

### Census of State Owned Retail Banks Conducted 2004: Africa

Country	Name and Type of SORB	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of Operations and Services and Market Segment(s)	Other notes
Angola	Banco de Poupança e Crédito. Credit bank	State owns 99% and Insituto de Segurança owns 1%	Restructured in 1991 allowing it to offer credit as well as savings. Found in 14 provinces, 42 branches, 1342 staff members.	Savings and loans to small enterprises and individuals	
Angola	Banco Fomento Angola. Commercial Bank.	Owned by the state and the BTI group	30 branches, in 2003, had active US\$808 million, market share: 27% of deposits and 22% of credits. Performs the highest number of currency exchange operations; annual returns of 28% in 2003, with 502 staff members, 30% of which have tertiary education. Found in 16 provinces	Savings and loans to companies and individuals	Tel 244 2 323352/323502 fax 244 2 320254 <a href="http://www.bfa.ao">http://www.bfa.ao</a>
Angola	Banco Sol. Microcredit bank.	Not government	Found in 3 provinces	Microcredit	In partnership with CLUSA Angola, funds from USAID
Benin	Caisse Nationale D'Epargne. Savings Bank	State owned	250,000 savings accounts, total value FCFA 8.6 billion Through post offices	Savings only, no credit	Case study <a href="http://www.cgap.org/assets/images/fascu.pdf">www.cgap.org/assets/images/fascu.pdf</a>
Benin	Continental Bank Benin. Corporate/Investment Bank	Private ownership 42%, Public enterprises 23%, Government 25%, BOA 10%	Total in its balance sheet 28.1 million francs CFA in 1997; Social capital 3,6 million francs CFA; Own funds 5,8 million francs CFA in 1997; Amount of deposits collected 22 million francs CFA in 1997 and credit provided 3.9 million francs CFA in 1997.	Comercial and financial services to enterprises and companies	
Benin	Federation of the Agricultural Savings and Credit Unions (FECECAM). Network of credit unions and credit banks	Formed after the state owned agricultural bank collapsed (National Agricultural Credit Bank)	211,000 members, 110 retail outlets. Outreach is spread out all over the country.	Loans and savings	Network was rehabilitated and reorganised in 1989 into a credit union system with nationwide outreach.
Botswana	Botswana Savings Bank.	State Owned	No branches but operates through Post Offices	Savings and loans only to government employees. Involved in low risk lending activity	
Botswana	NDB- National Development Bank	State Owned	Restructured. Four (4) branches, Kanye, Serowe, Maun, Francistown	Loans only	
Burkina Faso	Banque Agricole et Commerciale du Burkina (BACB). Commercial Bank		Afraca Member	Loans and savings. Involved in successful Linkage Programme targeting groups excluded from the banking system.	
Burkina Faso	Banque Commerciale du Burkina		1207 groups, 32, 641 clients, savings 840, 061, 700 FCFA, loans 4,342,041,000 FCFA, 97.59% repayment, Afraca Member		
Cameroon	Nationale Societe Cooperative d'Epargne de Credit Rural		Afraca Member		
Ethiopia	ASCI- Amhara Credit & Savings Institution. Microfinance Institution	State, regional government, NGOs and Individuals	Partly privatised. 10 branches and 163 sub-branches	Savings and loans (Installment loans; End-term loan; Package loan; Input loan), money transfers & pension payments. Rural focus shifting into urban. Group/village and individual microlending.	New concept state and private ownership in the delivery of financial services to rural poor
Ghana	Agricultural Development Bank.	State-owned	40 branches, 337bn advances, 229bn assets, Dec 1999	Financial services to agricultural sector, corporate commercial and international banking, and treasury management	

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Ghana	Atwima Kwanwoma Rural bank. Community/Rural Bank		€48bn in deposits, 51,138 clients	Savings, loans, money transfer	
Guinea-Bissau	Banco Internaciona da Guinea- Bissau. Commercial Bank	State 26%, Private 25%, Banco Credito Predial 49%		Financial services and banking	
Kenya	Consolidated Bank of Kenya. Commercial Bank.	Owned by Treasury, parastatals and other government bodies	Was recovering debts from state owned, was re-organised from 2 main subsidiaries.	Savings, current account, fixed deposits, foreign accounts, insurance, overdrafts and loans.	
Kenya	Kenya Commercial Bank. Commercial Bank	State owns 35%	95 branches, 35 satellite outlets, Kshs 74 bn	Savings, deposits, loans, credit cards, insurance, foreign exchange for personal and business accounts	Aquired 100% and reduced shareholding to 35%
Kenya	Kenya Cooperative Bank. Commercial Bank.	Privately owned	Capital base of Kshs 1.6 billion, customer deposits of Kshs 17 billion and total assets of over Kshs 23 billion. Bank converted in 1994 to better serve the changing needs of a dynamic economy	36 products namely payroll, working capital loans, trade financial services, import and export business, foreign exchange, coporate advisory services	
Kenya	Kenya Post Office Savings Bank. Post Bank.	State-owned	490 outlets, 2,100,00 clients, \$89,740,000 value of microaccount portfolio. Established by government to mobilise savings for national development.	Savings, deposits, credit card, money transfers, advance check cashing	
Kenya	National Bank of Kenya. Commercial Bank	State owns 22.5%	Found as a 100% state owned bank, the institution was restructured in the 1990s and today is the major player in Kenya's banking industry. The bank has 30 branches spread across the country.	Savings, deposits, loans, credit cards, remittances. Diversified clientele including large and small firms and individuals	
Malawi	Malawi Savings Bank. Merchant Bank	State owned			
Malawi	National Bank of Malawi. Commercial Bank.	State owns some shares	One of the largest banks in Malawi		
Mali	Banque du Development de Mali Sa. Commercial Bank	State owns 20%		Financial services & banking	
Mali	Banque Internationale Pour Le Mali. Commercial Bank.	State owns 61.5%, and the private sector in Mali owns 38.5%			
Mali	Banque Malienne SW Credits et Depots	State owned			
Mali	Banque Nationale de Development Agricole du Mali. Development Bank.	State owns 41.82%	Afraca Member	Agricultural credit	
Mozambique	Novo Banco. Commercial Bank.	Major funder BIM (State owned bank), IMI	6 branches	SMME loans, home improvement loans, current accounts, term deposits	
Nigeria	Bank of the North Nigeria. Commercial Bank.	State-owned	90 branches in 36 states	Corporate, commercial, internal and agricultural financing	Largest indigenous bank in Nigeria
Nigeria	Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative & Rural Development Bank NACRDB. Development Bank.	State-owned	NACRDB formed from succesful merger between defunct Nigerian Agricultural & Cooperative Bank & the People's Bank of Nigeria (PBN) & the risk assets of the Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP)	Savings, deposits, microcredit and large loans	

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Nigeria	Union Bank of Nigeria				
Senegal	Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole du Senegal (CNCA-B). Agricultural Savings & Credit Bank.	State, BCEAO, BAOD, AFD, CNCA France	Based in 4 regions with 13 branches. Objective is collection of rural savings and issuing loan for agriculture. Also seeks to transform and commercialise local production	Savings & Microcredit	
Senegal	LA POSTE - Société Nationale La Poste. Post Bank	State-owned	45 branches. Transformed in 1985 into Post Bank	Savings & microcredit, money transfers, and postal services including cyber-post.	
Senegal	Credit Agricole Senegal. Agricultural Bank.	State-owned			
Seychelles	Seychelles Savings Bank. Commercial bank	State-owned	Restructured and commercialized in 1998. 4 branches. First bank in Seychelles attached to Post Offices. Became Savings Bank under new Act, broad clientele and modernizing its services.	Debit cards, savings, loans to individual and corporate clients	
South Africa	Ithala Bank. Development Bank.	State-owned	43 branches. Transformation in 1994 to be more client responsive.	Loans, savings, deposits, home loans & insurance	
South Africa	Land Bank. Agricultural Bank	State-owned	Restructured. In 2002 108,000 clients, 64% women, R20 billion lent out. Transformation to make it more accessible to all South Africans	Mortgages, loans, guarantees, deposits, installment finance, microfinance	
South Africa	Post Bank.	State-owned	Restructured	Savings, transfers	
South Africa	UVIMBA Bank. Agricultural Bank.	State-owned	9 branches. Restructuring of institutions the Ciskei and Transkei Agricultural Banks, to the formation of Uvimba Development Finance	Loans	
Swaziland	Swazi Bank. Commercial Bank	State-owned	Restructured. Rands 307m in loans, 23m in deposits.	Loans, savings, deposits, agricultural	
Tanzania	Cooperative Rural Development Bank CRDB. Commercial Bank.	Was state owned now private	22 branches, Restructured in 1992, aimed at more efficiency, improvement in financial performance	Current accounts, overdrafts and loans, transfers, savings, deposits, guarantees, foreign exchange	
Tanzania	National Bank of Commerce Tz-NBC. Pvt .	30% state-owned	34 branches	Lending, deposits, transfers, advisory, insurance	
Tanzania	National Microfinance Bank.	State-owned. Planned privatization for 2005.	Restructured. 108 branches, 6 agencies, deposits Tshs 174 billion, assets Tshs 187.4 bn, Tsh 6.13 billion in July 2004 to 17,085 microloan clients, TAMFI. DAI holds management contract with Government of Tanzania, World Bank financed.	Deposits, money transfers, microloans, salaried worker loans, sugar cane outgrower loans, personal loans, pensioner loans; onlending to Pride Tanzania	
Tanzania	Tanzania Postal Bank. Post bank.	State-owned	1,045,766 clients, 1, 311 credit customers,	Deposits, investment accounts, credit products, transfers, forex, micro credit	
Uganda	Uganda Commercial Bank/Stanbic Bank. Commercial BK	Was state owned now private	Privatized	ATMs, current accounts, savings, deposits, credit, corporate banking & international banking	Acquired Uganda Commercial Bank in 2002
Uganda	Uganda Post Bank. Post Bank.	State owned	Origins of Post Bank can be traced back to 1926. Was formerly part of the Post & Telecoms. Now privatised and separate entity. Planned innovations on products and operations.	Savings, money transfers, salary payment, cheque handling, bills collection	
Zambia	NCSB-National Savings & Credit Bank of Zambia.	100 % state-owned		Loans, savings	Possibility of merging with ZNCB

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Zambia	ZNCB-Zambia National Commercial Bank. Commercial BK.	State-owned	US\$ 2.8 million svgs, \$ 1.2 million in loans	Loans, savings, transfer, credit, visa electron	Possible sale of ZNCB under pressure from IMF
Zimbabwe	Agribank Zimbabwe. Commercial Bank.	State-owned	30, 000 clients, US\$ 140m assets, US\$ 95m outstanding loans, 400 staff. Transformed from Agricultural Financial Corporation	Loans to farmers, no deposit taking as yet	
Zimbabwe	Jewel Bank in Zimbabwe/CBZ. Commercial bank.	State, ABSA, Libyan Bank	16.9m profits, 297.8bn deposits, 2004. Privatised 1998 and turnaround	Personal and corporate banking, treasury, foreign exchange, community banking	
Zimbabwe	POSB-Post Office Savings Bank. Post Bank.	State-owned	Z\$1 085,5 million savings		
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Banking Corporation Zimbank. Commercial bank.	State-owned		Credit Card, Savings, Credit, Loans	

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Bangladesh	Sonali Bank. National Bank.	100% public	The largest & leading commercial bank of the country, came into being in 1972 immediately after the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent state. A fully state-owned enterprise, the bank undertakes diverse government entrusted socio-economic schemes as well as money market activities of its own, covering all spheres of the economy. Sonali Bank singularly enjoys the prestige of being the agent of the Central Bank of Bangladesh in such places where the guardian of the money market has chosen not to act by itself. 100% public. Size: a paid-up capital of over \$60million, has 1,185 branches, 695 of these in rural areas, and more than 26,000 people on its payroll. According to IMF and World Bank reform, the Bank will be privatised by 2013	Rural lending is one of the core activities of the bank. Poverty Alleviation Credit Programme, Female Special Credit Programme, and Agro-based Industrial Credit Programme in the rural areas. As of 2000 the bank disbursed a total of Tk 483 million as micro-credit in agriculture and fisheries. Sonali Bank deals with 35 per cent of Bangladesh's international trade. As of 2003 the volume of foreign exchange reserve in the country has increased amounting to two billion US.	<a href="http://www.dawn.com/2004/03/24/abr7.htm">http://www.dawn.com/2004/03/24/abr7.htm</a> and Sonali Bank website: <a href="http://www.sonalibank.com.bd/overview_of_the_bank.htm">http://www.sonalibank.com.bd/overview_of_the_bank.htm</a>
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Krishi Bank. Specialized National Bank.	100% public	The Bank is guided in accordance with the policies and principles of the Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh. BKB has an authorized capital of Tk. 2,000 Million (Taka Two thousand Million) and paid up capital of Tk. 1,400 Million (Taka One thousand four hundred Million) which is fully paid by the government. The Bank started commercial functioning from 1977 to generate more loanable fund from the idle rural and urban savings	The primary objective of BKB is to provide credit facilities to the farmers for the development of agriculture and entrepreneurs engaged in development of agro-based and cottage industries.	<a href="http://nation.ittefaq.com/artman/exec/view.cgi/10/6093/printer">http://nation.ittefaq.com/artman/exec/view.cgi/10/6093/printer</a>
Bangladesh	BASIC Bank Limited (Bank of Small Industries and Commerce Bangladesh Limited). Specialized National Bank	BASIC Bank started as a joint venture enterprise of the BCC Foundation, which had 70% shares. The remaining 30% shares were held by the government of Bangladesh. Following the closure of BCCI (Bank of Credit and Commerce International) and subsequently, of the BCC Foundation, the government of Bangladesh took over 100% ownership of the bank on 4 June 1992.	BASIC Bank (Bank of Small Industries and Commerce Bangladesh Limited) a state owned scheduled bank established as a banking company. The bank started its operations on 21 January 1989 with an authorised and paid up capital of Tk 100 million and Tk 80 million respectively. Its authorised capital was raised to Tk 500 million in 1997 and the paid up capital to Tk 240 million in December 2000. In 2000, BASIC Bank had 25 branches spread in all major industrial and commercial hubs of Bangladesh. Their distribution was 8 in Dhaka city, 5 in Chittagong and one each in Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Rajshahi, Saidpur, Bogra, Khulna, Jessore, Sylhet, Moulvibazar, and Comilla. The management of the bank is vested in a 6-member board of directors that includes the chairman and the managing director who is also the chief executive. All members of the board of directors are appointed by the government. Two general managers acting under the managing director and nine divisional heads perform day to day operational activities of the bank. At present, the total employee strength of the bank is 417. The bank launched intensive inland training programmes for its staff at both management and non-management levels.		<sup>[1]</sup> Source available at: <a href="http://search.com.bd/banglapedia/Content/HT/S_0493.HTM">http://search.com.bd/banglapedia/Content/HT/S_0493.HTM</a> and Sonali Bank website: <a href="http://www.sonalibank.com.bd/rural_banking.htm">http://www.sonalibank.com.bd/rural_banking.htm</a>

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Bangladesh	Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank(RAKUB). Specialized National Bank		The bank started functioning on 15 March 1987 with Tk 1500 million (US \$ 25.42 million) authorized capital. At present the bank has 349 branches and 3,585 employees.	Catering to agricultural credit need of the farmers, businesses and entrepreneurs of north-west Bangladesh.	
Cambodia	Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia. Commercial.		In 2000, the Bank was separated from the former direct management of National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") in order to transform its permanent identity into a State-owned commercial bank with the features of a Public Economic Enterprise and an aim to conduct autonomous business operations.	Current account, savings account, loan, money transfer	No.3 R.V. Kramoun Sar, Phnom Penh, CambodiaTel: (855) 23 724-466, 723-866, 723-466, Fax: (855) 23 426-108, 426-410 <a href="http://www.ftbbank.com/">http://www.ftbbank.com/</a> No.3 R.V. Kramoun Sar, Phnom Penh, CambodiaTel: (855) 23 724-466, 723-866, 723-466, Fax: (855) 23 426-108, 426-410
Cambodia	Rural Development Bank of Cambodia. Development.	100% public	The Rural Development Bank was established to promote microfinance in early 1998. It has been assigned the task of co-ordinating finance and refinancing all micro finance institutions and commercial banks that have the intention to support rural economic activities.	The Rural Development Bank (RDB) plays an important role in financing, refinancing and providing technical assistance to MFIs. The mission of the RDB is to enhance agricultural and rural development to reduce poverty. RDB has played an important role in mobilizing domestic and foreign financial resources to support the provision of rural credit for micro-finance activities.	Dr. Son Koun Thor, Chairman/President, No. 9-13, Street 7, Chaktomuk, Daun Penh Dist., P.O. Box 1410 Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Tel: (855) 23 220810/11, Fax: (855) 23 722388, E-mail: <a href="mailto:rdb@online.com.kh">rdb@online.com.kh</a> The Rural Development Bank (RDB) reports that as of February 2002 approximately 55 credit programs were operating in Cambodia with total outreach of about 449,100 families and loans valued at 38 million US dollars. Despite these efforts, only about 30% of the country's total capital requirement for microfinance are being met. Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) research shows that in order to reduce poverty nationwide, the rural poor would need between \$70 and 100 million dollars in loan capital.

