

List of nationalizations by country

This is a list of industries, services, products, or companies that have been nationalized by country.

1 List

1.1 Argentina

- **1918** University Revolution and university nationalization
- **1946** Central Bank of Argentina
- **1946** Natural gas (privatized in 1992)
- **1947** Telephone network (privatized in 1990)
- **1947** Radio networks (privatized between 1980 and 1993)
- **1948** Railways (privatized between 1991 and 1999)
- **1949** Petroleum (the state oil concern, YPF, had been established in 1922; mineral resources were nationalized with Article 40 of the 1949 Constitution; the latter was abrogated in 1956, but oil was renationalized in 1958 and private firms operated afterward via leases)
- **1949** Port administration (privatized in 1992)
- **1949** Merchant marine (privatized in 1991)
- **1952** Buenos Aires Metro (operations privatized in 1994)
- **1958** Electric utilities (privatized in 1992)
- **1974** Television networks (privatized between 1982 and 1998)
- **1980** Austral Líneas Aéreas (privatized in 1987, renationalized in 2008)
- **2003** Postal service renationalized (state-owned between 1949 and 1997)
- **2006** AySA, the water utility serving Buenos Aires (its state-owned precursor, OSN, was established in 1912 and privatized in 1993)
- **2008** Aerolíneas Argentinas renationalized (state-owned between 1949 and 1990)
- **2008** Pension funds (transferred to ANSES)

- **2010** FAdA (state-owned between 1927 and 1995)
- **2012** YPF renationalized (state-owned between 1922 and 1993)
- **2013** Metrogas (part of the *Gas del Estado* concern privatized in 1992)
- **2015** Railways^[1] (renationalization of commuter lines began under the auspices of SOFSE in 2013)^[2]

1.2 Australia

- **1948** The government attempted to nationalize the banks, but the act was declared unconstitutional by the High Court of Australia in the case *Bank of New South Wales v Commonwealth*.^[3]

1.3 Bolivia

Most utilities were nationally owned before being privatized in 1994.

- **2006** On May 1, 2006, newly elected Bolivian president Evo Morales announced plans to nationalize the country's natural gas industry; foreign-based companies were given six months to renegotiate their existing contracts.
- **2008** On May 1, 2008, the nationalization of Bolivia's leading telecommunications company Entel was completed, previously having been owned by Telecom Italia.^[4]
- **2010** On May 1, 2010, the government nationalized the country's main hydroelectric plant, thereby assuming control over most of Bolivia's electrical generation and end-user sales.^[4]
- **2012** On May 1, 2012, the Morales government nationalized power grid operator *Transportadora de Electricidad (TDE)*, until then 99.94% owned by Red Eléctrica de España. TDE owns and runs 73% of the power lines in Bolivia.^[4]

1.4 Canada

- **1918** Canadian National Railways, created from several systems nationwide following their bankruptcy during and after World War I, and

since privatised in 1995. (Air Canada, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Marine Atlantic and Via Rail (still government-owned) were all subsidiaries of the company at one time)

- **1944** Hydro-Québec, first created through partial nationalisation of electricity concerns around Montreal in Quebec by the Liberal government of Adélard Godbout. During the Quiet Revolution of the early 1960s, the remaining 11 privately owned electricity companies in Quebec were nationalised by the Liberal government of Jean Lesage.
- **1975** Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, Province of Saskatchewan nationalised part of the potash industry. Many potash producers agreed to sell to the government instead of being nationalised.

1.5 Channel Islands

- **2003** Aurigny Air Services was bought by the States of Guernsey to keep precious routes from the island to London.

1.6 Chile

- **1972** Chilean nationalization of copper mining industry by the government of Salvador Allende.

1.7 Croatia

On the break-up of Yugoslavia, The HDZ government nationalized private agricultural property and rezoned it under the guise of forest statesmanship, when their publicly professed agenda was to only complete the nationalization of the communists. Much of this land is in the process of being reinstated and the model rethought.

1.8 Cuba

After the Cuban Revolution of 1959 the Castro government gradually expropriated all foreign-owned private companies, most of which were owned by U.S. corporations and individuals.

From 1966-68, the Castro government nationalized all remaining privately owned businesses in Cuba, down to the level of street vendors.

