2015)**

Description of Measure	Date	Source
<b>Argentina</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	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. The repatriation requirement has been introduced by Decree 1722/2011 on 26 October 2011.	31 October 2014 Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina, Ley 27.007.
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Australia</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	On 17 November 2014, Australia and China announced the conclusion of negotiations for the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA). The agreement, which still needs to be signed and ratified to take effect, contains a provision that raising the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) screening threshold for private companies from China in non-sensitive areas from AUD 252 million to AUD 1,094 million (indexed thresholds for 2015). Australia has retained the ability to screen Chinese investments at lower thresholds for sensitive sectors, including: media, telecommunications and defence-related industries. The agreement also allows the Australian government to screen proposals by private investors from China in agricultural land valued from AUD 15 million and agribusiness from AUD 53 million.	17 November 2014 “Landmark China-Australia Free Trade Agreement”, Joint media release of the Prime Minister and the Minister for Trade and Investment of Australia, 17 November 2014. “China-Australia Free Trade Agreement – key outcomes”, Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, undated.
	On 12 December 2014 and 15 January 2015 respectively, the Korea-Australia Free Trade Agreement and the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force. The agreements contain provisions according to which Korean and Japanese non-government investors are subject to higher monetary thresholds for inward foreign investment screening. The threshold, which also applies to Chilean (via a MFN clause in art. 10.4 of the Australia-Chile Free Trade Agreement), New Zealand and United States investors, is AUD 1,094 million, while investments by investors from other countries are subject to screening if they are valued at over AUD 252 million.	12 December 2014; 15 January 2015 Monetary thresholds, FIRB website, undated.
	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)	11 February 2015; 1 March 2015 “Government tightens rules on foreign purchases of agricultural land”, Treasurer media release, 11 February 2015.



Description of Measure	Date	Source
will henceforth be required for investments valued at over AUD 15 million; the previous threshold was AUD 252 million.		
<b>Austria</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Belgium</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Brazil</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	Effective 8 October 2014, Brazil modified the rates of the financial transaction tax ( <i>Imposto sobre Operações Financieras</i> , IOF) levied on a number of types of foreign exchange transactions. For many types of such transactions, the IOF rate is now reduced to zero.	8 October 2014 Presidential Decree N° 8.325 of 7 October 2014.
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Canada</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Chile</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	

Description of Measure	Date	Source	
<b>P.R. China</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	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
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	On 4 November 2014, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) issued a new draft of the Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries and solicited public comments on the catalogue. The version of the catalogue that was still in force at the end of the reporting period on 15 February dates to December 2011. The draft submitted for public comments would reduce restrictions on foreign investment in China, in particular in manufacturing and services. For example, the number of restricted sectors has been reduced from 79 to 35, and the number of sectors in which foreign investment is only possible in form of joint ventures with Chinese domestic investors has been reduced from 43 to 11.	4 November 2014	Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries
	On 19 January 2015, the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) made public a draft Foreign Investment Law to solicit opinions from the general public. The thrust of the draft law is to reduce barriers to FDI, whilst at the same time strengthening the national security review in restricted industries. According to the draft, the law would repeal and replace the <i>Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Law</i> , the <i>Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise Law</i> and the <i>Sino-foreign Contractual Joint Venture Law</i> . Wholly foreign owned enterprises, foreign-invested equity JVs and contractual JVs would no longer have separate legal regimes and foreign-invested companies will essentially be subject to the same legal treatment as domestic companies (by applying the <i>Company Law</i> , the <i>Securities Law</i> , the <i>Partnership Law</i> , etc.). The draft law would also do away with pre-approval of inward FDI in many cases, but pre-approval requirements will remain for investments in sectors included in the negative list. Other planned changes concern the National Security Review for Foreign Investments. No date for the entry into force of the law has been published.	19 January 2015	“MOFCOM Spokesman Sun Jiwen Comments on Foreign Investment Law (Exposure Draft) Issued for Soliciting Public Opinions”, MOFCOM News release, 22 January 2015.
	In late January 2015, plans were made public according to which several initiatives in Shanghai’s pilot free trade zone are to be implemented nationwide. They include RMB settlements under the current account for individuals and freer foreign exchange policies for foreign-funded companies. The reforms are planned to take effect before or by 30 June 2015.	2 February 2015	“Reforms set for nationwide”, Shanghai pilot free trade zone news release, 2 February 2015.
<b>Colombia</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		

Description of Measure	Date	Source
<b>Costa Rica</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Czech Republic</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Denmark</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Egypt</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Estonia</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Finland</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>France</b>			
	<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Germany</b>			
	<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Greece</b>			
	<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Hungary</b>			
	<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Iceland</b>			
	<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
	<i>Other developments</i>	On 04 December 2014, the Central Bank of Iceland announced “New rules on commercial banks’ foreign	4 December 2014 “New rules on commercial banks’ foreign currency funding ratios”,

