



FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) and Economic Growth

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Message from the Guest Editor

This Special Issue will consider original empirical research and review articles focusing on whether foreign direct investment (FDI), an essential element of nearly all states' lasting development strategies, really results in economic growth. Developed countries have the absorptive capacity to benefit from FDI whose growth-enhancing effects are determined by the host environment. Appropriate absorptive capacity indicators for positive growth may be trade openness, financial development, and education. FDI is typified by durable investments in which overseas owners supervise assets abroad. Governments and regional administrations compete for FDI via tax incentives and subsidies, as zonal variation and current FDI may matter for growth through input accumulation, having a positive indirect effect on productivity. FDI spillovers from local sourcing are determined by the amount of connections established between foreign investors and domestic providers, in addition to the supply of knowledge through various kinds of assistance.