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China	Bank of China (BOC). Commercial.	100% public	Established in 1912, Bank of China is the oldest bank in China. It has been ranked one of the world's top banks in terms of core capital by The Banker	Traditional commercial banking constitutes the majority of Bank of China's business, which is composed of corporate banking, retail banking and banking with financial institutions	Major issues Chinese state owned banks face are: First, these banks did not have management autonomy in terms of determining their staff needs and salary level. Second, a work ethic and credibility crisis prevented making loans based on market criteria. "Face" and relationship-based lending directly affected the profitability of the banks. Third, supervision and the legal environment are not conducive to sound and fair judgement for various reasons such as local influence. Fourth, the capital-to-asset ratio of the four state-owned banks is only 5%. This ratio for CDB is about 7%, but still below the international standard (for large banks) of 8%, set by the Basle Bank for International Settlements. Fifth, the bad debt ratio of the four state-owned banks is serious, about 25-30%. CDB with 7.8% bad debt is only up to the level of the unhealthy banks of developed countries. Sixth, the state-owned banks in general have low return to assets, only about 10% of that of the foreign banks with similar asset size. Seventh, banking infrastructure in China is weak. For example, ATM machines are rare in mid and small cities. Eighth, the banks' innovation capacity is weak. They have great difficulty in providing personalized products to customers. Ninth, brain drain from the state-owned banks is severe. Able professionals with good English skills and familiarity of banking business tend to change jobs quickly to private banks. Since 1994, the Chinese government adopted a series of measures such as detaching bank business from risky investments, injecting equity into the banks by issuing national debt, and establishing asset management companies to deal with bad debts. Bank staff's ethical standards, risk awareness and professional competence have been enhanced. As a result, the state-owned banks became profitable in 2000. They have also tried to close the gap with international standards by adopting international accounting and auditing procedures and by hiring reputable American accounting and consulting firms such as Arthur Anderson and BCG <a href="http://www.harvardchina.org/SpecialEvents/10-15-2001.htm">http://www.harvardchina.org/SpecialEvents/10-15-2001.htm</a>
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China	Industrial &	100% public	The bank that helped build China one five-year plan at a	In addition to traditional banking	The Chinese government on 6 January

	Commercial Bank of China. Commercial.		time now wants to foster market-oriented enterprises. China Construction Bank (CCB) is a state-owned commercial bank that concentrates on medium- and long-term loans to large corporations but is expanding its lending business to small and mid-sized businesses and foreign multinationals. CCB operates more than 20,000 domestic branches, which offer standard banking products and credit cards. It also offers mortgage lending (about two-thirds of China's mortgage loans) and various consumer loans. CCB recently received another multibillion-dollar bailout from the Chinese government; the bank plans to go public within the next year or two.	services, the bank sells government securities and provides asset management. A bank subsidiary offers investment banking <a href="http://www.ccb.cn/portal/en/cor_service/merchant.shtml">http://www.ccb.cn/portal/en/cor_service/merchant.shtml</a>	2004 confirmed its commitment to providing support for the country's important institutions when the central bank, the PBOC, announced that it had injected US\$45 billion of assets into the China Construction Bank (CCB, E+/A2) and Bank of China (BOC, D-/A2). Plans for the recapitalization of the other two state-owned commercial banks - Industrial & Commercial Bank (ICBC, E+/A2) and Agricultural Bank of China (ABC, E/A2) - have not been announced. Experts expect they will be dealt with later, after the feasibility of the current plan has been demonstrated
China	Agricultural Bank of China. Commercial.	100% public	With revenues exceeding US\$250 billion, Agricultural Bank of China (ABC) is China's largest commercial bank and one of the Global 500. ABC has more than 50,000 branches and affiliate offices spread across all of China, as well as its international locations.		China has had to bail out two of the country's top banks, CCB and Bank of China three times in the last six years. For decades, money in China's state banks was used to support failing state companies, leaving the banks with a mountain of bad loans. The Chinese government is now scrambling to turn debt-laden CCB and BOC into profitable, self-supporting corporations as the country prepares to open its financial doors to foreign competition by 2006 as promised to the World Trade Organization. Many see the most recent \$45 billion bailout (split in half between CCB and BOC) as preparation for initial public offerings overseas. BOC hopes to trade on Western exchanges while CCB is shooting to list on exchanges in Hong Kong, New York, and mainland China. The Chinese government on 6 January 2004 confirmed its commitment to providing support for the country's important institutions when the central bank, the PBOC, announced that it had injected US\$45 billion of assets into the China Construction Bank (CCB, E+/A2) and Bank of China (BOC, D-/A2). Plans for the recapitalization of the other two state-owned commercial banks - Industrial & Commercial Bank (ICBC, E+/A2) and Agricultural Bank of China (ABC, E/A2) - have not been announced. Experts expect they will be dealt with later, after the feasibility of the current plan has been demonstrated

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India	Allahabad Bank . Commercial.	100% State-Owned	Oldest Public Sector Bank in India, 1924 branches all over India and serving the customers since 1865.		<a href="http://www.economictimes.com/guide/banks.html">http://www.economictimes.com/guide/banks.html</a> .
India	Andhra Bank. Commercial.	100% State-Owned	Andhra Bank was founded in 1923. Network of 1022 branches spread across India. Total business reached a Level of Rs 25,992 crores.		
India	Bank of Baroda. Commercial.	100% State-Owned	Bank of Baroda (BOB) was established on 20th July 1908 in the state of Baroda by Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad III. The founder strongly believed that, " a bank of this nature would prove to be a beneficial agency for lending , transmission and deposit of money and a powerful factor in the development of art, industries and commerce of the state as also of adjoining territories". Unlike other state-owned bank, BOB could maintain its unique identity and established a strong national presence even before independence, to all corners of the country. Total branches in India: 2,692		
India	Bank of India. Commercial.	100% State-Owned	Bank of India was founded on 7th September, 1906 by a group of eminent businessmen from Mumbai. The Bank was under private ownership and control until July 1969 when it was nationalized along with 13 other banks. The Bank came out with its maiden public issue in 1997. Total number of shareholders as on 30/06/2003 is 4,33,140 <a href="http://www.centralbankofindia.co.in/home/index1.htm">http://www.centralbankofindia.co.in/home/index1.htm</a> The Bank has 2550 branches in India spread over all states/ union territories including 93 specialised branches; 48 regional Offices; 21 branches/ offices abroad.		Website: <a href="http://www.expressindia.com">http://www.expressindia.com</a>
India	Bank of Maharastra. Commercial.	100% State-Owned	Established 1935. Initially a MSME bank. After nationalization in 1969, the bank expanded rapidly; it now has 1276 branches throughout India. The Bank has the largest network of branches by any Public sector bank in the state of Maharashtra.		
India	Canara Bank. Commercial.	State: 73.17, Merrill Lynch 3.06%, Alliance Capital Management 1.04%	Founded in 1906 as Canara Bank Hindu Permanent Fund, it became a limited company in 1910 and after nationalization in 1969 it became Canara Bank.2447 branches, spread over 22 States/4 Union Territories of the country and one oversees branch in London. <a href="http://www.canbankindia.com/">http://www.canbankindia.com/</a> Government plans to divest 22% of its stake during the next round of capital restructuring expected in the near future.	Rural and Social Banking including women's banking	

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India	Central Bank.Commercial.	100% State-Owned	Established in 1911, Central Bank of India was the first Indian commercial bank which was wholly owned and managed by Indians. 3126 branches and 286 extension counters in 27 of 28 Indian states; The Bank has computerized 1622 branches which cover 88% of Total Business. Net Profit increased by 102.31% from Rs.306 crores as on March 2003 to Rs.618 crores as on March 2004.Total Business over Rs.80,500 crores. Net NPA decreased from 7.02% as on March 31, 2003 to 5.57% as on March 31, 2004. Capital Adequacy Ratio at 12.43% versus 10.51% in the previous year. Business per employee increased from Rs.168 lacs as on March 31, 2003 to Rs.182 lacs as on March 31, 2004.	In line with the guidelines from Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, Central Bank has been playing an increasingly active role in promoting the key thrust areas of agriculture, small scale industries as also medium and large industries. The Bank also introduced a number of Self Employment Schemes to promote employment among the educated youth.agriculture, small scale industries as also medium and large industries	
India	Dena Bank . Commercial	Government 70.99%, Banks, Financial Institutions, Insurance Companies ( Central /State Govt. Institutions/Non-government Institutions) 7.40%, Private Corporate Bodies 3.40%, Indian Public 17.81%	Dena Bank was founded on 26th May, 1938 as Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company Ltd. It became a Public Ltd. Company in December 1939 and later the name was changed to Dena Bank Ltd. In July 1969 Dena Bank Ltd. along with 13 other major banks nationalized, and it is now a Public Sector Bank.	Dena Bank has been the first bank to introduce Minor Savings Scheme, Drive-in ATM counter of Juhu, Mumbai, Credit card in rural India known as "DENA KRISHI SAKH PATRA"(DKSP), Smart card at selected branches in Mumbai, Customer rating system for rating the Bank Services	
India	Indian Bank. Commercial.	100% State-Owned	Established on 15th August 1907 as part of the Swadeshi movement.1377 Branches spread all over India, Global deposits rose to Rs. 30444 Crores as on 31.03.2004 Global credit increased to Rs. 14935 Crores as on 31.03.2004	Diversified banking activities - 3 Subsidiary companies Indbank Merchant Banking Services Ltd, IndFund Management Ltd, IndBank Housing Ltd.	

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India	United Bank of India. Commercial	100% State-Owned	<p>United Bank of India (UBI) is one of the 14 major banks which were nationalised on July 19, 1969. Its predecessor the United Bank of India Ltd., was formed in 1950 with the amalgamation of four banks; Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd. (1914), Bengal Central Bank Ltd. (1918), Comilla Union Bank Ltd. (1922) and Hooghly Bank Ltd. (1932). 1316 branches, 28 Regional Offices. Over Rs. 18400 crores of deposits and Rs. 6500 crores of gross advances.</p>	<p>After nationalisation, the Bank expanded its branch network and actively participated in the developmental activities, particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas in conformity with the objectives of nationalization. In recognition of the role played by the Bank, it was designated as Lead Bank in several districts and at present it is the Lead Bank in 34 districts in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Manipur. The Bank is also the Convener of the State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBC) for the States of West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura. UBI played a significant role in the spread of banking services in different parts of the country, more particularly in Eastern and North-eastern India. UBI has sponsored 11 Regional Rural Banks (RRB) five of which are in West Bengal, four in Assam and one each in Manipur and Tripura. These eleven RRBs together have over 1000 branches. In its efforts to provide banking services to the people living in the not easily accessible areas of the Sunderbans in West Bengal, UBI had established two floating mobile branches on motor launches which moved from island to island on different days of the week. The floating mobile branches were discontinued with the opening of full-fledged branches at the centres which were being served by the floating mobile branches. UBI is also known as the 'Tea Bank' because of its age-old association with the financing of tea gardens. It has been the largest lender to the tea industry.</p> <p><a href="http://www.unitedbankofindia.com/aboutus.htm">http://www.unitedbankofindia.com/aboutus.htm</a>. Market segment: Rural, Agricultural (tea)</p>	<p>URL: <a href="http://www.unitedbankofindia.com">http://www.unitedbankofindia.com</a></p>

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India	Indian Overseas bank. Commercial.	100% State-Owned; received 'autonomous status' in 1997-98	Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) was founded on February 10th 1937. IOB was one of the 14 major banks that was nationalized in 1969. IOB had 1427 branches in India, 6 branches overseas and 243 Extension Counters. Operating Profit improved to Rs.794 crore. Net Profit up by 81% at Rs.416 crore. Owned funds rose to Rs.1460 crore from Rs.1133 crore Financials: <a href="http://www.iob.com/genesis.asp">http://www.iob.com/genesis.asp</a> The Bank has lead responsibility in 12 districts in Tamilnadu State and one district in Kerala State. The Bank is also the convenor of State Level Bankers' Committee for Tamilnadu State.		
India	Oriental Bank of Commerce. Commercial	100% State-Owned	Since nationalization of the Bank in 1980, the bank has registered outstanding growth; from 307 branches, with Rs. 282.61 crores as deposits and Rs. 152.69 crores as advances in 1982 to 989 branches and Rs. 2980.909 crores in deposits.2002-2003 Rs. crore> Total Income: 383566 Total expenditure: 337871 Net Profit for the year: 45695 AT THE END OF MAR 2003 Capital & Reserves:210934 Deposits:2980909 Advances:1567723 Total Assets:3398763 No. of branches:989 No. of employees:13507		
India	Punjab & Sind Bank. Commercial	100% State-Owned	Established in 1908. 757 branches and 133 extension counters. Total business of the Bank stood at Rs.192773 Million as on March 31, 2003 and the bank earned a Net Profit of Rs.44 Million in the last fiscal year.		
India	Punjab National Bank. Commercial	100% State-Owned	Established in 1895 at Lahore, undivided India, Punjab National Bank (PNB) has the distinction of being the first bank to have been started solely with Indian capital. Largest branch network in India - 4038 branches and 426 Extension Counters spread throughout India.	Offers a wide variety of banking services which include corporate and personal banking, industrial finance, agricultural finance, financing of trade and international banking. Among the clients of the bank are multinational companies, Indian conglomerates, medium and small industrial units, exporters and non-resident Indians. The large presence and vast resource base have helped the bank to build strong links with trade and industry.	<a href="http://www.bankersindia.com/cgi-bin/present.cgi?http://www.pnbindia.com/contactus.htm">http://www.bankersindia.com/cgi-bin/present.cgi?http://www.pnbindia.com/contactus.htm</a>
India	Syndicate Bank. Commercial	100% State-Owned	Established 1925; pioneer Indian bank in rural banking. Nationalized in 1969.Over 1700 branches concentrated in rural/semi urban centres	Social Lending; 70% of the Bank's borrowers account for 11.14 lac borrowers represent credit limits of less than Rs. 25000.. Over 30% of credit outstandings under Govt-sponsored anti poverty schemes to benefit women. Market segment: women	

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India	UCO Bank. Commercial	100% State-Owned	Founded in 1943, UCO Bank is a commercial bank now wholly owned by the Government of India. Its Board of Directors consists of government representatives from the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India as well as eminent professionals like accountants, management experts, economists, businessmen, etc. Nearly 2000 Service Units spread all over India.		
India	Union Bank of India. Commercial	100% State-Owned	Established 1919. Network of 2020 branches - 794 Rural, 457 Semi-urban, 426 Urban and 343 Metropolitan branches.	Besides providing the traditional products, the branch network shall be thoroughly exploited to improve by fee-based earnings. For this purpose, bank is making foray into insurance business, DMAT facilities and cash management products	Website: <a href="http://www.unionbankofindia.com">http://www.unionbankofindia.com</a>
India	Vijaya Bank. Commercial	100% State-Owned	Vijaya Bank, was founded on 23rd October 1931 by late Shri A.B. Shetty and other enterprising farmers in Mangalore, Karnataka. The objective of the founders was essentially to promote banking habit, thrift and entrepreneurship among the farming community of Dakshina Kannada district in Karnataka State. The bank became a scheduled bank in 1958 and was nationalised on 15th April 1980. 843 branches that span all 28 states and 4 union territories in the country; highest concentration in home state of Karnataka		
India	State bank of India. Commercial	100% public	Founded in 1973 as a NGO. It has over 6600 branches all over India.	State Bank of India works as a commercial bank with many lines of finance services for all kinds of clients, from small farmers to international corporations. Market segment: Multinational firms, farmers, micro entrepreneurs. It has a microcredit program based on self-help groups	Network of 6600 rural and semi-urban branches. There are 972 specialized branches which have been set up in different parts of the country exclusively for the development of agriculture through credit deployment.

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Indonesia	Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI). Commercial	Historically the best of Indonesian state banks, therefore first bank government chose to partially privatize. In 1996, 25% of the bank's shares were sold to the public, government continues to hold balance.	Bank Negara Indonesia (also known as Bank BNI) was initially set up on July 5, 1946, as the country's central bank for the implementation of the Indonesian government's monetary and economic policies. It has since acted as a commercial bank, with its operations directed towards elevating the people's welfare and building the national economy. It is Indonesia's largest state-owned bank and second largest bank overall with about an 8% share of banking system loans. Historically, the bank's focus was on supporting national development through lending to the manufacturing sector. However, it has since been transformed into a full commercial bank. It is the most dominant corporate bank in Indonesia and its customers include most of the major Indonesian corporates.	Deposits (current account, fixed deposit); remittances (inward and outbound); trade finance (import and export services); loans (Commercial Loans, Corporate Loans, Performance Bonds & Banker's Guarantee). To accommodate a market niche of micro-customers that would not necessarily comply to the standard requirements of conventional banking, Bank BNI formed a Micro Banking BU using several approaches on 27 February 2002, such as: transforming the traditional financial institution practices; responding to traditional business administration; and configuring the informal elements into formal elements. At the moment, there are 76 units of Micro Banking (ULM) in 12 area divisions that are attached to branch and sub-branch offices.	158 Cecil Street, Dapenso Building, Singapore 069545; Tel: (0065) 6225-7755, Fax: 6225-4757 <a href="http://www.bni.co.id/english/index.html">http://www.bni.co.id/english/index.html</a>
Indonesia	Bank Ekspor Impor (Bank Exim). Commercial	100% public	In 1968, Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia was established as a state-owned bank. Later, in the strengthening of the Indonesian banking sector through privatization, the status of Bank Ekspor was changed to PT Persero (State Limited Liability Company). It came into being in 1992 with total assets of 12,223 billion rupiah.	Bank Ekspor Impor (BankExim) is Indonesia's fifth largest state-owned bank with about a 5% share of banking system loans. Historically, the bank was focused on funding export-oriented commodity industries but has since expanded to be a full commercial bank.	BankExim is one of the better Indonesian state banks with levels of growth and performance more akin to those of the faster growing private banks. However, the strong performance over the past three years has been due to drastically reduced provisions rather than revenue growth as margins have been squeezed. Little asset quality information is available but interest receivable on non-performing loans as a proportion of loans is quite high compared to the private banks and some of its state bank peers, which indicates a relatively higher level of impaired assets. Ji. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav 36-38, Java, JAKARTA 12190, Indonesia; Fax : +62 21327002

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Indonesia	Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI). Commercial	Based on the new Banking Law No. 7 of 1992 and Government Regulation No. 21 of 1992, BRI underwent a change in status and became a limited liability company (PT) However, 100% of its shares are still owned by the state.	Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) is one of several state-owned foreign exchange commercial banks in Indonesia, with primary responsibility for providing rural banking services and, in particular, for promoting the development of the agricultural sector. Established in 1968, BRI has grown to become one of Indonesia's largest banks. As of December 1996, total assets were US\$12 billion, including a net loan portfolio of almost US\$11 billion. In terms of outreach, BRI's branch network is the most extensive of all banks in Indonesia and effectively covers the entire nation. In addition to four branches abroad, BRI has 320 branches that are located at the district or municipality level. There are only 296 districts/municipalities in Indonesia. Furthermore, the bank has an even more extensive network of 4,000 retail outlets at the sub-district level, known as BRI village units (Unit Desa). In 2003, BRI's Unit Desa system had almost 30 million deposit accounts worth US \$3.5 billion and 3.1 million loan accounts worth almost US\$1.7 billion	Although both branches and units are part of the same organization, the Unit Desa System (UDES) can be clearly distinguished from the branch network in terms of target groups, services and mode of operation. The branches' commercial operations cater to well-to-do private and corporate customers in and around district towns. In addition, BRI branches still administer government-sponsored program loans - some at concessional interest rates - to priority sectors and target groups, such as farmers, cooperatives, etc. Unit Desas operates on a full commercial basis, with each unit acting as a semiautonomous entity serving micro and small customers, predominantly in the rural areas. BRI Micro, also known as the Unit Desa System (UDES), has nearly 4100 locations spread over a profitable rural financial network that functions as an agent of development. It is the UDES that has gained national and international reputation as a success story in microfinance. UDES was established in the early 1970s to channel BIMAS (mass guidance) credit to farmers but was reoriented in the 1980s with a commercial focus on rural and microenterprise finance. Its purpose is more than just the economic development of the people in rural and urban areas. More than just financing the business activity of the society and mobilizing funds from the society, UDES has been commercially operated and has earned profit on micro business.	Gedung BRI I, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 44 - 46, Jakarta 10210, Indonesia; Ph. (62-21) 251 0244; 250 0124; 251 0315; Fax. (62-21) 570 1865 <a href="http://www.bri.co.id/">http://www.bri.co.id/</a>

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Kazakhstan	Halyk Bank. Commercial.	Privatized 1996-2001	Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan was founded in 1923 as a Kazakhstani branch of Soviet SberBank and re-organized in 1993 as the state savings bank was historically one of the only Soviet banks that dealt exclusively in the retail banking market. Through several steps of gradual privatization made in 1996-2001 a number of private companies and over 33,000 private individuals acquired the state stake and became the shareholders. Halyk Bank is 100% private commercial bank as of the time being. Its shares listed on Kazakhstani stock exchange.		
Kazakhstan	Development Bank of Kazakhstan. Commercial.	Government of Kazakhstan represented by the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan with 75% of the bank's authorized capital & local executive bodies (akimats of 14 regions and Astana and Almaty), whose total stake reaches 25% (1.5625% for each).	The bank was established on April 25, 2001 based on Decree #531 of the president of Kazakhstan, dated December 28, 2001 "On Development Bank of Kazakhstan" and according to the resolution #659 of the Government of Kazakhstan, dated May 18, 2001 "On establishing closed joint stock company Development Bank of Kazakhstan as a joint stock company with 100% state stake in authorized capital of the bank.		
Kazakhstan	Kazkommertsbank. Commercial.	Kazkommertsbank is the largest private bank in Kazakhstan by assets, equity and time deposits. Senior management of the bank controls some 53% of the issued share capital. Approximately 27% of the capital is held by international investors through the Depositary Receipt Programme with the Bank of New York, listed on the London Stock Exchange.		Its commercial banking business primarily consists of corporate banking, trade and project finance, personal banking, debit and credit card services and foreign currency trading. Its principal activities are the acceptance of deposits and the provision of loans and credit facilities in Tenge and foreign currencies. The Bank is also a major participant in the securities market and the foreign currency market in Kazakhstan. The Bank is the dominant provider of banking services and other financial products to large and medium-sized corporations in all sectors of Kazakh economy.	Kazkommertsbank 135 zh, Gagarin Ave., Almaty 480060, Republic of Kazakhstan. (7 10 3272) 585-101 fax: (7 10 3272) 585-281, 507-072SWIFT: KZKO KZKX; telex: 251304 TIMUR KZ <a href="http://www.kazkommertsbank.com/index.shtml">http://www.kazkommertsbank.com/index.shtml</a>