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
	currency funding ratios” that would come into effect in early 2015. At the end of the reporting period on 15 February 2015, the rules had not been made public nor entered into effect.		Central Bank of Iceland media release 40/2014.
<b>India</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	On 3 December 2014, India amended the rules governing foreign investment in the Construction Development sector. The new rules lower the entry thresholds for FDI in the construction sector, including housing, by reducing the minimum built-up area and capital requirement for foreign investment in such projects. The new rules also lower the minimum capitalisation of the investors and allow an earlier divestment that hitherto permitted.	3 December 2014	Press note 10 (2014), Department of Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	On 6 January 2015, India clarified the conditions of foreign direct investment in the pharmaceutical sector. Henceforth, FDI in the area of medical devices are exempted from the 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 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 were only allowed to invest in Government dated securities having residual maturity of one year and above. On 23 July 2014, the Reserve Bank of India modified the conditions again; under the overall limit of USD 30 billion, it allocated a new tranche of USD 5 billion 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. On 3 February 2015, the Reserve Bank of India broadened the scope of application of the minimum residual maturity of 3 years in order to harmonise requirements for investments in the debt market in India. Henceforth, the minimum maturity requirement also applies to corporate bonds.	3 February 2015; 23 July 2014; 7 April 2014	“Foreign investment in India by Foreign Portfolio Investors”, RBI/2014-15/448 A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No. 71;  “Foreign investment in India in Government Securities”, RBI/2013-14/556 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.118;  “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 22.
	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.
	<i>Investment measures relating</i>	None during reporting period.	

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
<i>to national security</i>			
<i>Other developments</i>	Effective 8 October 2014 and 3 December 2014, India has established inter-ministerial committees to fast-track investment proposals from Japan and the United States, respectively.	8 October 2014; 3 December 2014	“Japan Plus” constituted to fast track Japanese investments”, Department of Industrial Policy&Promotion Release.  “Inter-Ministerial Committee to fast-track investment proposals from USA in India”, press information bureau, Government of India.
<b>Indonesia</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	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 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%.	1 January 2015	<i>Bank Indonesia Regulation 16/21/PBI/2014</i>  “Bank Indonesia Improves the Regulation on Application of Prudence Principle in Non-bank Corporate External debt Management”, Bank Indonesia Press release, 2 January 2015
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>Ireland</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>Israel</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	On 26 October 2014, the Bank of Israel cancelled a reserve requirement on swap and forward transactions with non-residents that was introduced in January 2011. The rule required banking corporations to maintain a 10% reserve requirement for foreign currency (FX) derivative transactions vis-à-vis non-residents. The reserve requirement applied to NIS/foreign currency swap transactions (FX swaps) and foreign currency forwards.	26 October 2014	Proposed modification of Israel's position under the OECD Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements, DAF/INV(2014)17.
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		

	<b>Description of Measure</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>
<i>security</i>			
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>Italy</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>Japan</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>Jordan</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>Korea</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>Latvia</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		

Description of Measure	Date	Source
<b>Lithuania</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Luxembourg</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Malaysia</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Mexico</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Morocco</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Netherlands</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	



Description of Measure	Date	Source
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>New Zealand</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Norway</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Peru</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Poland</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Portugal</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	

Description of Measure	Date	Source	
<b>Romania</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>Russian Federation</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	On 14 October 2014, the President of the Russian Federation signed Federal Law 305, which prohibits ownership or control over 20 per cent in the share capital of media companies by the following persons: foreign States, international organisations, Russian nationals who have a nationality of another State, foreign natural and legal persons, as well as Russian legal persons that are more than 20% foreign-owned. The law enters into force on 1 January 2016. Previously, the limit was 50 percent and applied to TV and radio only, while the reduced limit will also cover print and Web media.	14 October 2014, 1 January 2016	Федеральный закон от 14 октября 2014 г. № 305-ФЗ “О внесении изменений в Закон Российской Федерации “О средствах массовой информации”.
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	On 21 August 2014, the Saudi Arabian Capital Market Authority (CMA) published its <i>Draft Rules for Qualified Foreign Financial Institutions Investment in Listed Shares</i> for public consultation. The draft rules govern under which conditions foreign investors may trade on the Kingdom’s stock exchange Tadawul when the stock market opens for foreign investors, presumably in early 2015. The Draft Rules were developed following the Resolution by the Council of Ministers No. (388) of 21 July 2014 which permitted the Capital Market Authority (CMA) to allow Qualified Foreign Financial Institutions to trade listed shares.	21 August 2014	“Announcement regarding the publication for public consultation of the draft Rules for Qualified Foreign Financial Institutions Investment in Listed Shares”, Capital Market Authority, 21 August 2014; “Draft Rules for Qualified Foreign Financial Institutions Investment in Listed Shares”, Capital Market Authority, undated.
<b>Slovak Republic</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		

Description of Measure	Date	Source
<b>Slovenia</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>South Africa</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Spain</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Sweden</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Switzerland</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.	
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.	
<b>Tunisia</b>		
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.	

	Description of Measure	Date	Source
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>Turkey</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	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 ratios 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.
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>United Kingdom</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>United States</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Investment measures relating to national security</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		
<b>European Union</b>			
<i>Investment policy measures</i>	None during reporting period.		
<i>Other developments</i>	None during reporting period.		

## ANNEX: METHODOLOGY – COVERAGE, DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

*Reporting period.* The reporting period of the present inventory is from 16 September 2014 to 15 February 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. Items listed as “other developments” contain investment policy-related developments that occurred or became known during the reporting period and that may be of interest for the investment policy community at the Freedom of Investment Roundtable.

*Definition of investment.* For the purpose of this report, international investment is understood to include all international capital movements, including foreign direct investment.

*Definition of investment measure.* For the purposes of this report, 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.

*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 monitors these measures to help governments adopt policies that are effective in safeguarding security and to ensure that they are not disguised protectionism.

*Other developments.* The inventory also lists, in the category “Other developments”, developments that do not constitute an investment measure, as defined above, but appear nonetheless to be of interest to the investment policy community.

*Sources of information.* 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.