Castro had offered bonds at 4.5% interest over twenty years to U.S. companies, but U.S. ambassador Philip Bonsal requested the compensation up front and rejected the offer.^[5] A minor amount of \$1.3 million, was paid to U.S. interests before deteriorating relations ended all cooperation between the two governments.^[5] The US established a registry of claims against the Cuban government, ultimately developing files on 5,911 specific companies.

The Cuban government has refused to discuss the compensation of U.S. claims and the US government continues to insist on compensation for U.S. companies.

1.9 Czechoslovakia

- **1945** Large manufacturing enterprises.
- **1948** All manufacturing enterprises.

1.10 Egypt

- **1956** On July 26, 1956 Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal Company.

1.11 France

Nationalisation dates back to the 'regies' or state monopolies organized under the *Ancien Régime*, for example, the monopoly on tobacco sales. Communications companies France Telecom and La Poste are relics of the state postal and telecommunications monopolies.

There was a major expansion of the nationalised sector following World War II.^[6] A second wave followed in 1982.

- **1938** Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (SNCF) (originally a 51% State holding, increased to 100% in 1982)^[6]
- **1945** Several nationalisations in France, including most important banks and Renault.^[6] The firm was seized for Louis Renault's alleged collaboration with Nazi Germany, although this condemnation was without judgement and after his death, making this case remarkable and rare. A later judgement (1949) admitted that Renault's plant never collaborated. Renault was successful but unprofitable whilst nationalised and remains successful today, after having been partially privatized in 1996. France increased its 15% minority share holding in Renault to 19% in 2015.
- **1946** Charbonnages de France, Electricite de France (EdF), Gaz de France (GdF)
- **1982** François Mitterrand's alliance with Jean-Pierre Chevènement's Socialist Party faction CERES, committed France to an explicitly socialist 'rupture with capitalism'. Full nationalisation (100%): the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, the Compagnie Générale de Constructions Téléphoniques, Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, Rhône-Poulenc, Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson, Thompson-Brandt. Partial nationalisation (51%+): Dassault, Honeywell-Bull, Matra, Roussel-Uclaf,

Sacilor, Usinor. Thirty-nine banks, two financial houses, and the remaining 49% of the SNCF were also nationalised, taking the size of the French state to unprecedented levels within a year of Mitterrand's election as President in 1981.

The Paris regional transport operator, Regie Autonome des Transports Parisiens (RATP), can also be counted as a nationalised industry.

1.12 Germany

The railways were nationalised after World War I. Partial privatisation of Deutsche Bahn is currently underway, as of 2008.

Most enterprises in East Germany were nationalised following World War II. After reunification, an agency, Treuhand, was established to return them to private ownership. However, due to structural and economic problems inherent in the previous regime, many of these had to be liquidated.

- **2008** Renationalization of the "Bundesdruckerei" (Federal Print Office), which had been privatized in 2001.

1.13 Greece

- **1974** Nationalization of Olympic Airlines, main airline of Greece. Its founder, Aristotle Onassis, sold all his shares to the Greek state.
- **2011** Proton Bank is effectively nationalized in the midst of the Greek financial crisis

1.14 Iceland

- **2008** Renationalization of Iceland's largest commercial banks: Kaupbing, Landsbanki, Glitnir and Icebank.
- **2009** Nationalization of Straumur Investment Bank and the savings bank SPRON.

1.15 India

See also: List of companies nationalised in India

The nationalised banks were credited by some, including Home minister P. Chidambaram, to have helped the Indian economy withstand the global financial crisis of 2007-2009.^{[7][8]}

- **1949** (1 January) Reserve Bank of India nationalised (Ref.- Reserve Bank of India chronology of events).

The Reserve Bank of India was state-owned at the time of Indian independence.

- **1953** Air India under the Air Corporations Act 1953.
- **1955** Imperial Bank of India and its subsidiaries (State Bank of India and its subsidiaries)
- **1969** Nationalization of 14 Indian banks.
- **1972** Nationalisation and restructuring of 106 insurance companies into four
- **1973** Coal industry and Oil companies
- **1980** Another six banks nationalized

1.16 Iran

- **1953** Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh nationalized the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in Iran.

1.17 Ireland

Railways were nationalised in the 1940s as Coras Iompair Eireann.