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Kyrgyz Republic	Kairat Bank. Commercial.	The sole shareholder of the Bank is the State Committee on State Property and Direct Investments ("SCSPDI") on behalf of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. Working towards some privatization.	The bank was formed by the National Bank of the Kyrgyzskoy Republic on 16 April, 1999, via restructuring AKB "maksat" - one of the pioneers in the formation of the business banks Of the Kyrgyzskoy Republic. Kairat Bank has five branches.		Kyrgyzskaya Republic 720033, Bishkek ul. Frunze 390 tel: (312) 21-89-32, 21-35-36 fax: (312) 21-89-55, 61-08-90 e-mail:kairat@kairatbank.kg <a href="http://www.kairatbank.kg">http://www.kairatbank.kg</a>
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Agricultural Finance Cooperation (KAFC). Development.	Ownership: 100% Government owned	The KAFC has been founded as a universal commercial and financial institution to provide credit to support the process of farm reform and privatisation. Donor support: Outstanding balance with World Bank (IDA), IFAD, TACIS (EU), ADB	The main activity is to provide facilities to medium and big rural producers and agro-business enterprises. It also provides short-term loans for the purchase of farm inputs and farming services to individual farmers (agricultural and life stock production) but also medium and long-term loans for on-farm investments and business. The special Programme of the KAFC is the SFCOP (Small Farmers Credit Outreach Program). It supports poor farmers who have no access to commercial credit of the KAFC through a special credit line and the development of farmers self-help organizations.	<a href="http://www.fao.org/ag/ags/agism/Banks/banks/kyrgyz.htm">http://www.fao.org/ag/ags/agism/Banks/banks/kyrgyz.htm</a> Publications: National Policy on Rural Finance in the Kyrgyz Republic; Agricultural Finance Policy in Kazakhstan; Role of Social Mobilisation and Microfinance for Poverty Alleviation in the Kyrgyz Republic; Rural Development and Rural Finance in the Kyrgyz Republic; Problem issues of Mortgage of Agricultural Land Mrs. B. Jeenbaeva, Executive Director, 60 Togolok Moldo, Bishkek 720033, Kyrgyz Republic; Tel.: (00996 312) 665133, 663755; Fax: (00996 312) 665403; Email: KAFC@infotel.kg
Malaysia	Bank Simpanan Nasional Malaysia. National Bank	100% public	Bank Simpanan Nasional Malaysia was established on 1st December, 1974 under the Act of Parliament 146 - Laws of Malaysia. With its launching, all duties and responsibilities under the Post Office Savings Bank Act were taken over by Bank Simpanan Nasional. The Bank is a statutory body under the Ministry of Finance.	Small savers	

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Malaysia	Bank Pertanian Malaysia. Agricultural Development Bank.	100% public	Bank Pertanian Malaysia was established by Act of Parliament No. 9/69, and commenced operations in 1970. The Bank is a statutory body, which was established to address the problem of credit facilities for small farmers involved in the double cropping of padi under the Muda Irrigation Project implemented by the government, with World Bank had identified the inadequacy of short-term production credit for small farmers as a constraint to the success of the project in its loan evaluation report and a special credit scheme was formulated to overcome this problem. This resulted is the establishment of Bank Pertanian Malaysia as a Development Finance Institution specializing in providing credit facilities for the agriculture sector. Following the crisis in 1997 BPM made a loss of RM46 million in 1997 and RM150 million in 1998, compared to a profit of RM23 million in 1996. In 1999, due to the improved business environment and the various measures taken, it recovered and made a profit of RM5 million. In August 2000, its profit increased to RM19 million.	Bank Pertanian Malaysia offers attractive financing facilities/packages to modernise and develop the agricultural, livestock and fishery sectors in Malaysia. Bank Pertanian Malaysia is a development finance institution directly involved in financing the agriculture sector. BPM's four objectives, as stated in the Bank Pertanian Malaysia Act, 1969 are: (1) to promote sound agricultural development in Malaysia; (2) to coordinate and supervise the grant of credit from public funds for agricultural purposes by various persons or bodies of persons; (3) to provide loans, advances, and other credit facilities for the development of agriculture, including production and marketing; and (4) to mobilize savings with particular regard to the agricultural sector. Market segment: agricultural, livestock and fishery sectors. Bank Pertanian Malaysia has been given the responsibility to implement the Economic Stimulus Package. One of the stimulus packages is the provision of RM500 million to finance small scale entrepreneurs. BPM main objective is to promote agricultural development through lending facilities and mobilisation of deposits in rural areas. It seeks to achieve its objectives through four programmes: Deposit, Investment, Loan and Training. In particular it offers specific micro-credit loans. Concerning SMEs credit lines, it provides assistance to agro-based SMEs including Farm machinery/equipment, Estate Development, Research and Development, Food processing and food packaging	<a href="http://www.bpm.com.my/index.cfm">http://www.bpm.com.my/index.cfm</a> Bank Pertanian Malaysia, Leboh Pasar Besar, Peti Surat 10815, 50726 Kuala Lumpur; Tel : 603-27311600; Fax: 603-26914908; Email: bankpertanian@bpm.com.my
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Malaysia	Sabah	It is 100% owned	Its primary objectives are to undertake any and every	LENDING: Project Finance	<a href="http://www.borneo-online.com.my/sdb/">http://www.borneo-online.com.my/sdb/</a>

	Development Bank Berhad (SDB). Development	by the State Government of Sabah.	<p>aspect of development banking and to act as the State Government's Financial Intermediary. SDB is committed to assist the State and Federal Governments in realizing their economic objective to industrialize Sabah and the country as a whole. Towards this end, SDB endeavors at all times to adhere to the State and National Economic Policies. In its capacity as the State Government's Financial Intermediary, SDB is responsible to advise the State Government and its agencies on various financial and investment matters referred to it and to raise funds for designated development projects. SDB is designated as a "scheduled institution" under the Banking and Financial Institutions Act (BAFIA), 1989 of Malaysia. It has an authorised share capital of RM350.00 million divided into 350,000,000 ordinary shares of RM1.00 each and is fully paid-up. It has an authorised share capital of RM350.00 million divided into 350,000,000 ordinary shares of RM1.00 each and is fully paid-up.</p>	<p>(medium to long-term finance for commercial, industrial, agricultural and manufacturing projects); Bridging Finance (loans for commercial and residential property development); Fixed Assets Finance (loans for the acquisition of machinery, equipment and plant modernisation); Working Capital Finance (for established and on-going enterprises); Small and Medium Industries Finance (loans to support small and medium industries utilising special funds provided by Bank Negara Malaysia and the Credit Guarantee Corporation).          ISLAMIC BANKING (financing based on a profit-sharing basis under Islamic principles); LOAN SYNDICATION (arranging, participating, managing and co-managing loan syndication for major projects); CORPORATE ADVISORY SERVICES (provision of advisory services for project evaluations, in particular, the financial aspects of projects); VENTURE CAPITAL / EQUITY PARTICIPATION (investment in equities of unlisted companies with high growth potential for purposes of divestment at later stage); FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY (acts as the Financial Intermediary for the State Government of Sabah); OTHERS (Project Rehabilitation: reviving non-performing/abandoned projects with the aim of eventually spinning-off these projects into commercially-viable ventures).</p>	<p>SDB Tower, Wisma Tun Fuad Stephens, Km 2.4, Jalan Tuaran, P.O. Box 12172, 88824 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia; Telephone: 6088-232177; Fax: 6088-261852; E-mail: sdbank@po.jaring.my</p>
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Mongolia	Khan Bank (formerly the Ag Bank) a/k/a XAAH Bank. Commercial Bank	Formerly 100% State-Owned - Currently 100% Private - H.S. Securites of Japan majority shareholder, DAI minority Shareholder	Founded out of state mono bank 1991, 1996 Central Bank receivership, 1999 restructuring plan, 2000 DAI management contract begins, 2003 privatized and purchased by H.S. Securites of Japan. As of: Early 2004 Branches: 379; Employees: 1,833; Loans Outst: 128,227 ; Portfolio Outstanding US\$49 mill; Total Deposits: US\$75.5 mill; # of Dep: 377,424; Average Outstanding Loan Balance: US\$382; Total Assets: \$90 million Total Liabilities: \$82 mill. Half of Mongolia's households do business with Ag Bank. In 2003 ROE 44.19% & ROA 2.96%.Other: PAR >1 day 1.83% Management Contract DAI, owned by HS Securites of Japan, USAID, GTZ and WB support in past	Full retail bank with diverse loans, deposits, payroll, remittances, transfers, etc. Market segments: Government employees, pensioners, farmers, MSMEs	Mongolia is a country transitioning from command to market economy, pro-privatization programs, pro-foreign investment. Case studies on this bank prepared by Jay Dyer et al presented at USAID/WOCCU/BASIS Rural Finance Conference (2003) and World Bank Shanghai Poverty Conference available on CGAP Microfinance Gateway
Mongolia	Savings Bank. Savings Bank	Savings Bank, Mongolia is the only bank which is wholly owned by the Mongolian Government.	The Savings Bank was established in 1996 by the decision of the Government of Mongolia in a frame of banks' restructuring work. When the bank was established its paid in capital was 400.0 million MNT and the activities of the bank were very much limited. Now a days, the bank has been increasing and expanding its activities by the amount and the types of the new products. The bank's profits, by the end of the third quarter of 2003, reached 781.4 million MNT. As of 2003. The bank performs its banking activities through 30 settlement centers, 2 sub-settlement centers in Ulaanbaatar city and 7 branches in regions. More than 450 employees work in these 39 branches and in the head office of the bank.	Current account, Savings, To extend terms of savings by telephone, To transfer pensions to savings account, Loan products: Entity loan, Individual loan, Loan against pension, Loan against salary, Loan against savings, Student loan, Apartment loan, ADB mortgage loan project, ADB agricultural development loan project, Micro finance development fund micro credit, Rural area support loan, Loan against treasury. - International payment products: International payments through SWIFT, MONEYGRAM international money transfer. Custody service. Telephone banking. SMS banking. Documentary credit. VISA card. Municipal payment. Pension distribution.	<a href="http://www.savingsbank.mn/en/about.php">http://www.savingsbank.mn/en/about.php</a> Savings Bank, Mongolia 6 Commerce street Ulaanbaatar 11. Mongolia Phone: 976-11-310835 Fax: 976-11-312049 E-mail: savbank@magicnet.mn

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Mongolia	Trade & Development Bank of Mongolia. Commercial	<p>Untill December, 2001 Bank was a state owned Bank and 76% of total share belongs to the Government of the Mongolia, while remaining 24% belongs to TDBM's employes and other shareholders.</p> <p>In 2002, 76% of total share of Bank owned by Government of Mongolia, was a successfully privatized to "Global Investment and Development " Inc., joint consortium of Banco Lugano Commerciale of Switzerland and Gerald Metals, Inc. of the US.</p>	<p>The Trade and Development Bank of Mongolia (TDBM) was established and started its commercial banking operations in 1990, under the Decree No.3/19, issued by the Chairman of the former State Bank in compliance with the Mongolian Government's Resolution No. 71 of 1990. As of today, the Trade and Development Bank of Mongolia holding its leading position on banking and financial systems in terms of the major indicators. Untill December, 2001 Bank was a state owned Bank and 76% of total share belongs to the Government of the Mongolia, while remaining 24% belongs to TDBM's employes and other shareholders. As of the end of 2003, the Bank conducted its operations with a rural network of 8 branches, 7 settlement centers and a cashier office. During the 2003 year Bank's total assets reached 203.0 billion tugrugs, increasing 54.91 percent and by 71.9 billion tugrugs from same period of previous year. At the end of 2003, in Mongolia operating 17 commercial banks and Trade &amp; Development Bank held 24.5 percent of total assets, 54.9 percent of total foreign assets, 15.9 percent of total loans outstanding and 28.9 percent of total deposits in Mongolian banking sector.</p>	<p>Personal account, Savings account, Deposit box service, Card, Check service, Escrow account, Retail loan, Money transfer, SMS banking, Internet bank</p>	<p>TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK Hudaldaany street-7 Ulaanbaatar-11, Mongolia Tel: 976-11-312362 Fax: 976-11-325449 <a href="http://www.tdbm.mn">www.tdbm.mn</a></p>

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Pakistan	First Women Bank Ltd. Commercial.	90% State-owned Banks, 10% Government	The Bank was established with a sole purpose of providing all banking facilities and especially credit to women. Women Bank Ltd. was incorporated as a Scheduled Commercial Bank in the Public Sector on 21st November 1989 and commenced its business on 2nd December 1989 with a paid up capital of Rs. 100 million (Now enhanced to Rs. 200 Million) 90% of which was contributed by five leading public sector banks of the country: National Bank of Pakistan, Habib Bank Limited, Muslim Commercial Bank Limited, United Bank Limited and Allied Bank of Pakistan Limited in varying proportions and 10% had come from Federal Government.	With the basic aim of creating economic empowerment for women, women are motivated to take up income generating activities by making available to them not only easy credit but also:-Entrepreneurial skill development training programmes to enable them to update their management, marketing, technical and behavioral skills, Develop market for the products of our clients through product display counters/window arranged at leading branches of the bank, Identify market outlet by arranging exhibition of client's products in five star hotels and encourage & support clients to display their products in exhibitions held abroad, Promote computer literacy amongst women entrepreneurs and women from all walks of life to equip them to meet challenges of 21st century. To encourage women to save through banking channels (instead of investment in jewelry and property etc.) the bank apart from conventional deposit schemes, has introduced special saving schemes which not only provide high rate of return on saving but facilitate budgeting for monthly expenses through IPSS "Instant Profit Saving Scheme". This scheme is very popular among retired persons, widows and persons with fixed monthly income. Market segment: women. Launched special credit schemes for women and students from low income groups who cannot afford any collateral for securing loan from financial institutions. Under this scheme loans up to Rs. 25,000 are allowed to poorest of the poor without collaterals simply against group guarantee. This scheme entails formation of groups of four women each with the help of concerned NGO/CBO and Bank's Mobile Credit Officers then disbursing loan to group members in phases in such a manner that in the first place only 50% of the group members get the loan (decided through consensus by group members) and remaining 50% are made to wait till two installments are received from initial borrower. That ensures automatic monitoring of business/projects by group members as this respect is that second time loan is allowed to a member of the group. Another condition imposed in this respect is that second time loan is allowed to a member of the group only if there is no default in the group as a whole. Accordingly rate of recovery achieved from this scheme specially in rural area is reported at 100%.	On 1st January, 1974 all the scheduled banks were nationalised.
Country	Name and Type of SORB	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of operations and services and Market segment(s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)

Pakistan	Habib Bank Limited. Commercial.	100% State-Owned	On 25th of August 1941, Habib Bank inaugurated its operations with the bank's first branch in Bombay. Habib Bank has been a pioneer in providing innovative banking services. These have included the installation of the first mainframe computer in Pakistan followed by the first ATM and more recently, internet banking facilities in all 1425 domestic branches. 1425 domestic branches – the largest in Pakistan.	On 1st January, 1974 all the scheduled banks were nationalised.
Pakistan	National Bank of Pakistan . Commercial.	100% State-Owned	It is the major business partner for the Government of Pakistan with special emphasis on fostering Pakistan's economic growth through aggressive and balanced lending policies, technologically oriented products and services offered through its large network of branches locally, internationally and representative offices. Branches 1199, 29 Regional Offices, 4 Subsidiaries/ Employees 13272.	On 1st January, 1974 all the scheduled banks were nationalised.
Pakistan	United Bank Limited. Commercial	100% State-Owned	Established November 7, 1959. UBL has assets of over Rs. 190 billion, Shareholder's Equity of over Rs. 12 billion, 1111 Branches: 1096 Domestic, 15 Overseas Branches.	On 1st January, 1974 all the scheduled banks were nationalised.
Pakistan	Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd. Commercial	100% State-Owned	Allied Bank is the first Muslim bank established on the territory that became Pakistan, Established on December 3, 1942 as the Australasia Bank at Lahore with a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.12 million under the Chairmanship of Khawaja Bashir Bux, the Bank had attracted deposits, equivalent to Rs. 0.431 million in its first eighteen months of business. Total assets then amounted to Rs. 0.572 million. Today, Allied Bank's paid up capital & reserves amount to Rs.565.7 million, deposits come to Rs.101.554 billion and total assets equal Rs.121.164 billion. On 1st January, 1974 all the scheduled banks, including Australasia Bank, were nationalised. Three small provincial banks were merged into Australasia Bank and on 1st July 1974, the new entity was renamed as the Allied Bank of Pakistan Limited. Allied Bank began its operations as a public sector financial institution. During the 17years (1974-1991)the value of total net assets rose to Rs. 24.4 billion and deposits to over Rs.21.3 billion with 747 branches network (Figures are for 10-09-1991, the date the Bank was privatised). Now with its network of over 800 branches located in the urban and rural areas throughout Pakistan, Allied Bank is positioned to provide personalized banking services to its customers at locations convenient to the customers. ABL has invested extensively in branch automation. 560 branches out of a total of 819 branches are computerized on branch based multi-user computer systems	On 1st January, 1974 all the scheduled banks were nationalised.

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Pakistan	Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. DE-NATIONALIZED BANKS .	Denationalized and privatized in 1990s.	Over 1,000 branches all over the country with business establishments in Sri Lanka and Bahrain. The branch break-up province wise is Punjab (57%), Sindh (21%), NWFP (19%) and Baluchistan (3%) respectively. Ten years after privatization, MCB is now in a consolidation stage designed to lock in the gains made in recent years and prepare the groundwork for future growth. The bank has restructured its asset portfolio and rationalized the cost structure in order to remain a low cost producer.	MCB now focuses on three core businesses namely Corporate, Commercial and Consumer Banking. Corporate clientele includes public sector companies as well as large local and multi national concerns. MCB is also catering to the growing middle class by providing new asset and liability products.	On 1st January, 1974 all the scheduled banks were nationalised.
Pakistan	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan. SPECIALIZED SCHEDULED BANKS .	100% Government-owned		During 2002-2003, ZTBL continued its expeditious delivery of credit to farmers with special reference to subsistence and small farmers through One Window Operation. The Operation has established its importance by witnessing tremendous strength in timely channeling of production loans to small farmers, which contributed significantly towards increasing the farm productivity. Since introduction, One Window Operation has emerged as a viable and transparent system of credit delivery for small and subsistence farmers. The success and effectiveness of One Window Operation can be witnessed from the fact that the coverage of beneficiaries has shown spontaneous rise which increased from 145671 borrowers in 1997 (since its introduction) to 458238 number of borrowers in the year 2002-03. An amount of Rs.2530.284 million were disbursed in Punjab, Rs.91.799 million in Sindh, Rs.44.658 million in NWFP and Rs.24.906 million in Baluchistan under One Window Operation during the year under review. Revolving Finance Scheme is also under operation since 1999 to facilitate genuine and credit worthy borrowers of the bank to meet their seasonal requirement without repeating procedural formalities. Under the scheme, Rs.10648.874 million was disbursed in Punjab, Rs.1071.453 million in Sindh, Rs.183.836 million in NWFP, Rs.33.824 million in Balochistan. Market segment: Rural and Agricultural Finance.	1974 all banks were nationalized. <a href="http://www.adbp.org.pk/opov.htm">http://www.adbp.org.pk/opov.htm</a>

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Pakistan	Federal Bank for Co-operatives				On 1st January, 1974 all the scheduled banks were nationalised.
Pakistan	Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan. SPECIALIZED SCHEDULED BANKS	IDBP is wholly owned by Government of Pakistan with 57% of its shares held by Federal Government, 36% by State Bank of Pakistan and 7% by Provincial Governments and other Public sector corporations. Its Board of Directors consisting of the representatives of private sector is appointed by Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan.	IDBP is one of Pakistans' oldest development financing institution created with the primary objective of extending term finance for investment in the manufacturing sector of the economy. Over the years, however, the Bank has emerged as an institution fostering the growth and development of SME sector stimulating industrial progress in the rural/less developed regions of the country besides offering lucrative opportunities to the house-holds and institutions for the investment in its deposit schemes. IDBP has also become an important component of the financial sector of Pakistan and is playing an active role in money and capital market of the country	Development Banking Commercial Banking Business merchant banking business collection of utility bills equity investment/trading administers the equity articipation fund	On 1st January, 1974 all the scheduled banks were nationalised.
Pakistan	The First Micro Finance Bank Limited. Microfinance Bank.	Public and private shareholders	In August 2000, Khushhali Bank was established as part of the Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan's Poverty Reduction Strategy and its Microfinance Sector Development Program (MSDP) that was developed with the assistance of Asian Development Bank. It is headquartered in Islamabad and operates under the central bank's supervision (State Bank of Pakistan) with commercial banks as its shareholders. Its mandate is to retail microfinance services and act as a catalyst in stabilizing the country's newly formed microfinance sector.	The Bank's line of products includes short-tenure micro loans ranging up to US\$ 500 for working capital and asset purchase. It also proactively mobilizes deposits and provides counseling services to its clients and continues to expand its range of services to address client needs	On 1st January, 1974 all the scheduled banks were nationalised.

