

Economic Investment Climate and Foreign Direct Investment Inflow in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The study examines economic investment climate and foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria from 1986 to 2024. The dependent variable is foreign direct investment inflow and the independent variables are exchange rate, inflation rate, financial deepening, infrastructural quality and labour force. Data are sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin and World Bank and analyzed using the Error Correction Model. The results indicate that exchange rate, financial deepening and labour force all have significant positive effects on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria, while inflation rate and infrastructural quality have negative and no significant effects on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria. Based on the findings, the study concludes that exchange rate, financial deepening and labour force are the core economic investment climate variables that drive FDI inflow over the few period studied. It is recommended that the monetary authority should pursue policies that will decrease the rate of inflation in Nigeria such as leveraging on Nigeria's abundant labour force to strengthen the country's productive capacity thereby boosting the pursuit of stable exchange rate and decreasing inflation rate. Also, government should continue to strengthen the financial sector and provide critical infrastructure in order to restore investor confidence and increase the inflow of FDI into Nigeria.

Keywords: Economic Investment Climate, Exchange Rate, Foreign Direct Investment, Inflation Rate, Infrastructural Quality

INTRODUCTION

The economic investment climate is a term used to refer to the overall economic, institutional, financial and infrastructural conditions that has profound effect on the willingness of domestic and foreign investors to spend their capital on productive ventures (World Bank, 2020). Once investment climate of a country is satisfactory, it attract foreign direct investment (FDI) and this FDI plays important role in the promotion of economic growth, employment and transfer of technology for industrial development in developing countries most especially. Policy reforms over the past decades have led to significant changes in Nigeria's investment climate and this has influenced the outcome of foreign direct investment inflow into the country.

The year 1986v marked a significant turning point in Nigeria's investment climate through the introduction of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). This programme introduced trade liberalization, currency devaluation, privatization of public assets and deregulation policies that are aimed towards improving macroeconomic stability and attracting foreign direct investment into the country (Okeke & Onuoha, 2021). The reforms of the SAP era led to the establishment of institutions such as the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) and the liberalization of foreign exchange markets to encourage foreign participation in the economy. Thus, the NIPC Act of 1995, amended in 2004, liberalized the ownership structure of business in Nigeria, allowing foreign investors to own and control 100% of the shares in any company. In order to stimulate the critical sectors of the economy, the investment climate must be suitable enough to attract investments not only from abroad but also from within and motivate new ones or motivate existing enterprises to attain new heights (Mutuku, 2015).

Between 1990s and early 2000s, Nigeria embarked on further reforms towards improving the investment climate. These reforms included banking sector reforms, privatization policy and financial sector deepening (Agada & Ekadi, 2023). In recent years, the Nigerian government has introduced the Companies and Allied Matters Act

(2020), established the one-stop investment centre and several other reforms in the foreign exchange market (Ibekwe, 2023). The main aim of these recent reforms, according to Nzom and Eyyazo (2025), is the reduction of bureaucratic bottlenecks, improvement in regulatory quality and investor protection.

Enhancing the investment climate of client countries is one of the two pillars of the World Bank Group's (WBG's) methods of enhancing effective development and is central to the 2002 Private Sector Development Strategy (World Bank, 2002). Due to the factors that determine investment climate, it tends to vary from one place to another. The importance of a good economic investment climate to every nation is very significant as it affects firm's performance and growth. It affects manufacturing firms more significantly as they face these challenges in the course of their day-to-day production. The state of a country's business and investment climate is a key factor in that country's ability to attract foreign investment and develop small and medium enterprises.

Table 1: Nigeria's Selected Indices and Rankings -2024 Investment climate Statement

Measure	Index/Ranking
Transparency International Corruption Index	140 (out of 180 countries)
Heritage Economic Freedom Index	125 (out of 184 countries)
World Bank Doing Business Index	Index was discontinued but last rating was 131 (out of 190 countries)
Government Effectiveness	4%
Rule of Law	18%
Control of Corruption	5%
Fiscal Policy	34%
Trade Policy	56%
Regulatory Quality	12%
Business Start-up	86%
Land Rights Access	12%
Natural Resources Management	70%
Access to Credit	35%
Inflation	18.8%

Source: U S Department of State Diplomacy in Action, Transparency International (2024); Heritage Foundation (2024); World Bank Governance Indicators (2023/2024); National Bureau of Statistics (2024).