- **2007** On August 3, 2007, the Irish government were offered a stake in Eircom's copper network infrastructure.^[9] Ireland's telephone networks were privatised in 1999.
- **2009** On January 16, 2009, the Irish Government nationalised Anglo Irish Bank to secure the bank's viability.^[10]
- **2010** State-owned Anglo Irish Bank is to take majority control of one of Ireland's largest companies QUINN group bringing it under Public ownership.^[11]

1.18 Israel

- **1983** Nationalization of the major banks: Bank Hapoalim, Bank Leumi, Discount Bank, Meizrachi Bank due to the Bank stock crisis that struck in 1983.

1.19 Italy

- **1905** The railways were nationalised as Ferrovie dello Stato.

The regime of Benito Mussolini extended nationalisation, creating the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI) as a State holding company for struggling firms, including the car maker Alfa Romeo. A parallel body, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (Eni) was set up to manage State oil and gas interests.

1.20 Japan

- **1906** Railway Nationalization Act of nationalized 17 railway companies to form the nationwide railway network that was later called Japanese National Railways.
- **2003** Resona Holdings was effectively nationalized after the bank's capital adequacy went too low.
- **2010** Japan Airlines was nationalized after its bankruptcy.
- **2012** Tokyo Electric Power Company was nationalized after Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster.

1.21 Lithuania

In **2011** Snoras bank was nationalized.

1.22 Latvia

In **2008** Parex Bank was nationalized.

1.23 Malta

- **1974** Bank of Valletta is founded following nationalisation of the National Bank of Malta

1.24 Mexico

- **1938** The Expropriation of the Petroleum Industry: President Lázaro Cárdenas issued a decree that the petroleum companies were in rebellion against the government and under the powers granted him under the Expropriation Act passed by the Congress of Mexico in late 1936 expropriated them. March 19, 1938, union personnel took control of the properties.^[12]
- **1982** The nationalization of the Mexican banking system made by President José López Portillo in response to the debt crisis. Under the Carlos Salinas de Gortari presidency (1988–1994) the nationalized banks were privatized very rapidly between 1991 and 1992 to Mexican family groups privatized.^[13]

1.25 The Netherlands

- **2008** The state nationalizes the Dutch activities of Belgian-Dutch banking and insurance company Fortis, which had come in solvability problems due to the international financial crisis.
- **2013** SNS Bank is nationalized. It had been in trouble for more than a year, not able to find a private investor. On February 1, 2013, Jeroen Dijsselbloem (Dutch minister of Finance) declares SNS nationalized.

1.26 New Zealand

- **1945** The Bank of New Zealand was nationalised. It was later sold to the National Australia Bank in 1992.
- **2001** Government purchased the Auckland railway network from Tranz Rail.
- **2003** The Labour Government took an 80% stake in near-bankrupt national air carrier Air New Zealand in exchange for a large financial infusion.
- **2004** The rest of the country's rail network is purchased from Toll New Zealand, formerly Tranz Rail. A new state owned enterprise, ONTRACK, was established to maintain the rail infrastructure.
- **2008** The rolling stock and ferries of Toll New Zealand was purchased, bringing the rail system under state ownership, renamed KiwiRail.

1.27 Pakistan

See also: Nationalization in Pakistan

- **1972**: On January 2, 1972, Prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, after East Pakistan broke away, announced the nationalisation of all major industries, including iron and steel, heavy engineering, heavy electricals, petrochemicals, cement and public utilities except textiles industry and lands.^[14]
- **2011**: On December 15, 2011, Prime minister Yousaf Raza Gilani nationalized all privately held shares in PIA, Railways, and Steel Mills, in order to protect capital flight of the state-owned enterprises.^[15] Pakistan Railways as well as Pakistan International Airlines.^[16] The current nationalization programme remains intact to restructured and made profitable while remaining within government ownership.^[16]

1.28 Philippines

During the dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos, important companies such as Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT), Philippine Airlines, Meralco and the Manila Hotel were nationalized. Other companies were sometimes absorbed into these government-owned corporations, as well as other companies, such as National Power Corporation (Napocor) and the Philippine National Railways, which in their own right are monopolies (exceptions are Meralco and the Manila Hotel). Today, these companies have been reprivatized and some, such as PLDT and Philippine Airlines, have been demonopolized. Others, like government-owned and controlled corporation Napocor, are in the process of privatization.

1.29 Poland

- **1946** Following World War II the government nationalized all enterprises with over 50 employees.