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Philippines	Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP). Development.	100% public	The DBP is classified as a development bank and may perform all other functions of a thrift bank. Its primary objective is to provide banking services principally to cater to the medium- and long-term needs of agricultural and industrial enterprises with emphasis on small-and medium-scale industries.	The Development Bank of the Philippines offers a wide range of products and services that address specific funding needs of its various clients. These packages include project financing, trade financing and import/export services. The DBP likewise offers banking services, including international banking services, merchant banking services, and treasury products and services. Loans are available through the Bank's retail lending and wholesale lending operations for capital assets investments and working capital. The DBP supports the growth of domestic capital markets and is the country's major conduit of international funds from multilateral and bilateral institutions for official development assistance (ODA) programs and grants. The Bank also continues its developmental thrusts on economic pump-priming and program-type lending to strategic sectors like infrastructure, transportation, telecommunications, power and energy, SMEs, agriculture and food security, education, health care, housing, micro-finance, and environment.	<a href="http://www.devbankphil.com.ph/">http://www.devbankphil.com.ph/</a> P.O. Box 1996 Makati Central Post Office, 1200 Makati City, Philippines; Phone: (632) 818-9511 to 20 / 818-9611 to 20; E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@devbankphil.com.ph">info@devbankphil.com.ph</a>

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Philippines	Land Bank of the Philippines. Specialized Government Bank.	Ownership: Government of the Philippines - 100%; National Gov't P10 Billion Common Shares; National Dev't Company P200 Million Preferred Shares	The major roles of Landbank include: an implementing agency of CARP involved in land valuation, compensation to owners of private agricultural lands, and collection of amortizations from CARP farmer-beneficiaries; provision of credit assistance to small farmers and fisherfolk and ARBs; an official depository of government funds; and a government bank with a social mandate to spur countryside development. CAPITAL: P22.1 billion (EOY 2003); RESOURCES: P266.1 billion; NETWORK: 350 Branches/Bank Units; 301 ATMs; NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 7,954; EXTERNAL AUDITORS: Commission on Audit; LEGAL COUNSELS: In house. SUBSIDIARIES AND ATTACHED ENTITIES : LBP Realty Development Corporation; LBP Leasing Corporation; Masaganang Sakan, Inc.; LBP Countryside Development Foundation; People's Credit and Finance Corporation; National Livelihood Support Fund; LBP Insurance Brokerage, Inc.	Loans to Priority Sectors: Farmers and Fisherfolk (11%), SMEs & Microfinance (13%), Agribusiness (4%), Agri- Infrastructure (LGUs) (2%), Agri-Related Projects (GOCCs) (8%), Infrastructure (8%), Housing (9%), Salary Loans (2%), Schools and Hospitals (1%). Countryside Financial Institutions (CFIs) Home Lending Program (CHLP): in line with its commitment in the implementation of the Multi-Window Lending System (MWLS), Landbank offers a conduit financing scheme that caters to the mass housing needs of LBP's mandated countryside clients. The facility aims to provide CFIs with a credit fund for the housing loan requirements of their borrowers. Eligible participating financial institutions for accreditation as lending windows in CHLP include: Rural Banks (RBs), Cooperative Banks (CBs), Thrift Banks (TBs) – except those TBs owned by / affiliated with Commercial Banks (KBs), Stock Savings and Loan Associations (SSLAs), Savings and Mortgage Banks (SMBs), and Private Development Banks (PDBs).	<a href="http://www.landbank.com/">http://www.landbank.com/</a> Landbank Plaza, 1598 M.H del Pilar cor. Dr. J. Quintos Sts., 1004 Malate, Manila, Philippines; Phone: 63- 2 522-0000 ; 551-2200; Fax: 63 2 528 8580; Email: landbank@mail.landbank.com

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Philippines	Philippine National Bank (PNB). National Bank.	In early 2000, the Lucio Tan Group became the single biggest private stockholder, the Government of the Philippines is the other large shareholder.	The privatization of the Bank started when 30 per cent of its outstanding stocks was offered to the public and its stocks were listed in the stock exchange in 1989. In 1992, PNB became the first Philippine bank to reach the P100 billion mark in assets. Also in 1992, a second public offering of its shares was issued to continue its privatization. The Bank remains as one of the largest banks in the country with a wide array of competitive banking products to answer for the diverse needs of its huge clientele including more than 2 million depositors. Complementing PNB's banking activities are its subsidiaries like PNB General Insurers, a non-life insurance company; PNB Capital, an investment bank; PNB Securities, a stock brokerage outfit and PNB Forex, which engages in foreign exchange trading. It also has a majority stake in PNB-Japan Leasing Corp. For life insurance requirements of PNB clients, it has a substantial equity stake in PNB Beneficial Life. The Lucio Tan Group pumped in nearly P20 billion fresh capital in less than one year - the largest capital build-up to date in the country. This was done to emphasize the commitment of the new stockholders' group to the improvement of the Bank's financial condition, which has been incurring losses in operations, due to poor asset quality. In late 2000, when the Bank suffered huge withdrawals mainly from the government accounts, the government provided financial assistance of P25 billion. In May 2002, the Government and the Lucio Tan Group sealed the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that embodies the provisions that will help turn the Bank around. It includes, among others, the settlement of government's liquidity assistance by way of increasing government's stake in the Bank from 16.58% to 44.98% that is now equal to the Lucio Tan Group's 44.98% from 68%. In about five years' time, the government and the Lucio Tan Group plan to jointly sell a majority stake in PNB to a strategic investor.	Deposit services; remittances; consumer loans; insurance products; credit cards; business deposits; business loans; trust products; treasury services; asset management.	PNB Financial Center, CCP Complex, Pres. Diosdado P. Macapagal Boulevard, Pasay City, Philippines 1300. Phone: (+63-2) 891-6040 to 70. <a href="http://www.pnb.com.ph/">http://www.pnb.com.ph/</a>

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Sri Lanka	Peoples Bank of Sri Lanka. National Bank.	Government	<p>People's Bank of Sri Lanka was the first fully state owned bank. Since then for the past 40 years has grown to 511 branches, set up specifically to cater for the -cooperative sector and to meet the needs of the "small man". The People's Bank currently has 325 branches, all inside Sri Lanka, as well as over one hundred "mini-branches". The mini-branches are unusual in that they do not operate current accounts. They handle savings, but a significant part of their business is pawnbroking. The bank's chairman, Gamini Fernando, explains: "Based on the jewellery, we provide loans. So that is 100 per cent safe. Because in the event they don't pay, we auction the article and we recover our monies." In the face of fiercer competition from foreign banks, the People's Bank is improving its service and investing in technology including automatic teller machines. About 225 of branches are at least partially computerised and pawnbroking centres have introduced at least a PC. 325 branches all within Sri Lanka, as well as over one hundred "mini-branches".</p>	<p>Chairman Rajan Asirwatham reveals that since 1994 the bank has been posting record profits. "Now, the Bank of Ceylon is a 100 per cent state-owned bank, so all the profits go to the state," he says. "That helps the Government and allows us to go into certain areas which are risky but necessary for the economic development of the country. Things like agricultural loans, loans for fishermen and small industries."</p>	
Sri Lanka	The Bank of Ceylon. National Bank.		<p>The Bank of Ceylon was nationalised in 1961. It pioneered many of the banking products now commonplace in Sri Lanka, such as leasing, the issue of commercial papers, the setting up of unit trusts and credit cards. 292 branches</p>		

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Thailand	The Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC). Agricultural Bank.	The Ministry of Finance owns 99.7% of BAAC's shares of stock. All the remaining 0.3% of issued and paid-in shares is reported as belonging to cooperatives and private shareholders.	BAAC operates as a state-owned bank under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance. Originally conceived as a vehicle to deliver low-cost credit to Thai farmers, in recent years BAAC has been going through a process of adapting to the diversifying demands of a market-driven, growing rural economy. BAAC's current function is to provide credits directly to farmers and through agriculture cooperatives and farmers' associations at below-market interest rates for agriculture and agriculturally-related activities.	BAAC's function is to provide loans at low interest rates directly to farmers, and through agricultural cooperatives and farmers' associations. Most loans are short- and medium-term, although the long-term lending portfolio, with maturities of over three years, is growing. In March 1993, BAAC was also authorized to lend to farmers for agriculturally-related activities, e.g., cottage industries, and since recently, also for non-agricultural activities. BAAC is also engaged in supporting a number of special government projects through lending operations. The mobilization of financial resources through the provision of savings services to its clientele has only become an important BAAC activity in recent years. Products for low income individuals and microentrepreneurs include: working capital loans, education loans, check cashing, passbook savings, time deposits, savings for special events, old age savings, youth savings, certificate deposits, health insurance, natural disaster protection, and life insurance. BAAC's efforts have been directed mainly at the low to medium-income range. This strategy has been supported by a progressive interest rate policy and cross subsidization, with higher interest rates being charged on larger loans, ceilings on loan amounts, and lending to small farmers without traditional collateral through joint liability groups. At first, BAAC lent mostly through large agricultural cooperatives, but repayment problems led BAAC to significantly increase its lending directly to individual farmers. Since 1998, BAAC with the assistance of GTZ, has been pilot testing micro-credit programs for extremely poor clients.	1999 CGAP Study by Delbert Fitchett <a href="http://www.baac.or.th/eng_baac/home.htm">http://www.baac.or.th/eng_baac/home.htm</a> 469 Nakornsawan Road, Bangkok, Thailand. Phone: 66 2- 2800180. Fax: 66 2- 2802898. Email: <a href="mailto:ennoo@baac.or.th">ennoo@baac.or.th</a>

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Thailand	Government Savings Bank. Commercial	100% public	The Government Savings Bank of Thailand is a state bank that began as a government institution primarily to encourage thrift and savings habits of the Thai people, especially those earning a low to medium income.	Products for low income individuals and microentrepreneurs: Small and medium enterprise loans, Consumption loans, Education loans, Housing loans, Savings accounts, Life insurance deposits (10-15-20 years). Microfinance products and services were introduced to low income clients in 1995. At present, services are offered throughout the country through a semi-independent direct lending unit, or a specialty window, to both rural and urban clients. The Government Savings Bank finances 447,709 micro clients through loans that are made to 7,265 community groups and cooperatives. Of the 8,048,000 clients that receive microsavings services, more than 50% are women.	<a href="http://www.qsb.or.th/english/index.htm">http://www.qsb.or.th/english/index.htm</a> 471 Paholyothin Road, Bangkok, Thailand; Phone: (662)-299-8000; Fax: (662)-278-0690; Email: goanpot@gsb.or.th
Thailand	Krung Thai Bank. Commercial.	At the end of 1996, The Krung Thai Bank's largest shareholders were still from the public sector with the Ministry of Finance holding 30.80 percent, the Financial Institutions Development Fund 29.97 percent, and the remainder hold by legal entities, individuals and the Crown Property Bureau at 35.70, 3.26 and 0.97 percent respectively.	Krung Thai Bank began its operation on 14 March 1966 through the merger of business between the Agricultural Bank Limited and the Provincial Bank Limited with the Ministry of Finance as its major shareholder. The bank was then named Krung Thai Bank Limited and enjoyed the juristic person status of a state enterprise, attached to the Ministry of Finance.	Krung Thai Bank does not only provide financial assistance to many businesses, large and small, it also renders financial assistance to other state enterprises, both business oriented and public utility types. As the government's only commercial bank, Krung Thai Bank pays the benefits reaped from its business transactions to the government in the form of taxes, but it also pays dividends to the Ministry of Finance.	Thailand's second largest bank. Lost up to 60 billion baht (US\$1.6 billion) in 1998. Has absorbed First Bangkok City Bank and the assets of Bangkok Bank of Commerce (FEER, Feb 11, 1999). At present, the largest attempt to reform has been within Krung Thai. The government is planning on spending millions to restructure, but the inter-governmental conflict on which reforms to enact has stalled the process, while a number of smaller individually run banks have moved along rapidly with reforms. It has received over 77 billion baht from Bangkok Bank of Commerce, yet 108 billion remains to solve problems after it is determined how to reform (FEER, Feb. 11, 1999). Previous malpractice of KT included: money lending without collateral; money lent to "dummy" companies; and illegal deals between politicians and banks or international persons and local banks. 35 Sukhumvit Road, Klong Toey Nua Subdistrict, Wattana District, Bangkok, 10110; Tel.+66 (0) 2255 2222; Fax.+66 (0) 2255 9391-6 <a href="http://www.ktb.co.th/cgi-bin/frontweb/eng/index.pl">http://www.ktb.co.th/cgi-bin/frontweb/eng/index.pl</a>

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Uzbekistan	National Bank (for Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic ) of Uzbekistan. Commercial.	Privatization of 40% planned by 2004.	Established by Presidential Decree in 1991, National Bank of Uzbekistan's primary mission is to service foreign trade operations, to increase the export potential of the republic and attract foreign investments. As of January 1, 2001 the credit portfolio of the Bank had comprised USD 2.227 billion. Despite the after effects of the world financial crises in 1998-2000 the Bank successfully finished 2000. In 2000 its profit before taxes comprised USD 49.0 million, net profit - USD 28.0 million that made up the 7.4 % return on the capital and 1.2 % on the assets. The bank's 100 branches and affiliates are located throughout all economically significant regions of the country. In May 2000 at the annual Banking Congress of Asia and the Pacific high assessment was given by the international financial community to the NBU 'Program of Development of Small and Medium-sized Businesses'. Bank's contribution in the development of the private sector of the country has made it the winner 'For the Best Program of Financial Development'.	Retail services Plastic cards, Deposits, Traveller's cheques, Currency operations, Financing a working capital, Lines of credit, Overdraft, Factoring operations, Project financing, Financing export and import, Letters of credit and guarantees, International market transactions, International payments, International foreign exchange market operations. The National Bank is carrying out the microcrediting of individual entrepreneurs, dehkans' and farmers' households and other entities of small-sized business that are implementing their activity with or without creation of the legal entity. The National Bank for FEA RUz has been staffed with a group of specialists rendering the consulting and practical assistance to entrepreneurs in preparation of all the required documents as well as carrying out the microcredit projects' examination and monitoring.	Address: 700084, Uzbekistan, Tashkent city, Amir Temur St.,101 Tel: +998-71 - 137-59-70 +998-71 - 137-59-46 Fax: +998-71 - 133-32-00 +998-71 - 137-59-58 E-Mail: webmaster@central.nbu.com SWIFT: NBFA UZ 2X Telex: 116 371 RUNO UZ

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Uzbekistan	Asaka Bank. Commercial	Public. The government paved the way for the next stage in Asaka Bank's development by its decree on 26 March 2002, confirming its intention to privatize the bank.	Asaka Bank, a state joint-stock commercial bank, was established on 7 November 1995 according to Resolution No. 424 by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is considered to be one of the largest financial institutions in Uzbekistan from the viewpoint of scale of operation. The bank has 24 branches. At the moment, the \$10m credit line provided by the International Financial Corporation and the \$15m credit line provided by the Asian Development Bank are being used. Several framework agreements have been concluded with large German banks such as Hypo Vereinsbank, Deutsche Bank, Bankgesellschaft Berlin, Commerzbank, DG Bank and Dresdner Bank, Spanish Banco Santander Central Hispano for long-term financing of European equipment supplies, on condition of insurance coverage by export-credit agencies.	At present, the Bank is offering a large package of services to its clients and other banks. The services include: settlement and cash services, attraction of free cash resources for savings and deposits, international money transfers, lending to individuals and legal entities, opening and managing correspondent accounts, placing funds in hard currency in world markets, dealing operations with securities, foreign currency services for the general public, consulting clients on financial matters and others. Initially, the Bank focused on the development and support of the automotive industry and improvement of its structure. Today, the Bank has extended its business significantly, and investments in industry such as the pharmaceutical, light and food industries, construction, and other sectors of the national economy have increased considerably. Issue of microcredits to individual entrepreneurs, farmers, agriculture and other small businesses fulfilling their activity despite the property form is provided to debtors for the following purposes: Development and broadening of own production; Acquiring of livestock, cattle, poultry, forage and mixed fodder, veterinary preparations, chemical means of plants' protection, fertilizers; Initial processing of raw materials; Purchase of tools, semi-products, accessories; Production of art manufacture and applied arts; Development of craftsmanship; Development of consumer and other services; Development of public health services; Development of tourist industry; Organization of small businesses; For other types of undertakings related to the production of consumer goods and providing of services in the territory of Uzbekistan, which are not prohibited by Uzbekistan's legislation.	700015, Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Str. Nukus Tel. (998 71) 120-81-11, 120-81-12 Fax: (998 71) 2 540 659 <a href="http://www.asakabank.com/eng/index.html">http://www.asakabank.com/eng/index.html</a>

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Uzbekistan	Zamin Bank. Commercial	Private bank (formerly public)	The "Zamin" bank was registered on November 21, 1995 and has the license number 52 of the Central bank of Republic of Uzbekistan for conducting bank activities, also General License number 37 from June 4, 1996 for conducting foreign currency operations. The bank has 13 branches, that are supplied with modern computer facilities.	Deposit of national and foreign currencies; Attraction and credit offering; Cash service for clients; Realization of transactions on behalf of clients; Financing of capital investment on behalf of owners or allocators of investments resources; Conducting client accounts and correspondent banks; Release of own stock; Purchase, sale and storage of state and other securities and other operations related to them; Distribution of guarantees and other obligations on behalf of the third party; Purchasing of goods delivery requirement and rendering of services; Realization of transactions related to export-import operations of bank clients in foreign currency; Operations on sale and purchase of foreign currency on internal and international currency markets. Trust operations; Financial leasing; Consulting services. Full range of credit and financial services to individuals and businesses; Short and long-term crediting of individuals and businesses; Preferential crediting of small and medium businesses on the basis of credit lines established by non-budget funds; Operations in national and foreign currencies and transactions; Operations in securities market. The bank plans to increase volumes of crediting of individuals for consumption increase purposes, for solution of housing and social problems of citizens that will stimulate increase of demand for goods and services. Micro credits are offered for the following purposes: purchase of mini equipment; development and expansion of production lines; raw materials processing; purchase of raw materials, work tools and furniture; production of national art crafts and applied art; development of workmanship, organization of home business; development of services and consumer services; healthcare development; development of tourism; organization of small production lines; other entrepreneurship linked to production and services that are not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.	3, P.Rjevskiy St.Tashkent 700015 tel - 152-75-07, 54-15-17 fax: 55-77-49. info@zaminbank.uz <a href="http://www.zaminbank.uz/en/">http://www.zaminbank.uz/en/</a>

