



Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Growth: Empirical Assessment of the Nigerian Economy (1986 – 2019)

Chinedu Maurice Umezurike¹, Amalachukwu Chijindu Ananwude², Patrick Amaechi Mbanefo²

¹Department of Banking and Finance, The Federal Polytechnic, P. B. M. 1012, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria

²Department of Banking and Finance, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Anambra State, PMB 5025, Awka, Nigeria

*Corresponding Author: Amalachukwu Chijindu Ananwude
Email: amalision4ltd@yahoo.com



Article Info

Article history:

Received 5 January 2022
Received in revised form 27 January 2022
Accepted 3 February 2022

Keywords:

Foreign Direct Investment
Economic Growth
Nigerian Economy

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of foreign direct investment on the growth of the Nigerian economy. The Autoregressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) technique was used to analyze data spanning the years 1986 to 2019. The preliminary findings of the ARDL suggested that foreign direct investment and economic development in Nigeria had a long-run link. According to the stated finding, foreign direct investment has a considerable positive link with the rate of real gross domestic product growth. Similarly, total exports are positively correlated with the pace of real gross domestic product growth. On the other hand, total non-oil imports and exchange rates show a considerable negative association with the pace of real GDP growth. The Granger causality test indicated that foreign direct investment inflows into Nigeria had no discernible influence on the growth rate of real gross domestic product throughout the study period. Similarly, the pace of real gross domestic product growth is not greatly impacted by the quantity of total exports, total non-oil imports, or exchange rate fluctuations. This report suggested that trade obstacles be removed, particularly those imposed by customs and port officials. Structural trade-oriented policies should be implemented to stimulate economic growth in Nigeria through increased exports in order to attract additional investors and strengthen the country's output growth rate.

Introduction

Foreign direct investment is an integral aspect of an open and successful economic system that operates on a global scale to promote an economy's growth and development. The subject of the link between foreign direct investment and economic growth has garnered considerable attention in the literature on economic growth. This entails the acquisition of foreign assets without active management or oversight. Foreign direct investment benefits nations, sectors, urban and rural communities in different ways. Foreign direct investment benefits both the investor and the host country in several ways. Foreign direct investment increases market share and diversifies the economy, while also providing tax benefits and lowering labor costs. It provides advantageous tariffs and subsidiaries in accordance with the host country's regulations. Foreign direct investment stimulates the economy, develops human capital, provides access to managerial knowledge, skills, and technology, and results in a rise in employment. The world's nations attract international investment only if their investment climate is favorable. Apart from the beneficial impacts of foreign direct investment, there may be negative consequences for host economies. The disadvantages include the way in which

host countries adopt domestic regulations that facilitate capital flight, profit repatriation, and local company displacement.

Foreign direct investment is primarily concerned with the instrumentality of control. This indicates a desire to control and influence a foreign commercial activity aggressively. However, investing in a foreign business is deemed foreign direct investment if the investor's conduct develops a long-term interest in the foreign firm's functioning. When an investor (s) acquires and holds at least ten (10) percent of the voting shares in a commercial organization, a permanent interest is created. This is the fundamental difference between foreign direct investment and portfolio investment. Foreign portfolio investment, on the other hand, may be defined as the acquisition of securities and other financial assets by an investor or investors from another nation. This covers investments in stocks, bonds, and mutual funds, but does not result in the investor acquiring a permanent stake in or direct ownership of a company's asset. The assets are very liquid in relation to the market's volatility.