1.30 Portugal

- **1974** In the years following the Carnation Revolution, the Junta de Salvação Nacional and Provisional Governments nationalized all the banking, insurance, petrol and industrial companies. Among those companies were Companhia União Fabril (CUF), the assets of the Champalimaud family and SONAE. Along with the telecommunications companies, which were state-owned even before the Revolution, many of the nationalized companies were reprivatized in the 1980s and 1990s. In the agricultural sector, according to government estimates, about 900,000 hectares (2,200,000 acres) of agricultural land were occupied between April 1974 and December 1975 in the name of land reform; about 32% of the occupations were ruled illegal. In January 1976, the government pledged to restore the illegally occupied land to its owners, and in 1977, it promulgated the Land Reform Review Law. Restoration of illegally occupied land began in 1978.^{[17][18]}
- **2008:** BPN - Banco Português de Negócios bank nationalised to prevent its collapse.

1.31 Romania

- **1948** With the Decree 119 of June 11, 1948, the new communist regime nationalised all private companies and their assets leading to the transformation of the economy from a market economy to a planned economy.

- **1950** With the Decree 92 of April 19, 1950, a huge number of private houses and lands are confiscated.

1.32 Russia

- **1998** The Yeltsin government began seizing Gazprom assets, claiming that the company owed back taxes. Privatization of Gazprom from the mid-1990s had been reduced to 38.37% with the intention of achieving full privatization. However, the stake of the Russian Government in Gazprom has since been increased to 50% with Vladimir Putin's plan to increase the stake to a controlling position. Gazprom is also buying up both Russian and other international utility companies.
- **2013** The space industry is being renationalized. The government created a new corporation—United Rocket and Space Corporation—in August 2013 because of a string of recent rocket launch failures. According to Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin, “The failure-prone space sector is so troubled that it needs state supervision to overcome its problems.”^[19] The October 2013 plan calls for renationalization of the space industry, with sweeping reforms including a new unified command structure and reducing redundant capabilities.^[20]

1.33 Saudi Arabia

- The government nationalized the oil producer company Aramco in 1980.

1.34 South Korea

- **1946** USAMGIK nationalized all railroad companies and made Department of Transportation. This now becomes Korail.

1.35 Soviet Union

- **1918** All manufacturing enterprises, many retailing enterprises, any private enterprises, the whole bank system, agrarian sector, others. Later the government of Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy that shifted the country somewhat towards market economics until the end of the revolutionary period and Stalin's acquisition of power.

1.36 Spain

- **1941** Railways were nationalised, as RENFE, in the aftermath of the Spanish Civil War.
- **1983** Nationalization without compensation of Rumasa. Separate business were later privatized.

1.37 Sri Lanka

- **1 November 1957** Katunayake air base and Trincomalee naval base taken from the British.^[21]
- **1 January 1958** Bus transport nationalised, creating the Ceylon Transport Board.^{[21][22][23][24]}
- **1 August 1958** Port of Colombo nationalised, creating the Port (Cargo) Corporation.^{[25][26][27]}
- **14 January 1961** Private schools nationalised.^{[28][29]}
- **27 July 1961** Bank of Ceylon nationalised.^{[30][31]}
- **1961** Insurance industry nationalised, creating the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation.^{[32][33]}
- **1961** American and British oil companies nationalised, creating Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.^[34]
- **1971** Graphite mines nationalised, creating the State Graphite Corporation.^[34] Partially privatised in the 1990s.^[35]
- **1972** Locally owned tea, rubber and coconut plantations nationalised.^[36]
- **23 July 1973** Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Limited nationalised.^{[37][38]}
- **1975** Foreign owned plantations nationalised.^[34]
- **August 1977** Times of Ceylon Limited nationalised.^[38]
- **2009** Seylan Bank nationalised to prevent its collapse.
- **2011** The Expropriation Act passed. The government will take over “underperforming or underutilized assets of 37 enterprises”.^[39]

1.38 Sweden

- **1939-1948** Nationalisation of most of the private railway companies.
- **1957** The mining company LKAB is nationalized. The state had owned 50% of the corporation's shares, with options to buy the remainder, since 1907.^[40]
- **1992** A minor part of the banking sector is nationalized.^[41]

1.39 Tanzania

The Arusha Declaration was proclaimed in 1967 by President Julius Nyerere, which aimed to achieve self-reliance through nationalising key sectors of the economy such as banks, large industries and plantations were therefore nationalised. This failed, worsening Tanzania's economic problems until foreign aid and liberalisation took effect in the 1980s and 1990s.^[42]