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Uzbekistan	Pakhta Bank. Commercial	Private bank (formerly public)	<p>1995 - Universal joint stock commercial Pakhta Bank was established. It inherited all financial, ownership and other liabilities, and claims of former Uzagroprombank. The Charter Capital of the Bank increased up to UZS 300 million by the 2nd issue of shares for the amount of UZS 200 million. It provides a high quality, modern banking service to 84,000 corporate clients and 144,000 individuals using 13 regional branches, 184 district divisions and 162 "mini-banks" throughout the country. Pakhta Bank has formed a credit portfolio of projects to USD 7,6 mln. to be financed by the second tranche of EBRD credit line. EBRD, Pakhta Bank's top management has held business meetings with more than 20 international financial institutions for the past two years. Precisely, they were European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Asian Development Bank, "Standard and Charters" Bank of Great Britain, "Commerzbank" of Germany, "Tianjin" agricultural machines export-import company of China, Farm Credit Administration of the USA, and other financial institutions.</p>	Crediting, project financing, international banking, securities, deposits, checking accounts.	<p>43, Mukimi Str. Tashkent, 700096, Uzbekistan Tel: +998 (712)781296 Fax: +998 (71) 1208818  headoffice@pakhtabank.com, amirsadi@pakhtabank.com, ryunusov@pakhtabank.com  <a href="http://www.pakhtabank.com/main_en.html">http://www.pakhtabank.com/main_en.html</a></p>
Uzbekistan	Uzpromstroybank (Uzbek Industrial and Construction Bank). Commercial	100% public	<p>ICBU was established in 1922. At the moment of establishment as a joint-stock company (1991) ICBU's authorized equity capital was 250 thousand UZS. As of January 1, 2003 the stated equity capital amounted to 10,2 bln. UZS, whereas the paid-in equity capital amounted to 9.14 bln. UZS. The branch network of ICBU comprises of 46 regional branches, 30 mini-banks, 158 customer service points, and 90 currency exchange offices which carry out banking operations and render financial services all over the country. The bank also has a representative office in Moscow.</p>		

Country	Name and Type of SORB	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of operations and services and Market segment(s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
Vietnam	Industrial and Commercial Bank of Vietnam (Incombank). Commercial	Private bank (formerly public)	<p>The Industrial and Commercial Bank of Vietnam (Incombank) was established in 1988 after being separated from State Bank of Vietnam. Incombank's total assets account for over 20 percent of the market share of the whole Vietnamese banking system. Incombank's capital resources keep on increasing over the years and have been substantially rising since 1996 with the annual average growth of 20 percent, especially up 35 percent a year against that of last year. Has an extensive network throughout the country with 2 main transaction offices, 114 branches and 500 transaction counters. Danish credit program: The Ministry of Finance of Vietnam who represented Vietnamese government has signed on a credit agreement to support non-profit projects or projects serving the public. Incombank has joined this program through a service of consulting and international payment. These projects size up to USD 1,500,000 minimum and USD 150,000,000 maximum. Borrowing agreement with KfW: Incombank has borrowed from KfW an amount of DEM 10 million through the Ministry of Finance of Vietnam. This is aimed to create jobs for Vietnamese return from Germany. Under this program, if you wish to set up a new business or buy or share in an existing business or invest on expanding business you can approach Incombank for capital. Enterprises Development Fund (SMEDF): Incombank is co-operating with SMEDF to extend medium and long term loans that mature in 1 to 7 years to small and medium enterprises (enterprises that have registration capital of VND 150 million to VND 5 billion and employ 10 to 500 labor). This is aimed to help enterprises to set up, expand or modernize their business.</p>	<p>Short-, medium- and long-term credit; international payment; savings accounts; credit card. Signed 8 framework-credit agreements with foreign countries, including: Belgium, Germany, South Korea, Switzerland and established correspondent relationship with 600 large banks of 50 countries and territories all over the world. The first bank in Vietnam to apply modern technology and e-commerce in its banking operations.</p>	<p>108 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi, Tel: 84-4-9421140; Email: webmaster@icb.com.vn <a href="http://www.icb.com.vn">http://www.icb.com.vn</a></p>
Vietnam	Bank for Foreign Trade (Vietcombank). Commercial.	100% public	<p>Established on April 1, 1963 as a State-owned Commercial Bank. Paid-up capital: 2,445 billion Vietnamese Dongs. The oldest commercial bank for external affairs in Vietnam. The first bank in Vietnam having centralized capital management structure. The interbank forex payment center for over 100 domestic banks and foreign banks' branches operating in Vietnam. The first commercial bank in Vietnam to deal foreign currencies. The first commercial bank to issue and pay international credit card Visa and MasterCard and the largest agent for card payment in Vietnam. The largest payment agent in Vietnam for Money Gram - the global express money transfer company. Takes largest portion in export-import payment and guarantee in Vietnam. Selected as a major bank to manage and serving the Government's loans and aids and many ODA projects in Vietnam.</p>	<p>Apart from normal lending activities, Vietcombank has been strengthening its activities through domestic and international interbank markets in a bid to improve capital usage efficiency contributing to increasing profits. In the past years Vietcombank has been strengthening its role as the most prestigious bank in fields of funding, export and import payment, forex dealing, guarantee and international financial and banking services, thus in the background of drastic competition the Bank still maintains its stable and large market share. In parallel with business activities, Vietcombank also pays attention to other business-support activities like human resource development, in-dept investment into banking technology. The retail banking system (VCB-2010) – a part of Vietcombank's strategy on developing banking technology - that was put into operation in September 1999 in the Operations Center and has been carried out in Vietcombank's system.</p>	<p>198 Tran Quang Khai, Hanoi; Tel: 84-4-825 1322 – 824 0976; Fax: 84-4-826 9067 <a href="http://www.vietcombank.com.vn/">http://www.vietcombank.com.vn/</a></p>

Country	Name and Type of SORB	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of operations and services and Market segment(s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
Vietnam	Bank for the Poor. Development	100% public	<p>The Vietnam Bank for the Poor was set up in January 1996 by the communist government to eliminate hunger and alleviate poverty. The VBP mainly uses an existing network of 500 branches and 1,500 smaller outlets belonging to the Vietnam Bank for Agriculture, an eight-year-old institution which was previously the main source of formal credit for farm households. VBP loan recipients, who pay an interest rate of 1.2 percent a month compared with the going commercial rate of 1.6 percent, are assigned by local village committees to joint liability groups.</p>	<p>Although designed to be low-cost, the bank relies heavily on government subsidy, largely tax exemption, and on financial and technical support from the foreign donor community. Experts say that this is because with deposit rates of 0.7-0.9 percent a month -- the same as commercial banks -- VBP's interest margins are commercially unsustainable. Since such programs' credit are below market rates, they have tended both to encourage corruption - a big problem in Vietnam - and reach local elites rather than the poor for whom they are intended.</p>	<p>The VBP has so far lent almost 80 percent of its USD 127 million capital to 1.1 million households and is aiming to provide credit for a further 400,000 by the end of 2004.</p>

### Census of State Owned Retail Banks Conducted 2004: Europe

Country	Name and Type of SORB	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of operations and services and Market segment(s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
Bulgaria	Bulbank. Commercial.	Privatized in 2000	<p>During privatization process, Bulbank consecutively sold its participations in Corporate Commercial Bank AD, UBB and HypoVereinsbank Bulgaria. On 2nd October 2000 Bank Consolidation Company's shares were transferred to UniCredito /93%/ and Allianz /5%/. At the Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting a two tier corporate management system of Supervisory Board and Management Board was introduced. In 2001 the Bulbank's major shareholder UniCredito Italiano sold minor stakes to the Simest SPA /2.5%/ and to the International Financial Corporation /5,3%/. Bulbank embarked on a process of deep redesign of its business model and introduction of a new organizational structure directed to better service quality of bank's clients, and to improving its efficiency and financial results</p>		<p><a href="http://www.bulbank.bg/bb/about/about_news.jsp">http://www.bulbank.bg/bb/about/about_news.jsp</a></p>
Bulgaria	Biochim. Universal Bank.	Privatized in 2000; In 7 October 2002, BA-CA acquired 99.59% of the shares of Biochim. The remaining minority stake is held by private individuals and legal entities.	<p>Biochim was established in September 1995 through the merger of three state-owned banks, ranking at that time among the biggest banks in Bulgaria: CB Biochim (established in 1987), CB Sofiabank (established in 1993) and CB Serdika (established in 1995). Biochim is the legal successor to the assets and liabilities of the three merged banks, which discontinued their activities. The merger of the three banks is considered one of the first successful projects in the second wave of consolidation of state-owned banks. It combines in one institution the strong corporate profile of the former Biochim, the large retail customer base of Serdika Bank and the stable financial base of Sofiabank. Biochim was privatized in 2002. At that time BA-CA, a member of HVB Group, was chosen as the strategic buyer of the bank following a privatization tender conducted by the Bulgarian government. On 7 October 2002, BA-CA acquired 99.59% of the shares of Biochim. The remaining minority stake is held by private individuals and legal entities. The choice of BA-CA as strategic investor for Biochim was rated by the banking experts as the most successful bank privatization in Bulgaria. HVB Bank Biochim is the fourth largest Bulgarian bank, with total assets of about BGN 1 billion (EUR 495 million) and a market share of approximately 7 percent. HVB Bank Biochim is a part of the leading Austrian banking group, Bank Austria Creditanstalt (BA-CA). BA-CA is a member of HVB Group, a global financial group based in Germany and one of the leading banking institutions in Europe. 2000 employees and operates a network of 150 branches</p>	HVB Bulgaria's major customer groups were international and domestic export-oriented corporates and private high-net individuals	

Country	Name and Type of SORB	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of operations and services and Market segment(s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
Bulgaria	United Bulgarian Bank (UBB). Commercial	in 1997, the first privatisation of a large state-owned Bulgarian bank. Registered Share Capital: BGN 75,964,082. The share capital of the Bank is allocated into 75,964,082 registered, ordinary voting shares, at BGN 1 per value each. Major shareholders: National Bank of Greece 89,9% (68,289,905) EBRD 10,0% 7,596,408. Other shareholders 0.1% 77,769. Total 75,964,082	Second largest Bulgarian bank measured by shareholders' equity and third by assets. 57 branches and 89 representative offices and outlets throughout the country. Association of Commercial Banks in Bulgaria Bulgarian Stock Exchange Central Securities Depository Europay International Visa International JCB (Japan Credit Bureau) - Japan's premier and largest card company S.W.I.F.T. IIF - Institute of International Finance - The Global Association of Financial Institutions BIBA - Bulgarian Industrial and Business Association BBLF - Bulgarian Business Leaders Forum Licensed primary dealer of government securities Licensed investment intermediary for corporate securities trading Western Union Agent	Leva and foreign currency loans. Leva and foreign currency deposits. Foreign exchange transactions. Prompt and express intra bank transfers. Electronic banking services. Cash management services for corporate clients. Leva and foreign currency accounts and traveller's cheques. Debit and credit card payments. Cash collection operations and depositories. Bank guarantees and letters of credit. Securities trading. Depository/ fiduciary services. Western Union transfers cash management.	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Post Bank (BPB). Universal/Postal Bank.	Privatized in 1998. ACBH – 91.71%, DSK – 5.03%, Bulgarian Posts Plc. – 1.4%, Bulgarian Telecommunication Company Plc. – 1.40%, National Palace of Culture – 0.46%	Bulgarian Post Bank was privatized on November 9th, 1998 by ACBH which acquired 78.23% of the Bank's equity capital. A capital increase of USD 20 mm led to 86% ownership. In July 2003 ACBH bought out from a minority shareholder a 5.47% stake of the equity. Thus ACBH (the majority shareholder) now holds 91.71% of the equity of the bank. Throughout the broad network of 29 branches and 89 offices and presence in 2300 post offices. assets are BGN 788.741 MM as of Q2, 2003.	Retail, Commercial, Housing Finance, SME, Corporate, Investments and cash management, Foreign exchange transactions, Debit and credit card payments, Bank guarantees and letters of credit, Securities trading, Western Union transfers, Trade finance activities	
Bulgaria	Corporate Bank. Universal.	BSFC 'Bulgarsoinvest' was established - Bulgarian-Russian joint venture (50% of the capital is deposited by Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank - Bulbank, Sofia and 50% - by Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of the USSR - Vnesheconombank, Moscow);	SWIFT, Bulgarian commercial banks Association, Bulgarian capital exchange		<a href="http://www.corpbank.bg/eng/download/financial_statements_2003.pdf">http://www.corpbank.bg/eng/download/financial_statements_2003.pdf</a>
Bulgaria	Central and Cooperative Bank. Cooperative			Specialises in credit lines from the State Agricultural Fund and other sources.	

Country	Name and Type of SORB	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of operations and services and Market segment(s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
Bulgaria	DKS Bank	Formerly public privatized in 2003	<p>The state savings bank was established in 1951 as the only retail savings and lending institution. In 1998 transformed to DSK bank and licensed to operate as a full service universal bank. DSK Bank ended 2003 with a record profit before taxation of BGN 63. 9 M, up by BGN 11 M over the profit for the preceding year. Profit after tax increased by BGN 7.8 M to BGN 48.5 M. The bank's credit portfolio in 2003 amounted to BGN 1.245 M as compared to BGN 946 M for the preceding year. The US magazine Global Finance named Bulgaria's DSK as the country's best bank in 2004. The prize is awarded for the bank's overall strategy and development carried out by its new owner, Hungary's OTP Bank, and for its economic indicators: growth in assets, profit, client service, competitive pricing, innovative products.</p>	<p>Full scale products and services, foreign currency excluded. DKS is Bulgaria's second largest bank. 67.5% market share in BGN denominated retail makes it the leader in retail banking: BGN 659 mm of consumer loans through more than 350,000 loans and BGN 131 mm of mortgages loans through more than 15,000 loans. It has a number of "special programs" intended to encourage SMEs such as the following: Joint program of DSK bank and the Ministry of Labour and social policy: funding of credit projects in the Gabrovo region. DSK finances investment projects between BGN 5 000 and BGN 40 000. Agreement between DSK and the Bulgarian economic chamber (BEC) for cooperation on funding SMEs. DSK renders methodical assistance to the firms recommended by BEC, applying for micro-credit grants. - Agreement between DSK and the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCCI) to support SMEs. BCCI provides information on the needs for funding SMEs and provides DSK bank with references about the firms.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dskbank.bg/en/en_in dex.htm">Bank website</a>  <a href="http://www.dskbank.bg/en/en_in dex.htm">http://www.dskbank.bg/en/en_in dex.htm</a> Sofia News Agency:  <a href="http://www.novinite.com/view_news.php?id=37583">http://www.novinite.com/view_news.php?id=37583</a></p>
Czech Republic	Konsolidacní banka Praha, s. p. ú.	State Owned			

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Hungary	Hungarian Development Bank Ltd (MFB). Development Bank.	100% State Owned	The Hungarian Development Bank (MFB) is a state-owned specialized financial institution functioning as a development bank dealing with the allocation of public and market resources for development purposes. The Bank's strategy is primarily defined by its role in the attainment of government development objectives, and it operates with a view to advancing Hungary's economic convergence with the most developed countries by providing medium- and long-term development loans and development capital	The Hungarian Development Bank complements the activities of commercial banks. It performs its activities partly independently and partly via other commercial banks. Being one of the main actors in the development segment, it expands the variety of financing and money market services. The Hungarian Development Bank does not intend to become an influential actor on the Hungarian money and capital market; its activities will cover approximately 4–5% of the Hungarian bank market in the next ten years – a market share deriving primarily from activities that do not compete directly with those of commercial banks.	Until 1987, the banking system was effectively a 'monobank' one, dominated by the Magyar Nemzeti Bank, the National Bank of Hungary (MNB). Its main roles were to organise state funding, in which a network of savings banks, the largest being Országos Takarékpénztár (OTP), performed the role of collecting retail deposits, and, second, to manage the accounts of state-owned enterprises. Postabank, only three other banks remained in state hands by the end of 1997—the Hungarian Investment and Development Bank (MFB), Eximbank, a foreign trade . financing bank, and Jelzálogbank, a small mortgage bank. These four accounted for respectively 6.54%, 2.87%, 0.66% and 0.06% (total 10.13%) of banking system assets. The Hungarian commercial banking system is highly developed though the two-tier system of the National Bank and the commercial banks introduced in 1987. The banking system has now developed to sophisticated Western standards, in terms of both the range of services offered and control and supervision. The Banking Act, reformed and modernised as the Act on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises (1996), defines the banking system. The National Bank of Hungary is the central bank. Four types of financial institutions operate on the money market in Hungary: Banks, Specialised credit institutions, Cooperative credit institutions (savings cooperatives and credit cooperatives), Financial enterprises. Most of the previously state-owned banks have now been privatised, and there are currently more than 45 banks in Hungary, with over 800 branches between them. Nearly all of these banks have foreign shareholders, and some are wholly foreign owned. <a href="http://www.austrade.gov.au/publications/ICTBankingHungaryApril04.doc?1084162480398">http://www.austrade.gov.au/publications/ICTBankingHungaryApril04.doc?1084162480398</a> . In Hungary's largest transaction in several years, Austria's Erste Bank bid 101bn forints (\$462.6mn) in September for Postabank, Hungary's seventh-largest bank by assets, and almost double the government's initial estimate. Apart from this deal, there are still a number of sales planned.

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Hungary	Foldhiteles Jelzálogbank (FHB) (Land Credit and Mortgage Bank).	Hungarian Privatisation and State Holding Company 50,0%, Domestic Institutional Investors/Companies 3,04%, Foreign Institutional Investors/Companies 31,11%, Private Investors, 3,10%, FHB Employees 0,63%/"B" series shares Hungarian Privatisation and State Holding Company 3,20%, Institutional Investors 8,92%	The Hungarian Land Credit and Mortgage Bank (FHB) was launched in 1998, and pioneered mortgage offerings to Hungarian consumers. The Bank's principal owner, the ÁPV Rt. (State Privatization and Holding Co.) solicited an open tender for the privatization of the FHB in September, 1999. In spite of seriously interested candidates, the ÁPV Rt. declared the tender unsuccessful in November, due to the fact that the government intended to assign the FHB a prioritized role in its new housing finance program. In May, 2003, the government floated FHB the stock market: 50 % plus 1 vote would stay in the hands of the state, the rest of the shares would offered for sale by the ÁPV Rt. in 2003. The FHB's profits at end-Q2 were in excess of HUF 1.5 billion.		<a href="http://www.interfax.com/com?item=Hung&amp;pg=0&amp;id=5727154&amp;req=">http://www.interfax.com/com?item=Hung&amp;pg=0&amp;id=5727154&amp;req=</a>
Hungary	Postabank. Commercial Bank.	Privatised by the state at the end of 2003, through a public, two-round tender, won by Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG	Postabank was established in 1988 with a registered share capital of HUF 2.2 billion. As a result of dynamic growth, especially in the area of retail deposits, the Bank had become the second largest retail bank in Hungary by 1994. But growth in retail deposits was not balanced by prudent lending activity, and the Bank engaged in speculative investment and lending. In 1997, rumours of financial instability led to a run on the Bank by retail depositors. In 1998, Postabank's position deteriorated further and a financial investigation uncovered massive losses. As the Bank faced collapse, the Government stepped in to save it with a recapitalisation of HUF 152 billion, whereby the Hungarian state became a 99% shareholder in the Bank. The management, Board of Directors and Supervisory Board were replaced, and the majority of the Bank's bad debts and non-core investments were transferred into workout vehicles. The new management initiated a comprehensive organisational and operational restructuring, introduced a new corporate image and continued the development of the Bank's branch network. After an unsuccessful privatisation attempt in 2000, a new strategy for the Bank was elaborated based on a closer cooperation with Magyar Posta, and the majority of the Government's shares was transferred to Magyar Posta. In 2002, the new Government announced its intention to privatise Postabank and appointed a new President and CEO. A new senior management team was put in place: a budget for 2003 and Strategy Plan for the period 2004 to 2006 was elaborated, aimed at further developing Postabank as a universal bank with a focus on retail business, and steps have been taken to cut costs and various new business initiatives have been launched. The Government confirmed its plan to privatise Postabank in a Resolution passed on 7 May 2003. Postabank was privatised by the state at the end of 2003, through a public, two-round tender the winner of which was Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG with its bid of HUF 101.299 billion, corresponding to 500% of the face value of the registered capital and 270% of the equity of Postabank. According to the opinion of the international rating agency, Fitch Ratings the second largest retail bank will emerge in Hungary with the merger of Erste Bank Hungary Rt. and Postabank Rt., both Hungarian subsidiaries of Erste Bank AG. <a href="http://www.postabank.hu/online/postabankrol.html">http://www.postabank.hu/online/postabankrol.html</a>		<a href="http://www.postabank.hu/file/evesjelentes2002angol.pdf">http://www.postabank.hu/file/evesjelentes2002angol.pdf</a>