Evidence from the empirical literature has established a relationship between foreign direct investment and economic development in both developed and emerging nations. Okegbe et al. (2019), Uwubanmwun & Ogiemudia (2016), Akanegbu & Chizea (2017), Akiri et al. (2016), Bredino & Fiderikumo (2018), Adegboye et al. (2017), Osunkwo (2020), Olokoyo (2012), Danja (2012), Asogwa & Osund (2014) the findings of these investigations are inconsistent and contradictory. Additionally, the factors employed in different research vary. Additionally, it was noted that the primary indicator of economic growth is the value of gross domestic product (GDP). Uwubanmwun & Ogiemudia (2016), as well as Awe (2013), separated themselves from prior research by using the real gross domestic product growth rate to define economic growth. While Uwubanmwun & Ogiemudia (2016) and Awe (2013) considered the possible effects of exchange rate degradation, exports (both oil and non-oil), public debt, inflation, capital stock, and political instability, they overlooked the damaging effect of imports on the Nigerian economy's development. Following the 1986 Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), Nigeria's basic consumption was significantly reliant on imports. These factors have contributed to the ongoing depreciation of our local currency (Naira) against major currencies such as the United States of America (USA) Dollar, the British Pound, and the European Euro. Prior to the establishment of the (SAP) in 1986, the Naira was worth more than the US Dollar from 1980 to 1985. This research tries to re-examine the influence of foreign direct investment on Nigeria's economic growth in this context.

After providing context for this study in Section 1, the remainder of this study is arranged as follows: Section two examines the pertinent literature, section three outlines the methods used, section four analyzes the data and interprets the findings, and section five closes the research with some recommendations

Literature Review

Foreign Direct Investment may be defined as an investment made with the intention of acquiring at least ten (10) percent voting shares, which represents a permanent managerial stake in a business or organization operating in a nation other than the investor's (s). According to Makki & Somwaru (2004), foreign direct investment remains a critical avenue for the transfer of sophisticated knowledge from developed to developing countries. The authors defined foreign direct investment as a critical driver for economic growth in emerging countries due to its interaction with domestic investment, which boosts capital stock and facilitates technology transfer. The term "foreign direct investment" is distinct from "foreign portfolio investment." Portfolio foreign investment is a passive investment in another country's existing securities, typically through public equities. It is a circumstance in which an investor or investors from

one nation invest in a business, corporation, or enterprise in another country with the intention of retaining a long-term stake in the business. Choong & Lim (2009) provided evidence that foreign direct investment has a twofold effect on the receiving nation's economic growth and development: at the macro and local levels. It is critical to emphasize that the real sector of the economy benefits macroeconomically from increased investment inflows and export revenues. At the micro level, technological transfer and manpower training, as well as an improvement in management skills, have an effect. Ozawa (1992) emphasized the critical need to incorporate the recognized developmental role of transnational corporations and institutions into an open economy development theory in order to define the types of investment activities required to grow and sustain foreign direct investment in order to stimulate economic growth in developing host countries.

The literature establishes a theoretical relationship between foreign direct investment and economic growth. However, this study addressed the Neo-classical and Dependency theories. The Neo-classical theory emphasizes the importance of capital for a developing country to reach its desired level of growth due to the scarcity of natural resources and the undeveloped character of the financial system. Foreign direct investment provides job opportunities in the host nation and facilitates the transfer of technical know-how. According to the dependency theory, former colonial states were undeveloped as a result of their reliance on western industrialized nations for foreign commerce and investment. He said that these relationships are uneven and have harmed their growth. The dependence hypothesis displays a belief that industrialized nations' engagement in the affairs of developing nations via foreign direct investment and other investment vehicles cannot be anticipated to provide benefits. The theory's tenet was that for foreign direct investment to make a meaningful contribution to economic growth, the host nation should have acquired a level of development that enables it to recapture the benefits of increased production to productivity.

The examination of empirical research was brief, since the authors' results on the relationship between foreign direct investment and economic development were highlighted. The findings from the examined research are inconsistent and do not, in general, put an end to the discussion over the issue. Awunyo-Vitor & Sackey (2018), Bredino & Fiderikumo (2018), Adebgoeye, Ojo, and Olokoyo (2017), Akanegbu & Chizea (2017), Osunkwo (2020), Oyero (2019), Olokoyo (2012), Danja (2012), Sghaier & Abida (2013), Iqbal et al. (2013), Zain (2019), Abbas et al. (2011), Kareem et al. (2012), Mazenda (2014), and Jilenga et al. (2016) discovered a negative relationship between foreign direct investment and economic development. Additionally, Hojjati (2015), Okegbe et al. (2019), Khaliq & Noy (2007), Uwubanmwun & Ogiemudia (2016), Behname (2012), Borici & Osmani (2015), Akiri et al. (2016), Moudatsou (2003), Dinh et al. (2019), Mamingi Martin (2018), Onako Edrees (2018), on the other hand, rejected this notion and demonstrated experimentally that foreign direct investment has a detrimental influence on economic growth. According to Ashraf et al. (2019), Agrawal (2015), Tang et al. (2008), Baklouti & Boujelbene (2016), Eze et al. (2019), Adegboye et al. (2020), Tshepo (2014), and Melnyk et al. (2014) On the other hand, Ullah et al. (2014), as well as Aga (2014), asserted that economic development is independent of foreign direct investment inflows. Despite this, the majority of empirical research demonstrate the beneficial influence of foreign direct investment on economic growth, particularly in emerging nations.