1.40 Turkey

After the abolition of Capitulations of the Ottoman Empire by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), foreign concessions were suppressed, rail transport, electric power generation and distribution, telephone network and other big industrial firms were nationalized by Turkish government between 1928 and 1940.^[43]

1.41 United Kingdom

- **1868** Nationalisation of inland telegraphs under the GPO^[44]
- **1875** Suez Canal Company - The Egyptian share in the company was bought by the government.
- **1912** Nationalisation of inland telephone services under the GPO, apart from Portsmouth and Hull. The Portsmouth telephone service was nationalised the following year.
- **1916** Liquor Trade - The nationalisation of pubs and breweries in Carlisle, Gretna, Cromarty and Enfield under the State Management Scheme; mainly an attempt to restricting alcohol consumption by armaments factory workers. The scheme was privatised by asset transfer in 1973.^[45]
- **1926** Central Electricity Board introduced under Electricity (Supply) Act 1926 established the National Grid and set up a national standard for electricity supply.
- **1927** British Broadcasting Company (a privately owned company) became British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), a public corporation operating under a Royal Charter.
- **1933** London Transport
- **1938** Nationalisation of UK Coal Royalties under the Coal Commission^[46]
- **1939** British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC), later British Airways (BA) - combining the private British Airways Ltd. and the state owned Imperial Airways

- **1939** At the outset of World War II, much of British industry was subjected to State regulation or control, although not nationalised as such.
- **1943** North of Scotland Hydro-Electricity Board
- **1946** Coal industry under the National Coal Board (later British Coal); Bank of England - the latter had had private shareholders who were bought out by the state.^[47]
- **1947** Central Electricity Generating Board and area electricity boards, Cable & Wireless Ltd - the latter had had private shareholders who were bought out by the state.
- **1948** National rail, inland (not marine) water transport, some road haulage, some road passenger transport and Thomas Cook & Son under the British Transport Commission. Separate elements operated as British Railways, British Road Services, and British Waterways, also health services created (as England and Wales, for Scotland and for Northern Ireland) taking over a mixture of previously local authority, private commercial and charitable organisations.
- **1949** Local authority gas supply undertakings in England, Scotland and Wales
- **1951** Iron and Steel Industry (denationalised by Churchill's following Conservative Government)^[48]
- **1967** British Steel
- **1969** National Bus Company, combining former interests of the British Transport Commission with others acquired from the British Electric Traction group.
- **1969** Post Office Corporation created
- **1971** Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd - The strategically important aero-engine part of the recently bankrupt Rolls Royce Limited.
- **1973** Water Act 1973 nationalises local authority water supply undertakings in England and Wales
- **1973** British Gas plc Corporation created, replacing regional gas boards.
- **1974** British Petroleum - the combination of a 50% stake bought by Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty after World War I with around a 25% stake acquired by the Bank of England from Burmah Oil made the government directly or indirectly BP's majority shareholder, though commercial independence was maintained. The shares were all sold during the 1980s.
- **1975** National Enterprise Board - a State holding company for full or partial ownership of industrial undertakings
- **1976** British Leyland Motor Corporation - became *British Leyland* upon nationalization. Later became known simply as the holding company "BL Ltd", it was later reorganised into several standalone businesses - the best known being Austin Rover, Leyland Trucks, Freight Rover, Land Rover and Jaguar.
- **1977** British Aerospace - combining the major aircraft companies British Aircraft Corporation, Hawker Siddeley and others. British Shipbuilders - combining the major shipbuilding companies including Cammell Laird, Govan Shipbuilders, Swan Hunter, Yarrow Shipbuilders
- **1981** British Telecom (later styled as **BT**) created, taking control of telecommunications services from the General Post Office (GPO)
- **1984** Johnson Matthey Bankers - purchased for a nominal sum of £1 by the Thatcher government^[49] on fears of a banking crisis and sold to Westpac in 1986.^[50]
- **1990** The Caledonian Steam Packet Co. spun off its ferry arm, Caledonian MacBrayne, with all shares in the new company being purchased by the Secretary of State for Scotland. Since Scottish devolution Caledonian MacBrayne has been owned by the Scottish Government.
- **1997** Docklands Light Railway - John Prescott announced to the 1997 Labour Party Conference that he had nationalised this, although it was already in public hands anyway.^[49]
- **2001** Railtrack - The owner and operator of the railway infrastructure, Railtrack, was not nationalised as such. However, its replacement Network Rail, whilst not a state-owned company, has no shareholders (*company limited by guarantee*) and is underwritten by the state. Prior to this the government began to make use of a residual shareholding of 0.2% (including voting rights) in Railtrack Group Plc left over from the original sale.^[51]
- **2003** The Strategic Rail Authority took control of the South Eastern franchise after the failure of the private operator Connex South Eastern. The franchise was re-privatised in 2005 as part of the Integrated Kent franchise.
- **2008** Northern Rock - announced by Alistair Darling, Chancellor of the Exchequer on 17 February 2008 as 'a temporary measure'. The bank will be run at 'arm's length' as a commercial business and sold to a private buyer in the future.^[52]
- **2008** Bradford & Bingley (mortgage book only) - announced by Alistair Darling, Chancellor of the Exchequer on 29 September 2008. The loans part of the company was nationalised, while the commercial bank was sold.^[53]