Table 1 show that Nigeria's ranking of the first three indicators (transparency international, World Bank doing business index and Heritage economic freedom index) is very poor considering its resource potential. These indices therefore show a potentially unattractive economic investment climate. Nigeria was ranked 140 out of 180 countries in corruption index indicating a relatively high level of perceived corruption. With inflation rate attaining double digits of 18.8% in 2024, and access to credit below 50%, there is high signal of economic instability which reduces the return on investment and this can potential potentially scare foreign investors away from an economy.

These indicators present a negative image for intending investors, but more importantly, it limits the current efforts by the government on diversification and revamping of the economy for increased foreign investment. Furthermore, exchange rate in Nigeria has reached ₦1500 to one dollar, infrastructural quality index is still at 2.49 (out of a total 10 rating). Out of these statistics, Nigeria's labour force is on the increase with 65.1 million people currently engaged in the labour market. However, there is uncertainty as to the extent to which these statistics from Nigeria has affected the inflow of FDI into the country. The problem that necessitated this study is the uncertainty surrounding the direction of FDI inflows given the current economic investment climate variables. Policy making is an offshoot of quality research and when there is limited research in this direction, it affects future policy decisions and forecast. Therefore, this study is motivated by the idea of forecasting the effect of economic investment climate variables on FDI inflows into Nigeria.

Again, several studies have shown interests in examining economic investment climate and how it affects FDI in Nigeria. However, these studies used limited variables and therefore did not exploit wider variable scope which would have shown specific outcome of FDI given the various economic investment climate variables

(Adegboye & Gbebikan, 2026; Asogwa & Nosike, 2024; Adewale, Olopade & Ogbaro, 2023; Owokalu, Oguntase, Surulere & Alakutu, 2025; Akpan, 2024). Consequently, their result may not fully explain the behavior of FDI inflow in Nigeria. Thus, the combination of variables that explain the state of economic investment climate such as exchange rate, inflation rate, financial deepening, infrastructural quality and labour force has not been previously studied by any author, to the best of the researcher's knowledge. This gives strong motivation and poses a problem for research.

Imperatively, the broad objective of this research is to examine the effect of economic investment climate on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria. The specific objectives are to investigate the effects of exchange rate, inflation rate, financial deepening, infrastructural quality, and labour force on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria. In line with these specific objectives, the study formulates the following hypotheses:

- H₀₁: Exchange rate has no significant effect on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.
- H₀₂: Inflation rate has no significant effect on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.
- H₀₃: There is no significant effect of financial deepening on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.
- H₀₄: There is no significant effect of infrastructural quality on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.
- H₀₅: Labour force has no significant effect on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.

The selected components of economic investment climate used in this study are exchange rate, inflation rate, financial deepening, infrastructural quality and labour force. The data are collected for a period of 39 years, i.e. from 1986 to 2024. The availability of relevant data for the period and the need to fit time series analysis to the data necessitated the choice of this period.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The theoretical foundations of this research are the investment climate theory of complexity and the investment climate theory of location factors. The theories are briefly discussed before aligning them with the study. First, the investment climate theory of complexity holds that the decision of the investor to commit capital in a country is wholly dependent on complex interaction of economic, political, institutional and social factors rather than a single factor. Accordingly, this theory takes cognizance of several indicators such as inflation, exchange rate, financial development, infrastructure, regulatory quality and labour before making investment decisions. This theory, according to Dollar, Hallward-Driemeier, and Mengistae (2005), emphasizes that fact that favourable economic climate consists of policies, institutions and conditions that support productive investment.

Second, the investment climate theory of location factors holds that foreign investors look out for market size, labour availability, infrastructure, financial system, monetary rate of exchange and government policy before choosing an investment destination. The theory emphasizes location advantage as the major attractor of foreign investment. For a country such as Nigeria with large population and growing market size, it is expected to foreign investment will continue to flow. However, economic conditions such as exchange rate, inflation may limit the quantum of foreign investment inflow into the country.