Methods

The data utilized in this study were yearly in nature and spanned thirty-four (34) years, from 1986 to 2019, and were derived from the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) 2019 statistics bulletin. Economic growth is the dependent variable, which was described in terms of the Real

Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate (RGDPGR). The independent variables are Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Total Non-oil Exports (TNOEXP), and Total Non-oil Imports (TNOIMP). Exchange Rate (EXCHR) was established as a control variable owing to the possible influence of exchange rate volatility on the entry of foreign direct investment into the host nation.

The initial job in the econometric study was to determine the data's stationarity qualities using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips Perron (PP) tests, followed by determining the data's descriptive characteristics. Second, by aligning to the Autoregressive Distributive Lag, we evaluated the long- and short-run link between foreign direct investment and economic growth (ARDL). Thirdly, the defined model's appropriateness was determined using a diagnostic analysis that included the serial correlation LM test, the heteroskedasticity test, and the Ramsey Reset Specification test. Finally, the Granger Causality test postulation was used to analyze the influence of foreign direct investment on the growth of the Nigerian economy.

The model of Okegbe et al. (2019) was adapted. The original model of Okegbe et al. (2019) is thus:

$$GDP = f(FDIFS, FDIOS, FDINOS) \quad \text{Equ. 1}$$

Where:

FDIFS = Foreign direct investment on financial sector

FDIOS = Foreign direct investment on oil sector

FDINOS = Foreign direct investment on non-oil sector

We modified Equ.1 to read:

$$RGDPGR = f(FDI, TEXP, TNOIMP, EXCHR) \quad \text{Equ. 2}$$

Logarithm expression of Equ. 2 is established as thus:

$$RGDPGR_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 FDI_t + \beta_2 TEXP_t + \beta_3 TNOIMP_t + \beta_4 EXCHR_t + \varepsilon_t \quad \text{Equ. 3}$$

Where:

RGDPGR = Real gross domestic product growth rate

FDI = Foreign direct investment

TEXP = Total exports

TNOIMP = Total non-oil imports

EXCHR = Exchange rate

β_0 = The constant term

$\beta_1 - \beta_4$ = The coefficients of the independent variables

ε = the random disturbance term

Results and Discussion

The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips Perron (PP) tests were used to determine the data's stationarity qualities. Due to the fact that the majority of time series data do not attain stationarity during level form estimation, the first difference technique was used, complemented by the Autoregressive Distributive Lag (ARDL), which accommodates time

series data with varying order of integration. Tables 1–2 demonstrate that all data are steady, implying that all faults associated with non-stationarity of data have been addressed.

Table 1. ADF Test Result

Variables	ADF Test Statistic	Test Value at 5%	Remark
RGDPGR	-9.471821 (0.00)*	-2.957110	Stationary
FDI	-4.141880 (0.00)**	-3.595026	Stationary
TEXP	-9.502103 (0.00)*	-2.957110	Stationary
TNOIMP	-3.418974 (0.00)*	-1.955681	Stationary
EXCHR	-4.073759 (0.00)*	-2.957110	Stationary

Source: Statistical Output from E-views 10.0

P-values are in parenthesis, while * and ** represent 1% and 5% level of significance respectively

Table 2. PP Test Result

Variables	PP Test Statistic	Test Value at 5%	Remark
RGDPGR	-31.05419 (0.00)*	-2.957110	Stationary
FDI	-5.147779 (0.00)*	-2.957110	Stationary
TEXP	-20.56749 (0.00)*	-2.957110	Stationary
TNOIMP	-4.058051 (0.00)*	-2.957110	Stationary
EXCHR	-4.043776 (0.00)*	-2.957110	Stationary