- **2008** In October, the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the newly merged HBOS-Lloyds TSB was partly nationalised. The Government took approximately 60% of RBS (later increased to 70%, then 80%) and 40% of HBOS-Lloyds TSB as part of the £500bn bank rescue package. The Lloyds Bank and TSB businesses were operationally demerged in 2013 in preparation for a full demerger and reprivatization.
- **2009** In June the Department for Transport took control of London and Continental Railways.^[54]
- **2009** On 13 November, Directly Operated Railways, a government company, took over the InterCity East Coast franchise that National Express East Coast had been awarded in 2007 with £1.4 billion premium to be paid over seven years. The nationalised service operates as East Coast and includes services from London to York and Edinburgh. It has been stated by the government that their control is a temporary measure, initially to last two years.
- **2013** Cardiff Airport was purchased by the Welsh Government from its private owners for £52 million.^[55]
- **2013** In December it was acknowledged that Network Rail would be reclassified as a “public sector body”^[56] in 2014 with its financial liabilities now formally included as part of the national debt. Much debate continues however, whether this still constitutes “nationalisation” in a broader context.

Nationalization was a key feature of the first post World War II Labour government, from 1945 to 1951 under Clement Attlee. The coal and steel industries were just two of many industries or services to be nationalised, while the formation of the National Health Service in 1948 entitled everyone to free healthcare. The subsequent Conservative governments led by Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden, Harold Macmillan, Alec Douglas-Home and Edward Heath allowed practically all of the nationalized industries and services to remain in public ownership, as did subsequent Labour prime ministers Harold Wilson and James Callaghan. However, the election victory of Margaret Thatcher’s Conservatives in 1979 saw the vast majority of nationalized industries, services and utilities privatized within a decade. The Labour Party in opposition, led by Michael Foot and later Neil Kinnock, initially opposed privatization, but the party’s commitment to nationalization had been abandoned by the time it swept back into government with a landslide in the 1997 election under Tony Blair.^[57] However, in February 2008, Blair’s successor Gordon Brown nationalized the failing Northern Rock bank during the Great Recession.^[58] The much larger Royal Bank of Scotland and Halifax Bank of Scotland were part nationalized for the same reason in October of that year. After nearly four years in public ownership, Northern Rock was sold

to Virgin Money and Royal Bank of Scotland agreed a branch sale to the Santander Group in November 2011. However, Royal Bank of Scotland and Lloyds remain in public ownership five years later and in November 2012 the Public Accounts Committee warned that it could be many years before the banks are sold and the £66 billion so far invested in these banks may never be recovered.^[59]

1.41.1 British assets nationalised by other countries

- **1940s** Argentine railways
- **1953** British Petroleum’s Iranian assets (actually a nationalisation of part of a part-nationalised company)
- **1956** The Egyptian Government nationalised the Suez Canal, owned by the Suez Canal Company which was part owned by the British government.
- **1962** The Sri Lanka Government nationalised the assets of the partly British-owned Royal Dutch Shell company.
- **1975** The Sri Lanka Government nationalised the assets of the British-owned plantation companies.