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Poland	Powszechna Kasa Oszczednosci Bank Polski S.A.	April 2000, PHO BP transformed from a state-owned bank into a bank having a form of a joint-stock company on the strength of the Council of Ministers Decree, dated 18th January 2000.	Powszechna Kasa Oszczednosci (PKO) was established on 7 February 1919 as an institution which reported to the Ministry of Post and Telegraph. It used the nation-wide network of post offices as its outlets. In June 1987 PKO was reactivated as a bank with deposit taking, lending and foreign exchange activity serving individuals and corporate entities, including socially-oriented economic entities - particularly housing co-operatives - and the private sector. PKO BP is Poland's largest bank, with over 33% of Pole's total savings is placed with PKO BP. PKO BP operates nearly 7000 branch units, over 6000 cash counter outlets and a dynamically developing ATM network. The latter currently incorporates over 1350 machines, operate on line. In the period of January to September of the year 2003 PKO Bank Polski achieved gross profit of PLN 1,401 million and net profit of PLN 994 million. Compared to the equivalent period a year earlier, gross profit rose by PLN 20 million (1.4%) while net profit rose by PLN 1.5 million (0.2%). When measured on comparative basis - i.e. with adjustment for the regulatory changes in expense charging introduced in 2003, specifically in forming provisions and reserves against future expenses - gross financial result for the period was approximately 12% higher than the one after the first three quarters of the year 2002. At the end of September 2003, the bank's balance sheet footing amounted to PLN 86.4 billion, being an increase of PLN 4.4 billion compared to its value as at the end of the year 2002. Capital adequacy ratio, as at the end of the same September 2003, stood at 15.2%, which was an increase of 2 percentage points compared to the indicator as at the end of the year 2002. <a href="http://www.pkobp.pl/english/firma/pozycja.xml?id=2">http://www.pkobp.pl/english/firma/pozycja.xml?id=2</a>	EBRD supported services include among others: loans to Polish companies that employ not more than 100 people; have annual turnover that does not exceed 40 million EUR; have a balance sheet total not exceeding 27 million EUR. Credit amount: Micro Credit - up to EUR 30,000 - for companies with up to 20 employees and Small Credit - up to EUR 125,000 - for companies with 21-100 employees	Until the late 1980s, Poland's banking system was geared to supporting the state-run economy. The National Bank of Poland was established as the central bank in 1989 and oversaw the creation of nine independent regional banks, which subsequently were privatized and joined by a number of new private banks in the 1990s. The banking sector is now open and competitive. There are 83 private banks, and foreign banks account for 70 percent of assets. The Economist Intelligence Unit reports that the government retains control of four state-owned banks and intends to hold "a majority share in any sale involving PKO BP [the largest Polish bank]. Nevertheless, the majority of Polish banking sector's assets, deposits, and equity are in the hands of the private sector. Foreign companies do not have special restrictions on access to local finance as long as funds are used for activities in Poland." The insurance sector is still dominated by the communist-era monopoly provider, which is now partially privatized
Romania	Romanian Development Bank (BRD)	Formerly public, now 51% privatized and 5% EBRD	The Romanian Development Bank (BRD) was recently privatised with the acquisition by Société Générale (SG) of 51% of the shares in the BRD. The proposed equity investment consists of the purchase by the EBRD of 5% of the shares in the BRD.	BRD is the second retail bank in Romania, with over 1 million customers mainly SMEs.	They seemed to have a good reputation before privatization for being a good SME bank, and they continue this trend now that they are owned by Soc Gen. BRD-Groupe Societe Generale was the winner of the award 'Best Bank for SMEs', with nominees also including Banca Romaneasca, Banca Transilvania, HVB Romania and Volksbank. As of August 2004 BRD posted a H1 net profit of ROL 1.54 trillion (€38 million), up by 47.65% (32% in real terms) year-on-year. The bank's assets advanced by 26% in real terms reaching ROL 93.38 trillion (€2.3 billion).

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Russia	Sberbank	The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (CBR) is the majority shareholder (60.6%) with the rest of the shares dispersed among portfolio, private and other investors with the estimated over 15% owned by foreigners. Sberbank shares are the only bank's shares that are freely traded and quoted among the blue chips in Russia.	It holds a third of the credit card market and approximately 20% of the loan market. It has 186 units all over the country.	The share of household loans outstanding in the aggregate portfolio of the Bank grew from 8.9% (as on 1.01.2003) to <b>14.3%</b> (as on 1.01.2004). In 2003 Sberbank branches disbursed 348.9 billion rubles and 69.1 million US dollars (1.6 and 2.1 times growth on year 2002 respectively) in loans to small business, including both small companies and individual entrepreneurs operating without setting up a body corporate. Loans outstanding to this category of customers made 88.6 billion rubles as on 1.01.2004, a 37.5 billion rubles (or 73%) growth on the previous year. Provider of financial services to SMEs where it has a 30% market share. Indeed household and small business lending which is given top priority in the credit policy of the Bank. Through state guarantees, Sberbank attracts deposits at rates close to the inflation rate (that is, with zero real revenue – cheaper than what other banks can get). This allows Sberbank to follow a dumping policy that essentially gives it control over the major lending market. Other banks can attempt to compete in the lending market only by building up relations of trust with big clients and opening their doors en masse to small ones. <a href="http://www.therussiajournal.com/index.htm?obj=39952">http://www.therussiajournal.com/index.htm?obj=39952</a>	Most Sberbank loans are offered at below-inflation rates to politically well-connected conglomerates in Moscow, says Roland Nash, head of research at Moscow brokerage Renaissance Capital. According to Hermitage Capital Management, Sberbank is undervalued because of unnecessary waste value through subsidies to oligarchs, an uncompetitive cost structure, loss-making loans to related parties, a money-losing head office and a poor product mix.
Russia	Vneshtorgbank	100% state-owned			

Country	Name and Type of SORB	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of operations and services and Market segment(s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
Russia	Vnesheconombank	100% state-owned		<p>Vnesheconombank is responsible for serving government programs and projects both abroad and inside the country, and at the stage of preparing these projects and programs, experts of the Bank are engaged in examining their financial and economic feasibility, efficiency and profitability. An important line of VEB's activities is to establish efficient governmental mechanisms to promote Russian exports. Based on the world's practice, specifically, the experience of OECD member-states and with due regard to all WTO requirements and standards, VEB is developing mechanisms designed to help Russian export companies to gain access to the world market. Vnesheconombank owns 95% of Roseximbank – an institution charged with putting these mechanisms into effect. Vnesheconombank being the agent for the Pension Fund of Russia (PFR) is responsible for investing PFR's funds. The bank was placed in charge of Run Managing Company in charge of trust management of citizens' pension savings. VEB is in charge of keeping records of, servicing and repaying, the government foreign debt. The Bank is also responsible for the record-keeping of foreign financial assets. Vnesheconombank specialists participate in making arrangements for and holding negotiations with foreign creditors and debtors and act as members of intergovernmental commissions.</p>	
Russia	Russian Bank for Development	100% state-owned			<p><sup>(1)</sup> Source: Bank website:  <a href="http://www.sbrf.ru/eng/news/news280700.htm#38">http://www.sbrf.ru/eng/news/news280700.htm#38</a>  <a href="http://www.ebrd.com/projects/psd/psd1999/5919.htm">http://www.ebrd.com/projects/psd/psd1999/5919.htm</a></p>
Russia	Bank of Moscow	100% controlled by the Moscow City Hall	Assets of \$3.4 billion		

Country	Name and Type of SORB	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of operations and services and Market segment(s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
Slovenia	Nova Ljubljanska Banka. Commerical Bank.	Belgian KBC became the Nova Ljubljanska Banka's (NLB) main owner with 34%	Number one ranked bank in Slovenia; SIT 1,695,373 million Total Assets, 33.6% market share. <a href="http://www.nlb.si/cgi-bin/nlbweb.exe?doc=3119&amp;SeS=2132187127056-1087413948">http://www.nlb.si/cgi-bin/nlbweb.exe?doc=3119&amp;SeS=2132187127056-1087413948</a>		A combination of market forces, changes in Bank of Slovenia regulations, and national legislation are moving this sector increasingly in a more globally oriented direction. In 2003, several measures were introduced to make both portfolio and direct investments easier and more transparent in Slovenia and to conduct many financial operations, including banking, securities brokering, and undertaking various credit transactions. Most remaining barriers were removed by May 1, 2004. For instance, marketing of foreign mutual investment funds is allowed as of May 1, 2004. The banking sector also is showing signs of stirring from its relative inactivity, as pressures build to consolidate Slovenia's myriad banks build and as privatization of two of the largest banks proceeds. While Belgian KBC became the Nova Ljubljanska Banka's (NLB) main owner with 34%, privatization of NKBM bank was postponed again. Insurance reform is still pending. <a href="http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3407.htm#econ">http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3407.htm#econ</a> . Foreign banks, insurance companies, and stock brokering companies may open branches in Slovenia. As a result of this increased foreign competition, the financial sector is consolidating. The government maintains a significant presence. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, there were 20 banks and two savings institutions in Slovenia in January 2003. The EIU reports that the government has sold a 34 percent stake in the country's largest bank, Nova Ljubljanska, which accounts for 35 percent of the country's banking sector. However, the government still retains a 33 percent stake in the company. The EIU also reports that in late 2002, the government decided to retain the second largest bank for the time being. The government has a 85 percent stake in the largest insurance firm, but the EIU reports that a February 2003 Constitutional Court ruling should open up the possibility for privatization and restructuring in the insurance sector.

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Slovenia	Nova Kreditna banka Maribor d.d. Commercial Bank	State-owned; , privatization of NKBM bank postponed again	Established 1862. Number two ranked bank in Slovenia: SIT 544,707 million Total Assets, 10.8% market share. <a href="http://www.nlb.si/cgi-bin/nlbweb.exe?doc=3119&amp;SeS=2132187127056-1087413948">http://www.nlb.si/cgi-bin/nlbweb.exe?doc=3119&amp;SeS=2132187127056-1087413948</a> Interim Financial Report: <a href="http://www.nkbn.si/html/eng/portrait/Interim_report2003.pdf">http://www.nkbn.si/html/eng/portrait/Interim_report2003.pdf</a>	Brokerage house - MBH d.o.o, Investment funds management company - KBM Infond d.o.o. Company for real estate trade, project financing, consulting and trading - KBM Fineko d.o.o. Leasing house - KBM Leasing d.o.o. Company for real estate investments KBM Invest d.o.o. Lease finance company Gorica Leasing d.o.o. Moja naložba - Joint-stock pension fund managment company Real estate company Fininvest d.o.	

**Census of State Owned Retail Banks Conducted 2004: Middle East**

Country	Name and Type of SORB (commercial bank, postal bank, etc.)	Ownership (e.g. formerly 100% national government now 25% privatized)	Background (include prior efforts to restructure, privatize, etc.) and Key Statistics (# of branches, portfolio, profit, etc.)	Types of operations and services ad Market Segment (s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
Argentina	Banco del La Nacion Argentina. Commercial	Government	Founded in 1891 through the President's initiative to overcome the devastating economic crisis of the time. 14 branches in 9 countries. Only bank in the county with online deposits and transfers	Loans and deposits. Multi.	www.bna.com.ar
Argentina	Banco Provincial de Buenos Aires. Commercial	Government	First bank of Argentina founded in 1822 under the auspice of the provincial government	Loans and deposits. Multi.	www.bapro.com.ar
Argentina	Banco Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Commercial	Government	Founded in 1878 with the name Monte de Piedad, becoming Banco Ciudad in 1972. Over 80 branches throughout the various regions in the country	Loans and deposits. Multi.	www.bancociudad.com.ar
Brazil	BRDE (Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul). Development Bank ( not clear legal status or what services it can offer as such)	Owned equally by the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina & Paraná	Founded in 1961 by the three states. As of Dec 2003, three branches, 539 employees, 28,438 active loans, 25,849 active clients, R\$ 2.397.798.000 total assets, R\$ 1.712.271.000 loans, R\$ 478.391.000 equity, approved 6,753 loans worth R\$542.000.000 in 2003, 13.8% ROE (source:website)	Appears to be mainly loans for agriculture and other businesses and governments in the region. Mostly agriculture. Offers microenterprise loans.	http://www.brde.com.br/
Brazil	Banacre	Formerly State of Acre, liquidated	Liquidated under PROES, remainder converted to development agency		State opted to participate in PROES and bank was liquidated
Brazil	Produban	Formerly State of Alagoas, liquidated	Liquidated under PROES, remainder converted to development agency		State opted to participate in PROES and bank was liquidated
Brazil	Banap	Formerly State of Amapa bank, liquidated	Liquidated under PROES		State opted to participate in PROES and bank was liquidated
Brazil	BEA	Formerly State of Amazonas, Federalized and Privatized and bought by Bradesco	Federalized and privatized under PROES		State opted to participate in PROES and bank was federalized and privatized
Brazil	Baneb	Formerly State of Bahia, Privatized and bought by Bradesco	Privatized under PROES		State opted to participate in PROES and bank was privatized
Brazil	BRB. State Bank	Distrito Federal	Opted out of PROES, presumably still operating as SORB		State opted out of PROES
Brazil	Banestes. Commercial.	State of Espirito Santo	Restructured under PROES, State trying to privatize but stalled in scandal		State opted to restructure and privatize under PROES but stalled in process and scandal arose
Brazil	BEG. Commercial.	Formerly State of Goias, Privatized under PROES and bought by Itau	Federalized and privatized under PROES, bought by Itau Bank		State opted to Federalize and privatize in PROES
Brazil	BEMAT. Commercial.	State of Matto Grosso	Liquidated under PROES, currently being converted into a Development Agency	As development agency can do some lending but cannot mobilize deposits	State opted to liquidate and set up development agency as part of PROES

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Brazil	Credireal. Commercial.	Formerly State of Minas Gerais, privatized and bought by Bradesco and BCN	State bank privatized under PROES, bought by Bradesco and BCN		State opted to privatize under PROES
Brazil	BEMGE. Commercial.	Formerly State of Minas Gerais, privatized and bought by Itau	State bank privatized under PROES, bought by Itau Bank		State opted to privatize under PROES
Brazil	Minascaixa. Commercail.	Formerly State of Minas Gerais but liquidated	Liquidated starting in 1991 (prior to PROES program)		Privatization process began prior to PROES, one of several state owned financial intermediaries in Minas Gerais
Brazil	Paraiban. State Bank (privatized). Commercial.	Formerly State of Paraiba, auctioned to ABN Amro	State privatized the bank through an auction, purchased by ABN Amro		Privatized by State under PROES
Brazil	Banestado.State Bank (privatized).	Formerly State of Parana, privatized and bought by Itau Bank	State bank privatized under PROES and purchased by Itau Bank		Privatized under PROES
Brazil	Bandepe.State Bank (privatized)	Formerly State of Pernambuco, privatized and bought by ABM	State Bank privatized under PROES and purchased by ABM Amro		Privatized under PROES
Brazil	Banerj State Bank (privatized)	Formerly State of Rio de Janeiro, privatized and bought by Itau Bank	State Bank privatized under PROES and bought by Itau Bank		Privatized under PROES
Brazil	Bandern.State Bank (liquiditaded)	Formerly owned by State of Rio Grande do Norte, liquidated	State bank liquidated under PROES		Liquidated under PROES
Brazil	BDRN. Commercial. State Bank (liquiditaded)	Formerly owned by State of Rio Grande do Norte, liquidated	State bank liquidated under PROES		Liquidated under PROES
Brazil	CEE-RS.State Bank (liquiditaded)	Formerly owned by State of Rio Grande do Sul, liquidated	State bank liquidated under PROES		Liquidated under PROES
Brazil	BERON.State bank (liquidated)	Formerly owned by State of Rondonia, liquidated	State bank liquidated under PROES		Liquidated under PROES
Brazil	Rondonpoup. Savings Bank.State bank (liquidated)	Formerly owned by State of Rondonia, liquidated	State bank liquidated under PROES		Liquidated under PROES
Brazil	Baner. Commercial State bank (liquidated)	Formerly owned by State of Roraima, liquidated	State bank liquidated under PROES		Liquidated under PROES
Brazil	Badesc.State bank converted to Development Agency	State of Santa Catarina	Converted to Development Agency as part of PROES		Converted to Development Agency under PROES
Brazil	Banespa. Commercial State bank (privatized).	Formerly State of Sao Paulo, privatized	Privatized under PROES and bought by Santander		Privatized under PROES and bought by Santander

Country	Name and Type of SORB (commercial bank, postal bank, etc.)	Ownership (e.g. formerly 100% national government now 25% privatized)	Background (include prior efforts to restructure, privatize, etc.) and Key Statistics (# of branches, portfolio, profit, etc.)	Types of operations and services and Market Segment (s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
Brazil	Banese. Commercial. State Bank	State of Sergipe	Restructured and kept by State under PROES		Restructured but kept by State under PROES
Brazil	Banco do Noreste. Development Bank (is this legal status, or is it a Multiple Bank?) (Federal Bank)	Federal Government (Treasury)	>160 branches, 2002 microcredit statistics available on bank webpage, about 140,000 microcredits outstanding for 84 million reais. Assistance from World Bank, Accion International	Diverse retail banking services including microfinance and microcredit under the Crediamigo program	World Bank has written some on this bank, interesting to follow up on as part of larger Brazilian SORB and financial sector context) <a href="http://www.bnb.gov.br">www.bnb.gov.br</a>
Brazil	Banco da Amazonia (BASA).Development Bank (is this legal status, or is it a Multiple Bank?) (Federal Bank)	Federal Government (Treasury)	Founded 1942 as Banco Credito Borracha, 1966 under law 5.122 transformed into BASA. 84 branches.	Diverse retail banking services including microfinance and microcredit	<a href="http://www.bancoamazonia.com.br/">http://www.bancoamazonia.com.br/</a>
Brazil	Banco do Brasil. Commercial state owned bank.	BB's shares have been traded on a stock exchange since 1906. Close of 2002, the Brazilian National Treasury held 72% of the Bank's capital, followed by Previ - pension fund of BB's employees - with 14%, and BNDESPar - investment arm of BNDES (National Bank for Economic and Social Development) - which holds 6% of the shares. The remaining 8% are widely held.	195 years old.12,382 points of service: 3155 branches, 9227 postos de atendimento diversos, over 15 million customers in 2002, including 4.7 million credit cards and over 14.9 million debit cards, 78,600 employees, 22.6% ROE	Diverse retail and corporate banking services, investment services	Largest bank in Brazil, probably largest in LAC <a href="http://www.bb.com.br/appbb/portal/index.jsp">http://www.bb.com.br/appbb/portal/index.jsp</a>
Brazil	Caixa Economica Federal.Multiple Bank (Federal Bank)	Federal government (Treasury)	Founded in 1861 in Rio de Janeiro to promote savings and to provide loans. In 1969 unified 22 caixas.13 million deposit accounts, 1950 branches, 9000 lottery houses, 2100 "corresponding banks", 55,000 employees	Low income housing, municipal infrastructure (sanitation, etc.), educational loans, microenterprise start-up loans, diverse demand, savings and time deposits, insurance, investment funds, runs national lotteries. Market segments: Low income segments, students and municipalities. Mention on website of some programs, that appear relatively small, providing loans to start-up microenterprises, as well as loan products for formal and informal microenterprises (PROGER)	<a href="http://www.caixa.gov.br/">http://www.caixa.gov.br/</a>