Source: Statistical Output from E-views 10.0

P-values are in parenthesis, while * and ** represent 1% and 5% level of significance respectively

Table 3 summarizes the data's descriptive features. The mean values for real gross domestic product growth rate, foreign direct investment, total exports, total non-oil imports, and exchange rate are 29.79, 2913938, 8443.51, 2882.77, and 112.90, respectively. The standard deviations for RGDPGR are 148.64, FDI is 8206536, TEXP is 20557.95, TNOIMP is 3276.99, and 103.25. The lowest and highest values for RGDPGR are -1.52 and 871, for FDI they are 735.8 and 30144161, for TNOIMP they are 8.92 and 120110.50, and for EXCHR they are 2.07 and 365.00.

Table 3. Descriptive Properties of Data

	Min.	Max.	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.
RGDPGR	-1.520000	871.0000	34	29.79559	148.6740
FDI	735.8000	30144161	34	2913938	8206536.
TEXP	8.920000	120110.5	34	8443.513	20557.95
TNOIMP	5.070000	9758.930	34	2882.777	3276.995
EXCHR	2.070600	365.0000	34	112.9028	103.2571

Source: Statistical Output from E-views 10.0

The long-run relationship in Table 4 discloses that there is a long-run relationship between foreign direct investment and economic growth in Nigeria. Our assumption is based on the fact that the f-statistic of 10.93406 is higher than the upper and lower critical values of 3.49 and 2.56 respectively.

Table 4. ARDL F-Bounds Test

T-Test	5% Critical Value Bound		Remark
	Upper Bound	Lower Bound	
F-Statistic	3.49	2.56	Null Hypothesis Rejected

Source: Statistical Output from E-views 10.0

In the short term, Table 5 indicates a negligible positive link between foreign direct investment and economic growth at lag 1, but a substantial relationship between foreign direct investment and economic growth at lag 2. Total exports were shown to be favorably and substantially associated to economic growth, whilst total non-imports were found to be negatively related to economic growth. The exchange rate has a considerable and inverse relationship with economic activity. When total exports, total non-imports, and the exchange rate are maintained constant, economic growth is assumed to be 0.06 percent. The corrected R-square indicates that 99.86 percent of the variation in economic growth can be attributed to variations in foreign direct investment, total exports, total non-imports, and the currency rate. This is confirmed by the fact that the p-value (0.0000) of the f-statistic (935.8687) is significant at a 5% level. The Durbin Watson value of 2.5 indicates that the calculated model is not at risk of autocorrelation.

Table 5. ARDL Short-Run Relationship

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
RGDPGR(-1)	-1.236164	0.234455	-5.272508	0.0012
RGDPGR(-2)	-1.296054	0.353618	-3.665121	0.0080
RGDPGR(-3)	-1.082248	0.461268	-2.346247	0.0514
RGDPGR(-4)	-2.466261	0.402767	-6.123286	0.0005
FDI	1.94E-06	1.41E-06	1.380530	0.2099
FDI(-1)	8.65E-06	2.20E-06	3.929407	0.0057
FDI(-2)	-3.18E-05	6.69E-06	-4.755556	0.0021
FDI(-3)	0.000140	8.17E-05	1.714099	0.1302
FDI(-4)	0.000239	5.06E-05	4.733425	0.0021
TEXP	0.008314	0.000148	56.02847	0.0000
TEXP(-1)	0.011381	0.002071	5.494703	0.0009
TEXP(-2)	0.009343	0.002973	3.142428	0.0163
TEXP(-3)	0.006737	0.003688	1.826684	0.1105
TEXP(-4)	0.018784	0.003064	6.131287	0.0005
TNOIMP	-0.097667	0.015674	-6.230982	0.0004
TNOIMP(-1)	-0.061471	0.011056	-5.559982	0.0009
TNOIMP(-2)	0.011739	0.010225	1.148079	0.2887
EXCHR	-0.377447	0.121594	-3.104161	0.0172
EXCHR(-1)	-0.055625	0.127531	-0.436169	0.6758
EXCHR(-2)	0.620953	0.189644	3.274304	0.0136
EXCHR(-3)	0.561528	0.144144	3.895603	0.0059
EXCHR(-4)	0.164111	0.147418	1.113239	0.3024
C	33.36723	5.606633	5.951384	0.0006
Adjusted R-squared	0.998592	Durbin-Watson stat		2.5456
F-statistic	935.8687	Prob (F-statistic)		0.0000