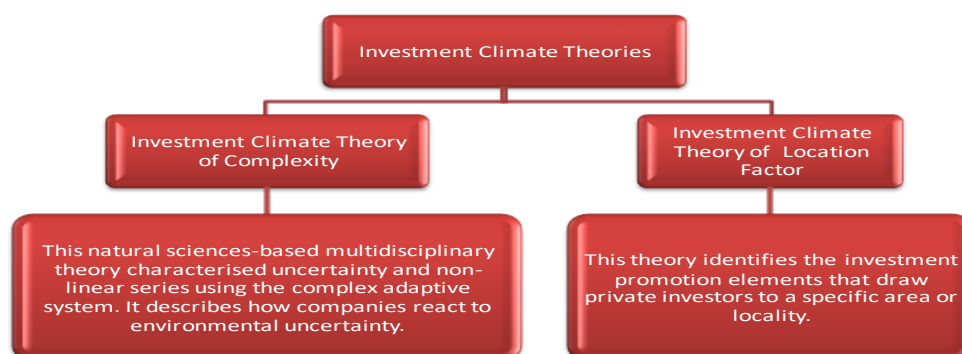


Figure 1: Model of Investment Climate

(Source: Researcher Compilation, 2023; adopted from Investment Climate Model by Ramalingam & Jones, 2008; Lahimer, 2007)

The two theories discussed above explain the place of complex structures that attract foreign direct investment. While investment climate theory of complexity looks at the complex interaction of economic, political, institutional and social factors which motivates foreign investment, the investment climate theory of location added locational advantage as a factor that builds the confidence of foreign investors. However, the application of these two theories to a study domiciled in Nigeria is subject to empirical validity since we are using Nigerian data to ascertain the complex interaction of economic investment variables on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.

There have been several studies linking various aspects of economic investment climate to FDI inflows over the years. One of such recent studies is the work of Owokalu, Oguntuase, Surulere, and Alaketu (2025) who emphasized the importance of regulatory reforms, infrastructure provision, and policy consistency in attracting foreign investors. Similarly, Adegboye and Gbebikan (2024) examined the relationship between foreign direct investment and selected macroeconomic variables in Nigeria with emphasis on inflation rate, exchange rate, and interest rate. Using ordinary least squares estimation technique, the study found that macroeconomic instability discourages foreign direct investment inflow into Nigeria. Asogwa and Nosike (2024) investigated the determinants of an enabling environment for foreign direct investment in Nigeria with emphasis on institutional quality, political stability, and regulatory environment. The study employed descriptive and econometric analysis and found that weak institutions, corruption, and policy inconsistency reduce Nigeria's attractiveness to foreign investors.

Akpan (2024) in his study of strategic determinants of foreign direct investment location in Nigeria's corporate sector found that market size and exchange rate significantly influence FDI inflow, while inflation negatively affects investment decisions. Adewale, Olopade, and Ogbaro (2023) analysed the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on foreign direct investment in Nigeria. Using multiple regression analysis, the study revealed that exchange rate volatility has a significant negative effect on FDI inflow, while trade openness has a positive influence.

Ogbanga, Ewubare, & Onyema, (2022) found that there will be no improved and sustainable FDI inflow into Nigeria if there is no effective tackling of the challenges of basic infrastructural needs of the country. Abdulrahman & Ajayi, (2022), investigated the impact of infrastructure on foreign direct investment inflow to Nigeria revealed that exchange rate and market size have statistically significant impact on the amount of foreign direct investment flowing into Nigeria. Ozekhome, (2022), found that a high tax regime has a destabilizing effect on FDI inflows.

Mbiankeu, (2021) examined the effect of infrastructures development on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Cameroon. Using the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach, the results revealed that communication infrastructure has a positive and significant impact on FDI in both the long run and the short run. Ogu, Tade and Yuni (2021) examined the impact of investment climate on the performance of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. With the aid of principal component analysis, they found that infrastructure; governance/institutions and tax were significant deterrents to firm performance. The work of Oboh, (2021) specifically looked at the impact of direct tax components like petroleum profit tax, corporate income tax, education tax, and personal income tax on foreign direct investment in Nigeria. The study revealed a positive relationship between petroleum profit tax, companies' income tax, and personal income tax on foreign direct investment inflow

Furthermore, Abille, Mpuure, and Dadzie (2020) revealed that corporate tax rates have a significant negative impact on FDI inflows into the Ghanaian economy in the long run and significant positive impact on FDI inflows in the short run. Kyari (2020) examined the impact of petroleum tax incentives on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria. The study found that Nigeria's petroleum tax incentive package is sufficient in number and appropriate in the mix for attracting foreign direct investment.