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Brazil	Banco Estado de Piauí (BEP). Multiple Bank (Federated Bank, intended for privatization under PROES)	Originally State of Piauí. In 2000 transferred to Federal government & intended for privatization under PROES	Founded 1927 as BANCO AGRÍCOLA DO PIAUÍ - Ltd. Cooperative Society, followed by BANCO COMERCIAL E AGRÍCOLA DO PIAUÍ S.A., & BANCO DO ESTADO DO PIAUÍ S.A. (BEP), 1958 law it was incorporated into the State and in 2000 was transferred to the Federal government under PROES for privatization, still not privatized. 14 points of service (branches/agencies).	Diverse payment and transfer services, limited loans for public employees, not clear if other products/services offered	<a href="http://www.bep.com.br/">http://www.bep.com.br/</a>
Brazil	Banco do Estado do Maranhão S.A. - BEM. Multiple Bank (Federated Bank)	Formerly State of Maranhão, currently Federal government	Founded 1939, BANCO DO ESTADO DO MARANHÃO, Federalized under PROES, intended for privatization but not yet privatized. According to website in 2002: 300,000 active clients in diverse products, 201 points of service, made up of 76 Agencies, 18 Postos de Atendimento Bancário (PAB), 20 Pontos de atendimento Avançado (PAA) e 87 Pontos de Atendimento Eletrônico (PAE).	All basic banking services and products, focus on loans for salaried employees (e.g. advance 13th salary and other salary deduction type loans), simple savings products, investment funds, local credit card (with set shops). Market segments: Public employees, state enterprises, municipalities with a new focus on individuals and small businesses. Recently refocused on retail banking, but seems like it's mostly for public employees	Part of PROES program <a href="http://www.bemnet.com.br/">http://www.bemnet.com.br/</a>
Brazil	Banco do Estado de Santa Catarina S.A. - BESC. Multiple Bank (Federated Bank)	Formerly State of Santa Catarina, Federal government took over under PROES	41 years old. Review of documents on website indicates that it was intervened, as part of program to reduce State bank involvement in financial sector, and since 1999 has been in a process of strengthening for privatization. Lending operations limited. Federalized and intended for privatization under PROES, not yet privatized and appears the process was suspended or postponed. 543 points of service, of which 256 are agencies and 287 "postos de atendimento".	Basic banking products and services, savings, limited loans as in pre-privatization process, investment funds, insurance and payment services	Part of program to limit state banking intervention in financial markets, so looks like they're trying to privatize <a href="http://www.besc.com.br/">http://www.besc.com.br/</a>
Brazil	Banco do Estado do Ceará S.A. (BEC). Multiple Bank (Federated Bank)	Federal and State of Ceará governments (intended for privatization under PROES)	Founded 1964, participating in PROES but privatization still underway/stalled. presence in 44 cities, over 75 points of service.	All basic banking services including loans (mainly for salaried employees), savings and investment funds	Part of program to limit state banking intervention in financial markets, and trying to privatize <a href="http://www.bec.com.br/becnet2/bec/">http://www.bec.com.br/becnet2/bec/</a>
Brazil	BANDES (Espírito Santo). Commercial. State Bank.	State of Espírito Santo	Opted out of PROES		
Brazil	Banpara (Banco do Povo Paraense). Part converted to Development Agency, not clear if rest is a full-fledged bank	State of Para	State Bank restructured by State under PROES, part converted to a Development Agency. 79 points of service in State of Para, link to services through Banco24Horas Kiosks nationally.		<a href="http://www.banparanet.com.br/">http://www.banparanet.com.br/</a>

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Brazil	Banrisul (Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul).Multiple Bank.	State government is controlling shareholder	Founded in 1928, multiple bank since 1990, it has absorbed various other banks, including the State Caixa, throughout the 1980s-1990s, restructured by State under PROES, remained in State Government ownership. 2 million clients, network of 360 agencies (290 in interior of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, 49 in Porto Alegre, 19 in other states and two overseas (NY and Grand Cayman), 296 points of service, 209 electronic points of service and a desk in Buenos Aires, reports ROE over 21% in 2002 and 29% annualized first semester 2003, less than 17% of assets in credit portfolio (but most of this to private sector) (source:website)	All basic banking services including loans, savings and investment funds, offers microenterprise loans. Market segments:Government, salaried employees, businesses including micro and agriculture. Website includes loan products for microenterprises	Interesting in that it has absorbed several other financial intermediaries in the state over past two decades and appears to have survived better than other state banks. <a href="http://www.banrisul.com.br/">http://www.banrisul.com.br/</a>
Brazil	BDMG (Banco Desenvolvimento Minas Gerais). Development Bank	State Government of Minas Gerais	Founded 1962, kept by State and restructured under PROES	Focus on improving infrastructure of the Municipalities in the State	<a href="http://www.bdmg.mg.gov.br/home/default.asp">http://www.bdmg.mg.gov.br/home/default.asp</a>
Brazil	Desinbahia. Converted to Development Agency (that does provide some credit services), formerly State Bank	Formerly State of Bahia	Was converted to a development agency in 2001 as part of PROES		<a href="http://www.desenbahia.ba.gov.br/">http://www.desenbahia.ba.gov.br/</a>
Brazil	Banco Nossa Caixa (Sao Paolo).Multiple Bank	State of Sao Paulo	Started as part of the state caixas after WW I, turned into a Multiple Bank in 1990, by mid-1990s was losing money and government intervened and went through a restructuring program, today is among the 10 largest banks in terms of assets and fifth in terms of deposits. Restructuring under PROES, kept by State Government. Most of the 27 billion reais in assets are in financial investments (70%) only about 13% in loans, 19 billion in deposits. Reports 33% ROE in 2003, 1402 points of service, of which 504 agencies, 328 "postos", 535 correspondent banks	All banking services. Market segments:New strategy focused on public sector employees, micro and small enterprises, continue to service businesses and governments.	<a href="http://www.nossacaixa.com.br/">http://www.nossacaixa.com.br/</a>
Brazil	Caixa Estadual (Rio Grande Sul). Does this institution still exist or was it absorbed by Banrisul and reconstituted as a Development Agency (Agencia do Fomento)?				<a href="http://www.caixars.com.br/">http://www.caixars.com.br/</a>
Chile	Banco Estado. Commercial	Government	Established in 1853, banking and financing with the purpose of favoring the development of national economic activities. 310 branches, 58 access points, and 815 automated teller	Loans and deposits. Multi. Microbusiness program began in 1996, holds over 40% of the market, and served 90,000 in 2003	<a href="http://www.bancoestado.cl">www.bancoestado.cl</a>

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Chile	Instituto de Desarrollo. Agricultural Finance Institution	Government	Established in 1968 with its principle objective to develop small agriculture. It is a decentralized public organism, of indefinite duration, with legal capacity and its own heritage, total capacity to acquire, to exert rights and to control obligations, under the monitoring of the President of the Republic, through the Ministry of Agriculture. Over 100 branches throughout 12 regions in the country.	Loans. Market segment: Multi.	www.indap.cl
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica. Commercial Bank, Universal Bank.	National Government	Founded 1914 as Banco Internacional, later changed to Banco Nacional, responsible for organizing rural credit groups (juntas rurales de credito) launched MSE banking through BN Desarrollo late 1990s. As of 2001, the Bank had 140 offices, 214 ATMs, 4,587 employees.	The bank offers a full line of banking and investment services, including retail and second tier lending for microenterprises. The microfinance program appears to have been a local initiative. Has signed agreements with local organizations to support specific activities and sectors (e.g. outreach to women, training, etc.) Pilot program started in 1999, by 2001 had expanded to 132 branches with 160 loan officers and called Financing Program for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	State banking has been very important in Costa Rica for the past 50 years. MSME banking became stated government priority as of 1999 (at least in words). Financial sector liberalization, including allowing private banks to expand operations, during 1990s. BN Desarrollo: Hacia la Consolidacion de la Banca de Desarrollo en Costa Rica (Academia Centroamericana)
Costa Rica	Banco Popular y de Desarrollo Comunal. Commercial "Workers" Bank, established under special law, non-state public bank.	Workers bank, public but not state, all workers are required to "save" in this bank that then gets turned over the pension fund	Founded in 1969. According to audited financial statements posted on website, as of 12/31/03: almost \$1 billion in assets of which just over half is in the credit portfolio and over 20% in investments, about \$650 million in deposits, and net income of over \$27 million. It has 63 points of service and 126 ATMs	All basic banking services and investment services. Market segments: Focus on workers, social and community organizations, artisans and small businesses. Under business banking they offer micro and small enterprise loans	State banking has been very important in Costa Rica for the 50 years. Financial sector liberalization, including allowing private banks to expand operations, during 1990s. 2002 SME strengthening law including guarantee fund and other special funds within this bank. SUGEF Website, <a href="http://www.bancopopular.fi.cr/">http://www.bancopopular.fi.cr/</a>
Costa Rica	Banco de Costa Rica. Commercial Bank.	National Government	Founded 1877, nationalized in 1948. As of Dec 2003, about \$1.5 billion in assets, \$653 million in portfolio, \$576 in other investments, \$1.2 billion in deposits, \$209 million in equity, 2411 employees, 108 branches and 190 ATMs, 3594 employees (including interim employees). PAR of 8% over one day and 5% over 30 days (including those in judicial collections process), over 274,000 loans outstanding, over 1.6 million deposits (probably all workers)	All banking services -- although lending focus on housing and consumer lending, with about 10% of portfolio reported to be in micro and small enterprises. No special program, but special services for SMEs	State banking has been very important in Costa Rica for the 50 years. Financial sector liberalization, including allowing private banks to expand operations, during 1990s. SUGEF Website, <a href="http://www.bancobcr.com">www.bancobcr.com</a>

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Costa Rica	Banco de Credito Agricola de Cartago. Commercial Bank.	National Government	Founded in 1918 as a private bank focussing on agriculture in the Cartago region of the country. Nationalized in 1948, along with other private banks and moved toward national operations. As of 12/31/03: about \$513 million in assets of which about 47% was in investments, 32% was in portfolio (12.5% PAR over 1 day, 7% over 30 days), avg. outstanding loan is about \$6,800 (excluding 1 very large and 7 larger loans) about \$363 million in deposits and almost \$4 million in net income. 95 points of service and 27 ATMs, 948 employees.	All basic banking services. Market segments: Personal banking, business banking and institutional (government) banking, about half of portfolio is in consumer and housing, the rest in diverse economic sectors.	State banking has been very important in Costa Rica for the 50 years. Financial sector liberalization, including allowing private banks to expand operations, during 1990s. <a href="http://www.bancreditocr.com/">http://www.bancreditocr.com/</a>
Ecuador	Banco del Estado del Ecuador. Commercial.	Government	Founded in 1976 under statutory law, the principle financial institution of the public in the country	Loans and deposits	<a href="http://www.bancoestado.com">www.bancoestado.com</a>
Ecuador	Banco Nacional de Fomento. Commercial.	Government	Became an independent financial entity in 1974 and serves as a financial organization of development, independent, of private right and social and public purpose, with legal function and position of agent and capacity to exert rights and to contract obligations.	Loans and deposits. Market segments: Agriculture.	Until 1999 it displayed a series of difficulties which influenced its role as Bank of Development, which was reflected mainly by the stagnation of the credit activity, low levels of recovery and problems of liquidity. This determined that the Administration develop a series of actions in order to revitalize its financial-credit structure and to retake the role of important intermediary-financier. In this sense, it has continued developing the strategies framed within the Strategic Plan and of Institutional Reactivation. <a href="http://www.bnf.fin.ec">www.bnf.fin.ec</a>
Ecuador	Banco Ecuatoriano de la Vivienda. Commercial and Wholesale.	Government	Founded in 1961 with the purpose of direct participation in the social interest of the housing sector. The BEV is known to adapt to new economic surroundings, now channeling their resources through the Institutions of the National Financial System (IFIs).	Loans and deposits. Market segments: Housing.	<a href="http://www.bevecuador.com">www.bevecuador.com</a>

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El Salvador	Banco de Fomento Agropecuario (BFA). Commercial Bank (Ag Development Bank).	National Government (under Ministry of Agriculture)	Founded in 1973 under legislative decree to support agricultural production & diversification. Has 1.5% and 1.4% consolidated assets & liabilities, respectively, in financial system of country. 2003 with \$151 million assets (decrease from 2002) and \$85.5 million in gross portfolio (significant portions refinanced, in arrears and/or transferred to special coffee fund), \$17.7 equity, ROA .02% & ROE .21% and 26% of portfolio is in arrears (vencida) and almost 50% in loans of category C, D & E. Recently received capital injections from liquidation of Prochamate trust fund. 23 branches nationwide. Showed a net loss 1999-2001, with positive net income due to sale of extraordinary assets, not operating income, in 2002 and 2003, however provisions for bad debt are still low and would probably force a net loss in 2003. Received some training and technical assistance from Fundamicro, national/government microfinance agency under BMI (second tier bank) and some supervision from Ministry of Economy and CONAMYPE, national/government MSE agency	Loans and deposits for all economic activities. Includes individual microcredit program. Market segments: Agriculture (where it has 30% of portfolio, mostly in large borrowers but many small farmers as well) although expanding in services and urban microenterprises. Launched an individual lending microfinance program in 2002. As of early 2004, reported 60 loan officers for microfinance in all branches with 7,563 outstanding loans.	<a href="http://www.fitchca.com/banco_de_fomento_agropecuario.html">http://www.fitchca.com/banco_de_fomento_agropecuario.html</a>   <a href="http://www.fitchca.com/cp_fitch_centroamerica_pone_a1.html">http://www.fitchca.com/cp_fitch_centroamerica_pone_a1.html</a>
El Salvador	Banco Hipotecario. Commercial Bank.	National government owns 94% of bank in form of FOSAFI bonds issued in 1992 as part of reprivatization of banking sector	Private bank founded in 1935 by the cattle and coffee associations. National government became its majority shareholder (almost total) as holder of bonds for bad debt & financial sector strengthening (FOSAFI) under privatization program (all banks were nationalized in 1980s and reprivatized in early 1990s). Launched and sold solidarity group lending program in late 1990s, currently repositioning itself in small and medium enterprise segments as well as housing lending. Has had diverse board members and managers throughout 1990s-2000s. Although talk of privatization, nothing definite. Assets 2.7% and liabilities 3.1% of national financial system, 7th largest bank in Salvadoran financial system. 12 branches (end of 2003). 2003 ROE 5.3%, ROA .5%, consistently around this level for past 5 years, although coverage of bad debt has decreased in past two years. Has hired consulting assistance from Colombian and Mexican consulting firms. Had hired Pancho Otero to design and launch microcredit program. USAID sponsored FOMIR project assisted with valuation and transfer of	All banking services. Market segments: Small and medium enterprises and mortgage/housing lending. Launched solidarity group lending program in 1990s (with technical assistance from Pancho Otero) but with change of board president and managers, sold off this program (to NGO Integral) along with other assets.	<a href="http://www.fitchca.com/banco_hipotecario_de_el_salvad.html">http://www.fitchca.com/banco_hipotecario_de_el_salvad.html</a> <a href="http://www.bancohipotecario.com.sv/">http://www.bancohipotecario.com.sv/</a>

Country	Name and Type of SORB (commercial bank, postal bank, etc.)	Ownership (e.g. formerly 100% national government now 25% privatized)	Background (include prior efforts to restructure, privatize, etc.) and Key Statistics (# of branches, portfolio, profit, etc.)	Types of operations and services ad Market Segment (s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
			microcredit program to Integral.		
Guatemala	Banrural S.A. Development Bank.	70% owned by private sector (including Credit Unions), 30% owned by public setor	Founded in 1970 as BANDESA, the bank was renamed as Banrural in 1998, when it became a multi-sector owned bank. It has 245 branches, has over 660 thousand clients (savings). Has received assistance from IDB, USAID, WOCCU	Loans, savings, including for rural and microenterprises, and all commercial bank services.	"Reverting the tendency in developing finance: The case of Banrural SA in Guatemala" presented at BASIS Rural Finance Conference June 2003
Honduras	Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Agricola. Commercial.	Government		Loans and deposits. Market segment: Multi.	
Jamaica	Jamaica Mortgage Bank. Secondary Mortgage .	Statutory Institution	Established on 1971 as a private limited liability company under the Companies Act of 1965 with an authorized shared capital of \$5 million. Converted to a Statutory Corporation, with authorized paid-up share capital of \$100 million	Loans and deposits. Market segments: Housing.	<a href="http://www.jamaicamortgagebank.com">www.jamaicamortgagebank.com</a>
Mexico	Financiera Rural ( ex-Banrural). Commercial.	100% state owned	Banrural was founded in 1975 and it was transformed into Financiera Rural in 2002. It has 94 branches all over Mexico.	Loans and technical assistance to farmers. Marke segment: Rural clients, farmers and non-farmer.	<a href="http://www.financierarural.gob.mx">www.financierarural.gob.mx</a>
Mexico	Banca Serfin (Santander). Commercial.	Privatized	Banca Serfin was the first Mexican bank to be founded in the 1860's. Like all the oher banks, it was nationalized in 1982 and in 1997 The Santander Group buys Banca Serfin.	Loan, credit, credit cards, investment funds, insurance, checking accounts. Market segment: Multi. Banca Serfin has a program designed for small and medium enterprises, with a loan product that is very similar to micro-credit.	
Mexico	Bancomer. Commercial.	Privatized	Bancomer was founded in 1932 as a private bank. In 1982, the Mexican government nationalized the banking system and 9 years later BBVA from Spain bought Bancomer. It has 32 branches all over Mexico.	Loans, deposits, savings accounts, credit cards, investment funds. Market segment: Multi.	In Mexico, the banking system was nationalized in 1982 and 9 yrs later, the government decided to privatize the banks. Most of Mexican banks belong to foreign groups and the financial penetration is not deep. <a href="http://www.bancomer.com.mx">www.bancomer.com.mx</a>
Mexico	Banco de Ahorro Nacional y Servicios Financieros. Savings bank	100% state owned	Founded in 2002 through the national savings law to creat savings plans for the Mexican population. BANEFI's goal is to serve 20 million potential clients. It has 550 branches and also works as a back office for some microfinance institutions.	Savings, wire transfers, retirement plans, housing savings plans. Market segment: Low-income population (including but not limited to microentrepreneurs). It works as a back office for microfinance institutions. Clients from MFIs can get their money (loans) at BANSEFI branhes.	In Mexico, the banking system was nationalized in 1982 and 9 yrs later, the government decided to privatize the banks. Most Mexican banks now belong to foreign investors. Financial penetration is not deep.
Panama	Banco de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Agricultural Development Bank	Government	As of 1973, the Bank indicated that it "will execute the policy of credit of the Ministry of Farming Development".	Only loans. Market segment: agriculture.	<a href="http://www.mida.gob.pa/bda">www.mida.gob.pa/bda</a>

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Panama	Banco Nacional de Panama. Commercial	Government	The first Panamanian bank and one of the oldest organizations of the country, established in 1904. The main financial organism of the State and has the purpose of exerting, within the official sector, the bank business as defined in the law, trying to obtain the necessary financing for the development of the country's economy. Initiated its operations with 6 employees and a capital of 500.000,00 pesos gold	Loans and Deposits. Market segment: Multi.	<a href="http://www.banconal.com.pa">www.banconal.com.pa</a>
Paraguay	Banco Nacional de Fomento. Development Bank	Government	The bank began operation in 1961 and is an institution with legal function and agency, considered legally separate from government properties. The duration of the Bank will be for an indefinite time and the contract obligations are guaranteed by the Paraguayan State. Finances up to 70% of the total of the project. For credit operations it considers 60% of the value of appraisal of the building offered in guarantee and 50% of the value of appraisal of the machineries and equipment offered in guarantee.	Only loans. Market segment: Multi.	<a href="http://www.bnf.gov.py">www.bnf.gov.py</a>
Peru	Banco de la Nacion. Commercial.	Government	Founded in 1966. Numerous branches throughout the 24 regions of Peru.	Loans and deposits. Market segment: Multi.	<a href="http://www.bn.com.pe">www.bn.com.pe</a>
Dominican Republic	Banco de Reservas de la Republica Dominicana. Commercial.	Government	Founded in 1961 as a result of Law 586 of the Executive authority. More than 100 offices located throughout the country.	Loans and deposits. Market segment: Multi.	<a href="http://www.banreservas.com.do">www.banreservas.com.do</a>
Dominican Republic	Banco Dominicano del Progreso. Commercial.	Government	Established in 1974, traditionally focused on the corporate market, recently it has branched into consumer and middle-market banking. BDP remains the exclusive issuer and acquirer of American Express cards in the Dominican Republic; this position has allowed BDP to develop a private banking business. Stable performance and rapid asset growth. Via organic growth and the acquisition of Banco Metropolitano in 2000, BDP's market share reached 8.6% in terms of assets of the commercial banking sector in 2003, almost doubling its 1997 level.	Only loans. Market segment: Multi.	
Dominican Republic	Banco Nacional de la Vivienda. Second Tier Development Bank.	Government	Recently converted to second tier and became a multisectorial development bank. Experienced a year of tremendous growth in 2003 and reached high profit goals.	Loans and deposits. Market segment: Multi.	<a href="http://www.bnv.com.do">www.bnv.com.do</a>