Source: Statistical Output from E-views 10.0

The reliability of the model was ascertained by virtue of the serial correlation LM test, heteroskedasticity, and Ramsey Reset Specification tests. As shown in Table 6, the p-values of 0.0929, 0.5862 and 0.5963 are greater than 0.05, which implies that the model is free from encumbrances that may affect the reliability of the result.

Table 6. Robustness Test

Tests	F-statistic	P-value
Serial Correlation LM	1.024444	0.4238
Heteroskedasticity	0.169238	0.9994
Ramsey Reset Specification	0.383332	0.1047

Source: Statistical Output from E-views 10.0

The granger causality test in Table 7 demonstrates that there is no causal association between foreign direct investment, total exports, total non-imports, and the currency rate. We conclude that causation does not flow from foreign direct investment, total exports, total non-imports, and exchange rate to economic growth, or from economic growth to foreign direct investment, total exports, total non-imports, and exchange rate at a substantial level of 5%. This finding implies that foreign direct investment, in the context of fluctuating total exports, total non-imports, and the currency rate, has had no discernible influence on the growth of the Nigerian economy over the time analyzed.

Table 7. Granger Causality Test

Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.	Remarks
FDI does not Granger Cause RGDPGR	32	0.01396	0.9861	No Causality
RGDPGR does not Granger Cause FDI		0.03986	0.9610	No Causality
TEXP does not Granger Cause RGDPGR	32	1.01879	0.3745	No Causality
RGDPGR does not Granger Cause TEXP		1.94266	0.1628	No Causality
TNOIMP does not Granger Cause RGDPGR	32	0.13616	0.8733	No Causality
RGDPGR does not Granger Cause TNOIMP		1.68492	0.2044	No Causality
EXCHR does not Granger Cause RGDPGR	32	0.24942	0.7810	No Causality
RGDPGR does not Granger Cause EXCHR		0.09018	0.9140	No Causality

Source: Statistical Output from E-views 10.0

The preliminary findings of the ARDL show that foreign direct investment and economic development in Nigeria have a long-run link. This implies that for a developing nation like Nigeria to achieve its targeted degree of growth and development, foreign direct investment is required. Foreign direct investment is related with the transfer of technology, which contributes significantly to the acceleration of industrialisation and the creation of jobs. The ARDL short-run connection demonstrates that foreign direct investment and economic growth are positively correlated. This demonstrates the undeniable importance of foreign direct investment inflows. This finding corroborates those of Awunyo-Vitor & Sackey (2018), Hojjati (2015), Bredino & Fiderikumo (2018), Okegbe et al. (2019), Khaliq & Noy (2007), Uwubanmwun & Ogiemudia (2016), Behname (2012), Borici & Osmani (2015), Akenegbu and Chizea (2017), Akiri (2015). On the contrary, it could not confirm the findings of Awe (2013), Kareem et al. (2012), Dinh et al. (2019), Edrees (2015), Mazenda (2014), and Jilenga et al. (2016) that a negative relationship exists between foreign direct investment and economic growth.

Table 7 demonstrates that foreign direct investment has no discernible influence on the growth of the Nigerian economy. This can be ascribed to a number of issues, including the constant

depreciation of the local currency against major foreign currencies (British Pound, United States of America Dollar, European Euro, etc.), a high rate of inflation, and a deficient power supply, among others. Foreign direct investment's failure to significantly effect economic development corroborates the findings of Ullah et al. (2014) and Aga (2014). However, it contradicts Melnyk et al. (2014), Adraf, Yong, Afzai, and Kun (2019), Agrawal (2015), Tang et al. (2008), Baklouti & Boujelbene (2016), Eze et al. (2019), Adegboye et al. (2020), and This discrepancy in findings might be explained by the fact that the economic fundamentals and proxies utilized to define economic growth are different.