1.42 United States

- **1917:** All U.S. railroads were nationalized as the Railroad Administration during World War I as a wartime measure. The United States Railroad Administration was returned to private ownership in 1920.
- **1939:** Organization of the Tennessee Valley Authority entailed the nationalization of the Tennessee Electric Power Company.
- **1971:** The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) is a government-owned corporation created in 1971 for the express purpose of relieving American railroads of their legal obligation to provide inter-city passenger rail service. The (primarily) freight railroads had petitioned to abandon passenger service repeatedly in the decades leading up to Amtrak’s formation.
- **1976:** The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) was created to take over the operations of six bankrupt rail lines operating primarily in the Northeast; Conrail was privatized in 1987. Initial plans for Conrail would have made it a truly nationalized system like that during World War I, but an alternate proposal by the Association of American Railroads won out.
- **1980s:** Resolution Trust Corporation seized control of hundreds of failed Savings & Loans.

- **2001:** In response to the September 11 attacks, the airport security industry was nationalized and put under the authority of the Transportation Security Administration.
- **2008:** Some economists consider the government's takeover of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Federal National Mortgage Association to have been nationalization (or renationalization).^{[60][61]} The conservatorship model used with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac is looser and more temporary than nationalization.^[62]
- **2009:** Some economists consider the government's actions through the Troubled Asset Relief Program with regards to Citigroup to have been a partial nationalization.^[63] Proposal was made that banks like Citigroup be brought under a conservatorship model similar to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, that some of their "good assets" be dropped into newly created "good bank" subsidiaries (presumably under new management), and the remaining "bad assets" be left to be managed under the supervision of a conservatorship structure.^[62] The government's actions with regard to General Motors in replacing the CEO with a government-approved CEO is likewise being considered as nationalization.^{[64][65]} On June 1, 2009, General Motors filed for bankruptcy, with the government investing up to \$50 billion and taking 60% ownership in the company. President Barack Obama stated that the nationalization was temporary, saying, "We are acting as reluctant shareholders because that is the only way to help GM succeed"^[66]

1.43 Venezuela

- **2007** On May 1, 2007, the government stripped the world's biggest oil companies of operational control over massive Orinoco Belt crude projects, a controversial component in President Hugo Chávez's nationalization drive.
- **2008** On April 3, 2008, Chávez ordered the nationalization of the cement industry.^[67]
- **2008** On April 9, 2008, Chávez ordered the nationalization of Venezuelan steel mill Sidor, in which Luxembourg-based Ternium currently holds a 60% stake. Sidor employees and the Government hold a 20% stake respectively.^[68]
- **2008** On August 19, 2008, Chávez ordered the take-over of a cement plant owned and operated by Cemex, an international cement producer. While shares of Cemex fell on the New York Stock Exchange, the cement plant comprises only about 5% of the company's business, and is not expected to adversely affect the company's ability to produce in

other markets. Chávez has been looking to nationalize the concrete and steel industries of his country to meet home building and infrastructure goals.^[69]

- **2009** On February 28, 2009, Chávez ordered the army to take over all rice processing and packaging plants.^[70]
- **2010** On January 20, 2010, Chávez signed an ordinance to nationalize six supermarkets under the system of retail stores of a French company because of increasing price and speculation hoarding illicit.^[71]
- **2010** On June 24, 2010, Venezuela announced the intention to nationalize oil drilling rigs belonging to the U.S. company Helmerich & Payne.^[72]
- **2010** On October 25, 2010, Chávez announced that the government was nationalizing two U.S.-owned Owens-Illinois glass-manufacturing plants.^[73]
- **2010** On October 31, 2010, Chávez said his government will take over the Sidetur steel manufacturing plant. Sidetur is owned by Vivencia, which had two mineral plants appropriated by the government in 2008.^[73]
- **2015** Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro promises to nationalize food distribution.^[74]

1.44 Vietnam

- According to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1980, land ownership of farmers disappeared, the State owned land across the country and people have the right to temporary use of land, as a slow result of the Land reform in North Vietnam from 1953 to 1956.^{[75][76]}
- After the Fall of Saigon in 1975, the government nationalized nearly all the property of the "landlords" and "comprador" in South Vietnam, property of the church and of the government of South Vietnam. All private enterprise was nationalized without compensation down to the street vendors, however "shadow companies" continued to operate.

1.45 Zimbabwe

- Zimbabwe has nationalized its food distribution infrastructure.

1.46 Other countries

- Nationalization of the oil industry in numerous countries, including Libya, Kuwait, Mexico, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.

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