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Uruguay	Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay. Commercial.	Government	Established in 1896 as the most important bank of Uruguay. Has played a decisive role in the economic development of the country and has maintained a solid image for more than one century. 111 branches spread throughout the country and 5 branches abroad, working to revitalize its best tradition as a financing institution devoted to the promotion of development, commerce and social credit.	Loans and deposits. Market segment: Multi.	<a href="http://www.brounet.com.uy">www.brounet.com.uy</a>
Uruguay	Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay. Commercial.	Government	Founded in 1892 and began to function through shareholders and possessors of certificates and titles, and consisting of a state of contribution of four million in national debt, granted in property. 20 main branches throughout the country	Loans and deposits. Market segment: Multi.	<a href="http://www.bhu.com.uy">www.bhu.com.uy</a>

### Census of State Owned Retail Banks Conducted 2004: Middle East

Country	Name and Type of SORB (commercial bank, postal bank, etc.)	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of operations and services and Market segment(s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
Bahrain	National Bank of Bahrain BSC . Commercial Bank.	Publicly listed on the Bahrain Stock Exchange with Shareholding by primarily Bahraini citizens (51%) and the Government of Bahrain (49%).	Country's premier financial institution and the first Bahraini bank, founded in 1957. Nationwide network of 25 branches and 38 automatic teller machines (ATMs) and 545 staff. Rated highest among Bahraini commercial banks and in the top five regionally.	Retail, Commerical, Corporate, Treasury & Capital Markets, Investment Services, Mobile Banking	<a href="http://www.nbbonline.com/financial-2003.asp">http://www.nbbonline.com/financial-2003.asp</a>
Egypt	Banque du Caire SAE. Commercial Bank.	State owned bank.	Established 1952. The third largest bank in Egypt by asset size. The Bank operates a retail network consisting of 224 branches and units, giving it a strong position in the domestic retail market.	It was the first Egyptian bank to turn its attention to microlending receiving technical assistance from EQI, a local consulting firm, with USAID project support. In 2003 the Bank's microcredit program made loans to about 100,000 families, and the experience reportedly showed remarkable success. As of October 2004 it reported having disbursed 169,260 micro-loans, serving 70,211 such clients with a portfolio at risk of 0.71%.	62 banks compete primarily on price. Dominated by 4 government-owned banks with about 50% of market. Total deposits of \$62 bil & total loans of \$47 bil. Low customer penetration rate. <a href="http://www.bdc.com.eg/statistics/html/anrep.htm#a1">http://www.bdc.com.eg/statistics/html/anrep.htm#a1</a>
Egypt	Bank of Alexandria SAE. Commercial Bank.	100% state-owned	Established 1957. Established as an Egyptian Joint Stock Company in 1957. Has a country-wide network of 189 units. Undergoing a process of restructuring as a prelude to privatization	Prime financier of the industrial sector in Egypt, in addition to bolstering small-scale enterprises and providing the necessary finance to the other economic sectors. Market segments: Industries and small-scale enterprises.	<a href="http://www.alexbank.com/finan1.html">http://www.alexbank.com/finan1.html</a>
Egypt	Banque Misr SAE. Commercial Bank.	Privatized	Established 1920	In 2004, Banque Misr began a pilot microlending program in five of its 400 branches, also with EQI's technical assistance and IFC support. In late 2004, with 3,318 loans disbursed and 2,932 outstanding with no portfolio at risk, Banque Misr had plans to expand to additional branches.	<a href="http://www.banquemisr.com.eg/English/FinInfo/FinancialInfo.htm">http://www.banquemisr.com.eg/English/FinInfo/FinancialInfo.htm</a>

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Israel	Bank Leumi. Commercial Bank.	Undergoing privatization: State of Israel owns 35%	Founded in 1902 in London as the Anglo Palestine Company was established, which later became Bank Leumi Le-Israel. Bank Leumi le-Israel is one of Israel's largest financial institutions. The company offers a full complement of financial services, including traditional retail banking products, mortgages, trust services, asset management, offshore accounts, online securities trading, and merchant banking. The bank focuses its efforts on serving investors -- including multinationals, endowment funds, and individuals -- with interests in Israel. Subsidiary Ofek Securities and Investments is one of the nation's top brokerage houses. Israel's government owns some 43% of Bank Leumi. Net Profit: NIS 461 million, an increase of 169.6% Net Return on Equity: 13.6% compared with 5.3% in the corresponding period last year and compared with 8.7% in all of 2003. Ratio of Shareholders' Equity to Risk Assets: 10.8%		<a href="http://www.israelnationalnews.com/news.php?id=62265">http://www.israelnationalnews.com/news.php?id=62265</a> <a href="http://www.summitreports.com/egypt2004/banking.htm">http://www.summitreports.com/egypt2004/banking.htm</a>
Israel	Israel Discount Bank. Commercial Bank.	57% owned by state; Undergoing privatization, May 2004	Established 1935. Israel Discount Bank Ltd. is one of Israel's three largest banks with 158 branches in Israel and in total over 260 branches, subsidiaries and representative offices in Israel and abroad. End of 2002, total assets \$29.4 billion	Israel's third-largest bank, Israel Discount Bank has about 160 locations across the country, plus offices in North and South America, Europe, and Asia. The bank offers standard consumer services like deposits and loans in addition to private and commercial banking offerings	<a href="http://www.globes.co.il/DocsEn/did=793516.htm">http://www.globes.co.il/DocsEn/did=793516.htm</a>
Jordan	Housing Bank for Trade and Finance. Commercial Bank.	Shareholders base is wide; include Arab & Islamic governments and Arab Investment Funds; Government of Kuwait represented by Kuwait Real Estate Investment Group, with a stake of 18.762%; Sheik Khalid Salim Bin Mahfoz Group, 11.903%, Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, 15.075%.m Social Security Corporation/ Jordan, 15.614%, Government of Qatar, 10.332%, Government of Sultanate of Oman, 5%., Capital investments Holding Co. / Bahrain, 5%, Government of Iran Islamic Republic, 3.6%.	Founded in 1973. Ranked first among Jordanian banks in terms of capital, shareholders equity and geographic expansion ( number of branches and ATMs ) and the second largest bank in Jordan in terms of assets. The largest branch network in Jordan, with 101 branches, of which 96 in Jordan, 4 in Palestine and one in Bahrain. The bank's capital was increased several times, and currently amounts to Jordanian Dinar JD (100) million, equivalent to USD (141) million. Shareholders' equity amounts to JD (279.1) million, equivalent to USD (394) million.	Retail Banking	

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Kuwait	National Bank of Kuwait. Commercial Bank.	Privatized, now institutions hold 46% ownership	Founded in 1952 as the first national bank and the first joint stock company in the Gulf Region. It is by far the largest financial institution in Kuwait with an effective market dominance in the commercial banking market. Capital resources exceeding KD 380 million (\$1.4 billion), NBK is ranked amongst the top 300 banks in the world and the fourth amongst Arab banks. In 2003, NBK reported a record net profit of \$412 million (a 14% increase over the prior year) with a return on average equity of 27.7%, a return on assets of 2.27% and total assets of \$18.4 billion. It has consistently received the highest all-round credit rating awarded to any bank in the Middle East and the Emerging Markets by the major rating agencies including Moody's, Standard & Poor's, FitchRatings, and Capital Intelligence.		There are six Kuwaiti-owned commercial banks " Al Ahli Bank, the Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East, Burgan Bank, the Commercial Bank of Kuwait, Gulf Bank and the National Bank of Kuwait. In addition, there is the Kuwait Finance House which is a Kuwaiti-owned Islamic financial institution offering Islamic banking services. The Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait (BBK) is a 50% locally-owned branch. Also, there are three specialist banks " the Industrial Bank of Kuwait, the Kuwait Real Estate Bank and the Savings and Credit Bank (SCB).
Kuwait	Gulf Bank. Commercial Bank.	Public	Gulf Bank was one of the first Kuwaiti Banks to be established, it was incorporated in 1960. Gulf Bank is now ranked as one of the top 5 Rated Banks in the Middle East. Gulf Bank K.S.C. is a public shareholding company incorporated in Kuwait and is registered as a bank with the Central Bank of Kuwait. It is the second largest bank in behind National Bank of Kuwait.	The Bank's core business is retail and commercial banking business. Also has treasury & investment Management and International Banking	
Kuwait	Gulf Investment Corporation & Gulf Cooperation Council	Private	Gulf Investment Corporation (GIC) was established in 1983 to further investment opportunities in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), to support regional co-operation and to stimulate private enterprise. Authorized capital is US\$ 2.1 billion and total shareholders equity is over US\$ 1.0 billion.		<a href="http://www.gulfinvestmentcorp.com/finance.htm">http://www.gulfinvestmentcorp.com/finance.htm</a> .
Kuwait	Burgan Bank. Commercial Bank.	Bank privatized in 1998. State 6%, Institutions 44%	Burgan Bank S.A.K is a public shareholding company incorporated in the State of Kuwait by Amiri Decree dated 27 December 1975 and is registered as a Bank with the Central Bank of Kuwait. Burgan is the second smallest Kuwaiti commercial bank with a 12% market share	The bank's strengths have been high net worth individuals and corporates in Kuwait, and it has little business outside the Gulf region. The Bank is rated D according to Moody's agency.	
Kuwait	Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East. Commercial Bank.	Government 59%, Institutions 15%			<a href="http://www.ameinfo.com/financial_markets/Kuwait/Company_KW0017">http://www.ameinfo.com/financial_markets/Kuwait/Company_KW0017</a>

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Kuwait	Kuwait Finance House. Commercial Islamic Bank.	The Government of Kuwait owns 49% of the equity, and the general public holds the remaining shares	Kuwait Finance House (KFH or the Bank) was incorporated in the State of Kuwait in 1977. 29 branches in Kuwait with separate ladies section. KFH is listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange with a market capitalization of US\$ 1,950 million as of 31 December 2001. KFH has an investment grade rating, and has been rated A3 by Moody's. At the end of 2003, KFH had total assets of over KD 3041 Million, deposits of KD 2300 Million. In 2002, the net profit was KD 58.1 Million.	KFH is engaged in providing Islamic banking services, and its spectrum of activities include consumer banking, real estate financing, lease financing, trade finance and portfolio investing, all of which are conducted in strict compliance with Islamic Shari'a. The Bank is the market leader in the Islamic banking industry in Kuwait, and holds an estimated 20% of the total deposit base of the country. Retail, Corporate, Commercial and Real Estate Services	
Oman	National Bank of Oman (SAOG). Commercial Bank.	34.56% held by a leading private sector investor and 29% of its equity controlled by public sector agencies. The remaining equity held by leading private sector investors.	National Bank of Oman, the first local bank in the Sultanate of Oman, was founded in 1973 and is today the second largest bank in Oman. 49 branches and 75 ATMs as well as 5 branches in Egypt and 1 in Abu Dhabi. Paid up capital of RO (Omani Rials) 70 million (US\$182 million) and a net worth of RO 118.5 million (US\$ 308 million), as at 31st December, 2003.	Retail, Corporate and Investment Division. The Corporate Banking Division, delivers a wide range of services such as term loans, working capital facilities, import and export financing, asset and project financing plus comprehensive cash management services. Investment Division activities embrace discretionary portfolio management services, brokerage operations, asset management, distribution of mutual funds, lead management of public equity and bond issues plus domestic and international investment advisory services. The bank also offers cutting edge treasury solutions to meet the growing business demands of our valued institutional, corporate and private banking clients.	
Qatar	Qatar National Bank. Commercial Bank.	50% Government of Qatar and 50% private sector shareholders.	Has the largest distribution network in the country with 33 local branches and offices and 67 ATM's. Net Profit increased by 10.5% to reach QR 641.1 million, compared to a net profit of QR 580.2 million delivered in 2002. Total Assets increased by 13.7% to reach QR 34.8 billion. Total Shareholders' equity grew by 12.6% to reach QR 5.6 billion. Qatar National Bank has steadily increased its world rankings and now ranks 236 th in the world in the Banker Top 1000 banks for 2003, from 239 th in 2002. In addition, the Bank ranks 50 th in the world in terms of Capital strength as measured by its equity to assets ratio	Retail, Corporate, Private Banking & Investments	

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Tunisia	Societe Tunisienne de Banque. Commercial Bank.	Public participation and para public: 52,5 % (State-owned 24.82%, rest para state organizations), Private participation: 36.2 %, Foreign participation: 11.3 %	Established 1957. 189 branches.		
Tunisia	Banque du Sud. Commercial Bank.	Majority privatized in 1997, remaining 34% government stake being sold to foreign banks. The Italian bank, Monte Dei Paschi de Siena, which already owns 13.43 percent of BS, is the favourite to take the Tunisian government's 33.54-percent stake in the bank,	The BANQUE DU SUD was created on July 8th 1968. Initially a regional enterprise, la BANQUE DU SUD quickly established its contribution to the finance of the national economy and increased its presence over the whole Tunisian territory. In 1997 Banque du Sud started a turning point of its history with a quiet and sober passing to the private sector through the recent capital increase which was successfully achieved in september and from which the Government deliberately abstained. The bank has bad debts of 400 million dinars (241 million euros, 294 million dollars), 120 million of which are not covered by guarantees or provisions.		The Tunisian government is reforming the country's banking system and is undertaking several privatizations, on the advice of international financial institutions. The first privatisation involved the Union International des Banques, with the government selling its 52-percent stake to France's Societe Generale bank for 75.5 million euros. There are still four banks in government hands -- the Societe Tunisienne des Banques, the Banque Nationale Agricole, the Banque de l'Habitat and the Banque Tunisienne de Solidarite <a href="http://www.banksud.com.tn/en/indicaturs.htm">http://www.banksud.com.tn/en/indicaturs.htm</a>
Turkey	Pamukbank. Commercial Bank.	100% Government-owned (now merged with Halk Bank)	The Savings Deposit Fund (TMSF) announced that Pamukbank and Halk Bank reached consensus on a merger in principle. Reportedly, the Fund decided to initiate studies to form the technical and strategic frame of the merger. In the event of a merger, Halk Bank, which is now positioned as the sixth largest bank in terms of its active size, will rise to fourth place. Pamukbank is the 10th largest bank in Turkey. Established in 1955, Pamukbank controls TL 4.7-quadrillion. Halk Bank regards the merger with Pamukbank as positive because of its young personnel and technological infrastructure. Pamukbank has 172 branches and 4,059 personnel. The average age of Pamukbank employees is 32, while it is 45 at Halk Bank. In addition, 3,000 Halk Bank employees are about to retire. Pamukbank is the 10th largest bank in Turkey. Established in 1955, Pamukbank controls TL 4.7-quadrillion.		Turkey has an active and open system made up of state-owned banks and private banks by the end of 1998, excluding the Central Bank of Turkey, the number of banks operating in Turkey increased to 75. Of the 75 banks, 50 were commercial banks and 15 were development and investment banks. 4 of the commercial banks were state-owned, 38 of them were privately-owned and the rest, 18 banks were foreign banks. 3 of the development and investment banks were state-owned while 9 of them were privately-owned and the remaining 3 were foreign banks. Following of the economic crisis in February 2001 public banks started to be administered by a common board of the directors under the chairmanship of Vural Akışık. <a href="http://www.turkishembassy.org/businesseconomy/bankinginfo.htm">http://www.turkishembassy.org/businesseconomy/bankinginfo.htm</a> , <a href="http://www.turks.us/article.php?story=">http://www.turks.us/article.php?story=</a>

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Turkey	Turkiye Kalkinma Bankasi. Development & Investment Bank	100% Government-owned	Development Bank of Turkey was established as the State Industry and Labourer Investment Bank (Devlet Sanayi ve Isçi Yatirim Bankasi A.S.) in 1975 under the Decree in Force Law No 13. As its name implies the primary function of the Bank was to support workers' initiatives to build and operate companies with the objective to utilize savings of expatriate workers. Having been encouraged by the success of this initiative the restricted scope of the Bank was broadened to include wider developmental issues, and the Bank's name was changed to Development Bank of Turkey (TKB) in 1988. In 1989, and again by a decree of the Higher Planning Council of Turkey, all of the assets and liabilities of the Tourism Bank (T.C. Turizm Bankasi A.S.) were transferred to Development Bank of Turkey. TKB occupies an important role as a development and investment bank for its contribution to the financing of industry, tourism, education, health and energy sectors. Besides supplying loans in medium and long- terms to the above mentioned sectors TKB has now an effective role in other activity fields like project assessment, leasing, rehabilitation, equity participation, fund management banking operations and training activities. According to Law 4456, Development Bank of Turkey's capital structure has been defined as Registered Capital and the registered capital amount was determined as TL 150 Trillion. Out of this amount TL 125 Trillion has been issued. 99.08 percent of the issued capital belongs to the Treasury.		<a href="http://www.tkb.com.tr/english/default.htm">http://www.tkb.com.tr/english/default.htm</a>
Turkey	T.C. Ziraat Bankasi. Commercial Bank.	100% Government-owned	In 1867 Ziraat Bank, then Homeland Funds, was the first agricultural financial institution founded by state and operated with state guarantee. Now Turkey's largest bank	Retail, Corporate, Agricultural Banking	Ziraat Bank is the largest in the sector in terms of active size followed by Is Bank, Akbank, Garanti Bank, 'Yapi ve Kredi' Bank and Halk Bank. <a href="http://www.ziraat.com.tr/english/about/Ziraat%20IAS%2031%2012%202003%20en.pdf">http://www.ziraat.com.tr/english/about/Ziraat%20IAS%2031%2012%202003%20en.pdf</a>
UAB	National Bank of Abu Dhabi. Commercial Bank.	State 25%, Individuals 63%, Floating 12%	The National Bank of Dubai is a public joint stock company incorporated in Dubai in 1963 as the National Bank of Dubai Limited under a charter granted by HH The Ruler of Dubai and was registered in 1994 under the Commercial Companies Law Number 8 of 1984.	The bank has specialized since its creation in commercial banking services, but has developed a wide range of investment banking activities.	<a href="http://www.ameinfo.com/financial_markets/UAE/Company_AE0034">http://www.ameinfo.com/financial_markets/UAE/Company_AE0034</a>

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Country	Name and Type of SORB (commercial bank, postal bank, etc.)	Ownership	Background, Key Statistics and Alliances	Types of operations and services and Market segment(s)	Other notes (context, contacts, references, etc.)
UAB	Emirates Bank International PJSC. Commercial Bank.	Government 77%	Emirates Bank International is a commercial and retail bank incorporated in Dubai under The UAE commercial law in march 1977. The bank became a public joint stock company in June 1995. EIB focused its latest investments on technology and retail oriented services. The bank announced lately the first mobile phone banking service "BankGSM" in the Middle East. This service is to be added to existing technology services such as BankNet (the internetbanking service) and BankLine (the telephone banking service). EIB paid up capital stood at AED 734.7 million up from AED 587.8 million, divided into 293 million shares, par value AED 2.50 each. The Government of Dubai remained the major shareholder controlling 77% of the ordinary shares.		<a href="http://www.ameinfo.com/financial_markets/UAE/Company_AE0023">http://www.ameinfo.com/financial_markets/UAE/Company_AE0023</a>
UAB	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank.Commercial Bank.	Individuals 35% Government 65%	The Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank is named as such as a result of the merger of Khaleej Bank with Emirates Commercial Bank in 1985.The bank is a public shareholding company with limited liability, and was incorporated in Abu Dhabi in 1975, to carry on retail, commercial, investment and merchant banking through a thirty three-branch network spread across the UAE, in addition to two branches in India and an offshore banking unit in the Cayman Island. After the merger, the Bank's paid up capital reached AED 1.25 billion split into 12.5 million shares of AED 100 each. 33 branches		<a href="http://www.ameinfo.com/financial_markets/UAE/Company_AE0002">http://www.ameinfo.com/financial_markets/UAE/Company_AE0002</a>