Conclusion

Foreign direct investment is an integral aspect of an open and successful economic system that operates on a global scale to promote an economy's growth and development. This research is an investigation of the influence of foreign direct investment on Nigeria's economic growth. The influence of foreign direct investment on real gross domestic product growth rate was evaluated specifically in the context of uncertainty regarding total exports, total imports, and the currency rate. The Autoregressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) technique was used to analyze data spanning the years 1986 to 2019. The preliminary findings of the ARDL show that foreign direct investment and economic development in Nigeria have a long-run link. According to the stated finding, foreign direct investment has a considerable positive link with the rate of real gross domestic product growth. Similarly, total exports are positively correlated with the pace of real gross domestic product growth. On the other hand, total non-oil imports and the exchange rate show a considerable negative correlation with real GDP growth. The Granger causality test indicated that foreign direct investment inflows into Nigeria had no discernible influence on the growth rate of real gross domestic product throughout the study period. Similarly, the pace of real gross domestic product growth is not greatly impacted by the quantity of total exports, total non-oil imports, or exchange rate fluctuations. This report suggests that trade obstacles be removed, particularly those imposed by customs and port authorities. Structural trade-oriented policies should be implemented to stimulate economic growth in Nigeria through increased exports in order to attract additional investors and strengthen the country's output growth rate.

References

- Abbas, Q., Akbar, S., Nasir, A. S., Ullah, H. A. & Naseem, M. A. (2011). Impact of foreign direct investment on gross domestic product. *Global Journal of Management and Business Research*, 11(8), 35-40.
- Adegboye, F. B., Ojo, J. A. & Olokoyo, F. O. (2017). Foreign direct investment and economic development in Africa. *Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce*, 22(1), 1-15.
- Adegboye, F. B., Osabohien, R., Olokoyo, F. O., Matthew, O. & Adediran, O. (2020). Institutional quality, foreign direct investment, and economic development in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 1, 1-9.
- Aga, A. A. K. (2014). The impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth: A case study of Turkey 1980–2012. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*, 6(7), 71-84.
- Agrawal, G. (2015). Foreign direct investment and economic growth in BRICS economies: A panel data analysis. *Journal of Economics, Business and Management*, 3(4), 421-424.

- Akanegbu, B. N. & Chizea, J. J. (2017). Foreign direct investment and economic growth in Nigeria: An empirical analysis. *European Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 5(1), 11-20.
- Akiri, S. E., Vehe, B. N. & Ijuo, O. A. (2017). Foreign direct investment and economic growth in Nigeria: An empirical investigation. *International Journal of Economics and Business Management*, 2(5), 55-66.
- Ashraf, I., Yong, S., Afzal, R. M. & Kun, G. (2019). Empirical analysis of foreign direct investment and economic growth in Pakistan using VECM model. *African Journal of Business Management*, 13(16), 544-556.
- Asogwa, O. F. & Manasseh, O. C. (2014). The impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth on Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Finance*, 3(5), 37-45.
- Awe, A. A. (2013). The impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 4(2), 122-132.
- Awunyo-Vitor, D. & Sackey R. A. (2018). Agricultural sector foreign direct investment and economic growth in Ghana. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 7(15), 1-15.
- Baklouti, N. & Boujelbene, Y. (2016). Foreign direct investment-economic growth nexus. *ACTA Universitatis Danubius*, 12(2), 136-145.
- Behname, M. (2012). Foreign direct investment and economic growth: Evidence from Southern Asia. *Atlantic Review of Economics*, 1(2), 1-15.
- Boriçi, Y. K. & Osmani, E. (2015). Foreign direct investment and economic growth in Albania. *Economics*, 3(2), 27-32.
- Bredino, S. & Peter, F. (2018), Foreign direct investment and economic growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Business*, 1(3), 260-267.
- Choong, C. K. & Lim, K. P. (2009). Foreign direct investment, financial development and economic growth. The case of Malaysia. Retrieved from ssrn.com.
- Danja, K. H. (2012). Foreign direct investment and the Nigerian economy. *American Journal of Economics*, 2(3), 33-40.
- Dinh, T. T., Vo, D. H., Vo, A. T. & Nguyen, T. C. (2019). Foreign direct investment and economic growth in the short run and long run: Empirical evidence from developing countries. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 12(176), 1-11.
- Edrees, A. (2015). Foreign direct investment, business environment and economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa: Pooled mean group technique. *Journal of Global Economics*, 3(2), 1-5.
- Eze, A. A., Nnaji, M. & Nkalu, N. C. (2019). Impact of foreign direct investment on manufacturing sector output growth in Nigeria. *International Journal of Applied Economics, Finance and Accounting*, 5(2), 55-64.
- Hojjati, M. (2015). *Does foreign direct investment generate economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa?* (Bachelor thesis, Sodertorn University, Sweden).
- Iqbal, N., Ahmad, N., Haider, Z. & Anwar, S. (2013). Impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on GDP: A case study from Pakistan. *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences*, 16, 73-80.

