Government Expenditure Foreign Direct Investment And

This paper describes economic developments in Argentina during the 1990s. The paper describes the main elements of the economic strategy put in place since 1991, highlighting the relation between supply and demand aspects of this strategy. The paper highlights that the Convertibility Plan and associated reforms introduced in Argentina starting in 1991 succeeded in accelerating growth, stopping a protracted inflation—that had twice already resulted in hyperinflation—and fundamentally changing the nature of the economy. The paper also analyzes the financial policies and the consolidation of the banking system.

First published in 1999, this volume recognised how widespread attention has been given to charting how the global rise in investment flows has caused numerous changes in the operation of economies – such as the globalisation of production and increasing international economic interdependency. Less research has been made on the role of government policy in promoting FDI. This book, based on a report for the OECD Development Centre, examines the rising competition between European governments to attract mobile investment projects and its impact on the use of different policy areas to influence FDI decisions.

Analyses the impact of ICTs on economic development. Offers panel studies on various issues facing developing countries, such as education, corruption, economic growth, government expenditure, financial inclusion, foreign direct investment, infrastructure, economic and social welfare, and inequality.

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Foreign Direct Investment in the United StatesBalance of Payments and Direct Investment Position Estimates, 1980-86Us Japan Macroeconomic-clUniversity of Washington PressRepublic of LithuaniaSelected Issues and Statistical AppendixInternational Monetary Fund

This study empirically examines the relationship between foreign direct investment and economic growth in South America using panel data for the period 1970-2013. The variables used in the study include real GDP, real foreign direct investment, real gross capital formation, real openness, real government consumption expenditure, index of human capital and labor force participation rate. The data were obtained from World Bank, UNCTAD and Penn Table. Ten out of twelve countries were included in the study. The study employs cointegration test and vector error correction analysis as the estimation technique. The evidence indicates that there is a positive and statistically significant long-run relationship between foreign direct investment and GDP. Additionally, the results reveal a bidirectional Granger causality between foreign direct investment and GDP in the short-run. The conclusion is that increases in FDI inflows translate to economic growth in South America. Also, in the short-run, there is a two-way causation between foreign direct investment and economic growth. The study recommends that incentives should continuously be offered by the countries in South America to attract FDI. Additionally, the region should strengthen its legal framework regulating foreign investment as this will create a conducive investment environment to attract FDI.

This Selected Issues paper and Statistical Appendix analyzes four issues relevant to the achievement of high-quality economic growth in Lithuania, namely the composition of government expenditure, financial sector development, foreign direct investment, and entry and exit of commercial enterprises. The paper reviews the composition of public expenditure and draws some comparison with other countries in the region. A discussion of the reforms to date in the area of public expenditure management is presented. The paper also highlights the possible pressures for additional expenditure in a number of areas.

Gross domestic product (GDP)1 growth is expected to have fallen sharply in 2017 to a projected -1.8 percent from 5.3 percent the year before. This contraction is driven by a reversal of trend in government spending. In the last six months, the political impasse has worsened, with the President declaring a 'serious institutional crisis' and dissolving Parliament in January 2018. The current government has not been able to pass its rectification budget for 2017 nor a budget for 2018 to date. The resulting tight budget envelope has led to a sharp reduction in government expenditure of some 24 percent year-on-year, especially felt in the last three months of the year. With government expenditure making up about 75 percent of GDP, weakening expenditure has had a significant downwards impact on growth in 2017. Offshore petroleum production has continued to gradually decline over 2017 as existing fields are steadily depleted, while coffee exports were lower in 2017 due to poor weather conditions. International arrivals by air continued to grow, suggesting that the international visitor market has held up. Private consumption has been more robust in 2017, but investment, both public and private, has declined and foreign direct investment (FDI) has dried up. There remains an urgent long-term agenda of development in Timor-Leste which a new government program could focus on. Key priority reform areas include addressing the multi-sectoral challenge of severe malnutrition, improving systems of public service delivery, supporting a broadening and diversification of the economy, and putting environmental and fiscal management back on a sustainable path. Existing fiscal reserves provide a golden opportunity to achieve these reforms, but only if they are utilized to support a transition to a long-term sustainable economic and fiscal model.

This book looks at the evidence and assesses the impact of competition among governments to attract FDI. It finds little evidence directly to support fears of a "global race to the bottom" in labour and environmental standards.

Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2016 in the subject Business economics - Investment and Finance, , course: Public Administration, language: English, abstract: The study examined foreign direct investment (FDI): a panacea to national economic development. The objectives set for the study are; to determine the causes of the Nigerian economic downturn, to ascertain the effects of foreign direct investment, to suggest measures that would be taken to accelerate the economic development of Nigeria. Primary and secondary data were used; the population of the study was 1200 from which the sample sizes of 400 were determined using Taro Yamani's formula. The research instruments used were questionnaire and oral interview. The reliability of the research instruments was tested using Pearson Product moment correlation coefficient; the result gave a reliability index of 0.98 indicating a high degree of consistency. Chi-square and ANOVA approach were the statistical tools used. The findings from the study reveals that, decline in oil prices and revenue, increase government expenditure and decline in market indices are the challenges posed by economic downturn in Nigeria; consumption-based economy, poor savings, high credit culture and huge financial outflow are the causes of the economic crises in Nigeria; reduction in direct foreign investment and overseas development assistance are the effects of economic crisis to Nigeria and finally, diversification of the economy, robust regulatory policies and professional supervision to aid foreign direct investment in Nigeria. Based on the findings, the researcher made the following recommendation: Nigeria should adopt tough policy measures as effective strategies towards a comprehensive strengthening of the economy, government should ensure that policy recommendations are implemented in order to reposition the Nigerian economy against the impact of future economic downturn, government should create enabling environment to attract foreign investors in order to boost economic activities in the country. Finally, government needs to sincerely focus on developing/strengthening the economy and provide alternative sources of revenue on a sustained basis.

Does economic size matter for economic development outcomes? If so are current policies adequately addressing the role of size in the development process? Using working age population as a proxy for country size, Open and Nimble, systematically analyzes what makes small economies unique. Small economies are not necessarily prone to underdevelopment and in fact can achieve very high income levels. Small economies, however, do tend to be highly open to both international trade and foreign direct investment, have highly specialized export structures, and have large government expenditures relative to their Gross Domestic Product. The export structures of small economies are concentrated in a few products or services and in a small number of export destinations. In turn, this export concentration is associated with terms of trade volatility, which combined with high exposure to international trade, implies that small economies tend to face more volatility on average as external volatility permeates national economic life. Yet small economies tend to compensate for their export concentration by being nimble in the sense of being able to change their production and export structure relatively quickly over time. Moreover, limited territory plays a role in shaping how economies are affected by natural disasters, even when the probability of facing such disasters is not necessarily higher among small than among large economies. The combination of large governments with macroeconomic volatility seems to be associated with low national savings rates in small economies. This combination could be a challenge for long-term growth if productivity growth and foreign investment do not compensate for low domestic savings. The book finishes with some thoughts on how policy makers can respond to these issues through coordinated investments and regional integration efforts, as well as fiscal policy reforms aimed at both increasing public savings and conducting countercyclical fiscal policies.