Foreign Direct Investment, oil price and economic growth: empirical evidence from Kazakhstan

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1. Motivation/Research question

The interrelationship between the inward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Oil price and economic growth (real GDP growth) is a combination of three research fields:

- FDI real GDP growth
- Oil price real GDP growth
- FDI Oil price

has significant policy implications for oil-rich countries such as Kazakhstan.

The author is **inspired by**:

- > Mixed results in each research field overall effect is country specific;
- > Lack of studies conducted on Kazakhstan do not cover the global economic crisis in 2008 and the recent oil price downturn;
- > None of studies on causal link between variables simultaneously.

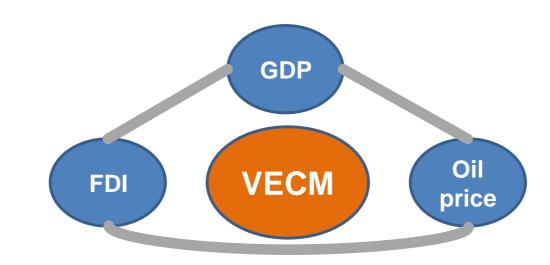


Fresh look at the interrelationship between the three variables of Kazakhstan brings:

- ✓ New empirical evidences to FDI and real GDP growth after controlling for the effect of oil price;
- ✓ Defining the possible causality from Oil price to FDI;
- ✓ Evidence on the possible curse of the hydrocarbon abundance of the country.

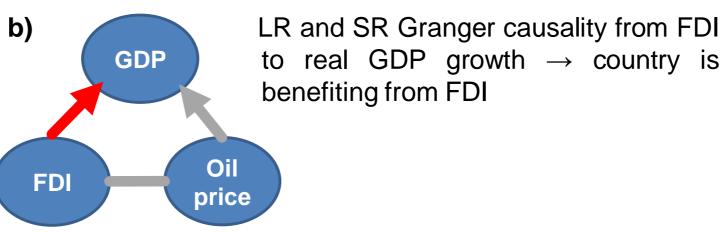
2. Methodology

Causal relationship between FDI, real GDP growth and Brent spot oil price by exploiting Johansen Trace Cointegration test and the augmented Granger causality Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) for the data from 1993 till 2015

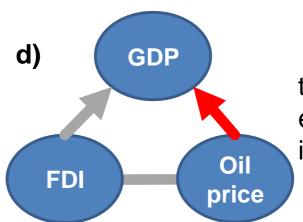


3. Main findings

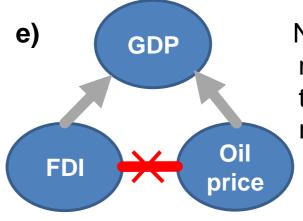
a) The Co-integration test results → long run (LR) equilibrium relationship between series.



c) No causality from GDP to FDI → very few marketseeking or efficiency-seeking direct investors, risk of "resource curse".



LR and SR causality from Oil price to real GDP growth \rightarrow country's economy is driven by petroleum industry.



No causality from Oil price to FDI → most direct investors are sensitive to the volume of oil production rather than oil price.

4. Conclusion/ Recommendations

It is suggested policymakers of Kazakhstan to:

- > Enhance the oil revenue management: better control over the withdrawal procedures from sovereign fund, broadening decision-making body, making it consistent and transparent;
- > Further economic diversification: strengthening control over execution of programs, benchmarking of development institutions etc.;
- > Strategic goal of non-resource seeking FDI: improvement of infrastructure quality and of environmental institution