

Chapter 4

The Effect of Foreign Direct Investment Inflow on the Economic Growth in Somalia

Maria Aweis Mayow
Çankaya University, Turkey

Aytaç Gökmen
Çankaya University, Turkey

Dilek Temiz
Çankaya University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

This study explores the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on the economic growth of Somalia in between 1998-2019. To estimate the economic growth model, the study applied the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) method. Findings from the study showed that the major drivers of economic growth in the long run are inward FDI, labor stock, domestic investment, and exports. In the short run, the growth drivers are the labor force stock, domestic investment and current FDI stock. It was determined that inflation did not have a significant effect on economic growth in Somalia.

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-0532-4.ch004

INTRODUCTION

In general, underdeveloped and developing states are not able to attain economic development only with the domestic capital like the developed states. Therefore, foreign direct investment (FDI) has become as one of the fundamental drivers of capital mobility and cross-border investments as well as one of the active means of economic growth in a host country. Furthermore, FDI could be termed as the direct investment equity flows in a recipient economy. It is the total of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings and other sorts of capital forms. FDI is a classification of cross-border investment related to a resident in one economy possessing control or an important degree of influence on the management of an organization which is a resident in another country. Having an ownership of 10% or more of the general shares of voting stock is the main criteria for determining the existence of a direct investment correlation. FDI shall be addressed as a formation of capital, technology, management and entrepreneurship which enables the operation of a firm in a non-domestic market. Many developing countries facilities and apply incentive policies to retain the international commerce and to amplify the volume of the foreign investments. Different elements that affect FDI have been commonly researched such as the country stability, the cost and the quality of the workforce as well as governance indicators to draw more FDI inflow. The size of the market, cost of labor, quality of infrastructure, economic stability, commercial openness, currency value and gross capital formation are principal determinants of FDI inflow. FDI should contribute directly and indirectly to the economic development of host countries by enabling the transfer of technological and organizational know-how, augment laborship, skill acquisition as well as the introduction of new managerial applications and firm arrangements. Henceforth, the economic state of the recipient country are significant to the favorable effect of FDI on economic growth. Such conditions rest on the economic policies, adopted by governments. Government policies such as free market promotion, labor and capital market regulations as well as commercial liberalization and public investments related to infrastructure development are significant to accomplish economic growth (Benghoul & Aydın, 2019; Luu et al., 2017; Khalid & Marasaco, 2019).

Foreign direct investment refers to direct investment of equity flows to an economy. It is the accumulation of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings and other sorts of capital. Foreign direct investment could be termed as a set of investments in which a resident organization in one country constitutes a long-term interest in another organization outside of its country frontiers. FDI is a classification of cross-border investment related to a resident in one economy having control or an important degree of impact on the management of an organization which is resident in another country. Ownership of 10% or more of the ordinary stakes of voting

25 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/the-effect-of-foreign-direct-investment-inflow-on-the-economic-growth-in-somalia/334100

Related Content

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals Through Corporate Sustainability in a Private Banking Organization

Sharmin Taskin, Amna Javed and Youji Kohda (2024). *International Journal of Asian Business and Information Management* (pp. 1-15).

www.irma-international.org/article/achieving-the-sustainable-development-goals-through-corporate-sustainability-in-a-private-banking-organization/335096

Principles of Effective E-Learning

Matthew Kolakowski and Paul Bishop (2014). *Impact of Emerging Digital Technologies on Leadership in Global Business* (pp. 150-165).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/principles-of-effective-e-learning/111553

Articulating Tacit Knowledge in Multinational E-Collaboration on New Product Designs

Kenneth David Strang (2011). *Global Business: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications* (pp. 2298-2330).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/articulating-tacit-knowledge-multinational-collaboration/54903

Indicators for Organizational Digital Transformation in the Thai University Context

Chanchira Laorach and Kulthida Tuamsuk (2024). *International Journal of Asian Business and Information Management* (pp. 1-15).

www.irma-international.org/article/indicators-for-organizational-digital-transformation-in-the-thai-university-context/333895

E-Learning: Emerging Themes and Implementation Principles

Matthew James Kolakowski and Sherif A. Ebrahim (2021). *Global Business Leadership Development for the Fourth Industrial Revolution* (pp. 262-283).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/e-learning/260666