- Jilenga, M. T., Xu, H. & Gondje-Dacka, I. (2016). The impact of external debt and foreign direct investment on economic growth: Empirical evidence from Tanzania. *International Journal of Financial Research*, 7(2), 154-165.
- Kareem, S. D., Kari, F., Alam, G. F., Makuachukwu, G. O. & Oke, M. D. (2012). Foreign direct investment into oil sector and economic growth in Nigeria. *The International Journal of Applied Economics and Finance*, 6(4), 127-135.
- Khaliq, A. & Noy, I. (2007). Foreign direct investment and economic growth: Empirical evidence from sectoral data in Indonesia. Retrieved from ssrn.com.
- Makki, S. & Somwaru, A. (2014). Impact of foreign direct investment and trade on economic growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 86(9), 795-801.
- Mamingi, N. & Martin, K. (2018). Foreign direct investment and growth in developing countries: evidence from the countries of the organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. *CEPAL Review*, 124, 80-98.
- Mazenda, A. (2014). The effect of foreign direct investment on economic growth: Evidence from South Africa. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(10), 95-108.
- Melnyk, L., Kubatko, O. & Pysarenk, S. (2014). The impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth: Case of post communism transition economies. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 12(1), 17-24.
- Moudatsou, A. (2003). Foreign direct investment and economic growth in the European Union. *Journal of Economic Integration*, 18(4), 689-707.
- Okegbe, T. O., Ezejiofor, R. A. & Ofurum, D. I. (2019). Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Nigerian economic growth. *International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Risk Management*, 4(1), 15-23.
- Olokoyo, F. O. (2012). Foreign direct investment and economic growth: A case of Nigeria. *BVIMSR'S Journal of Management Research*, 4(1), 1-30.
- Osunkwo, F. O. C. (2020). Foreign direct investment and economic growth of Nigeria (1980-2018). *Journal of Economics and Business*, 3(1), 398-403.
- Oyero, K. B. L. (2019). Foreign direct investment trends and economic growth in Africa: Nigeria experience in pre-recession era. *International Journal of Academic Accounting, Finance & Management Research*, 3(3), 1-7.
- Ozawa, T. (1992). Foreign direct investment and economic development. *Transnational cooperation*, 1(1), 27-54
- Sghaier, I. M. & Abida, Z. (2013). Foreign direct investment, financial development and economic growth: Empirical evidence from North African Countries. *Journal of International and Global Economic Studies*, 6(1), 1-13.
- Tang, S., Selvanathan, E. A. & Selvanathan, S. (2008). Foreign direct investment, domestic investment, and economic growth in China. UNU-WIDER Research Paper No. 2008/19.
- Tshepo, M. (2014). The impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth and employment in South Africa: A Time Series Analysis. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(25), 18-25.

- Ullah, I., Shah, M. & Khan, F. U. (2014). Domestic Investment, foreign direct investment, and economic growth nexus: A case of Pakistan. *Economics Research International*, 2014, 1-5.
- Uwubanmwun, A. E. & Ogiemudia, O. A. (2016). Foreign direct investment and economic growth: Evidence from Nigeria. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 7(3), 89-103.
- Zain, M. (2019). Impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth of Pakistan. *Gyancity Journal of Electronics and Computer Science*, 4(2), 1-12