Interestingly, the studies reviewed above are lacking in the areas of methodology and scope. While most of these studies used OLS techniques and cross sectional analysis in addressing the relationship between investment climate and FDI, this present study shall use Auto Regressive Distributed Lag in analyzing the long run relationship of investment climate components on FDI in Nigeria. Again, Gap is also identified in the use of data and variables. Most of the previous works used only one dimension of investment climate such as tax, exchange

rate etc.. This present study shall use the core components of economic investment climate to analyze how it affects FDI in Nigeria for a prolonged period of 1986 to 2024.

METHODOLOGY

This research adopts the *ex-post-facto* research design. *Ex-post-facto* research deals with historical data used to find the relationship between two or more variables. It is therefore, a research that is undertaken after the events have taken place and the data are already in existence. The data are primarily sourced from the World Development Indicators which is a data base published by the World Bank for countries of the world including Nigeria. Also, the Central bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin provided useful data for the study. The data are analyzed using econometric procedures of unit root test, Bounds test approach to cointegration, and Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model.

Model Specification

As a follow-up to the investment climate theory of complexity and the investment climate theory of location factors, several studies have proven the link between foreign direct investment and as a function of macroeconomic indicators that collectively define a country's economic climate. These theories suggest that FDI inflow is a function of a combination of variables. Therefore, looking at the model specified in Njuguna and Nnadozie (2022), we can see that the determinants of foreign direct investment inflow include variables such as ease of doing business, regulations quality, corruption and market size. Their model is specified as follows:

$$FDI = f(X_j, Y_k, W_p, Z_q) \quad [1]$$

Where FDI is foreign direct investment net inflows, X_j , Y_k , W_p and Z_q are the economic, policy, governance or political risk and other variables that affect FDI inflow into country. A cursory examination of the model of Njuguna and Nnadozie (2022) shows a disaggregation of the investment climate variables accordingly based on the peculiarity of the Nigerian economy. By way of modification, we will retain FDI net inflows as the dependent variable while aggregating the investment climate into economic investment climate variables through the introduction of core economic variables. The model is modified in line with the specific objectives thus:

$$FDI = f(X_i) \quad [2]$$

Where:

FDI = Foreign direct investment net inflows

X_i = set of economic investment climate variables

Expanding the investment climate variables as the independent variables, we have:

$$FDI = f(EXR, INF, FDP, IFQ, LAB) \quad [3]$$

Where,

FDI = Foreign direct investment inflows in local currency unit (LCU)

EXR = Exchange rate

INF = Inflation rate

FDP = Financial deepening,

IFQ = Infrastructural quality index

LAB = Labour force.

Furthermore, the model is expanded to show the coefficients and linear form as well as the time variant and error term as follows:

$$FDI_t = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 EXR_t + \lambda_2 INF_t + \lambda_3 FDP_t + \lambda_4 IFQ_t + \lambda_5 LAB_t + \varepsilon_{1t} \quad [4]$$

Where λ_0 is the intercept or constant of the model, $\lambda_1 - \lambda_5$ are the unknown coefficients of the model to be estimated.

The a-priori expectation of the model is such that $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ and λ_5 are expected to have positive coefficients, i.e. exchange rate, inflation rate, financial deepening, infrastructural quality index and labour force are expected to positively influence FDI inflow in the model.

Data Analysis

Table 2: Summary of ADF Test (p-values in parenthesis)

Variables	ADF test statistics @		Decision Rule	Order of integration
	Level	1 st difference		
FDI	-2.8592 (0.0615)	-6.2609 (0.0000)	Stationary at First Difference	I(1)
Exchange Rate (EXR)	-1.8940 (0.3308)	-5.2459 (0.0002)	Stationary at First Difference	I(1)
Inflation Rate (INF)	-2.4322 (0.1413)	-4.6763 (0.0008)	Stationary at First Difference	I(1)
Financial Deepening (FDP)	-1.3138 (0.6109)	-5.2516 (0.0002)	Stationary at First Difference	I(1)
Infrastructure Quality (IFQ)	-1.8476 (0.3516)	-4.8890 (0.0481)	Stationary at First Difference	I(1)
Labour Force (LAB)	-1.8515 (0.3500)	-3.6494 (0.0103)	Stationary at First Difference	I(1)

Source: Eviews 9 Output

Despite the variables' not being integrated at level, the goal of establishing stationarity was met, as seen in the Table 2. This means that the economic investment climate variables (FDI, EXR, INF, FDP, IFQ and LAB) achieved stationarity after first differencing. Thus, we can conclude based on the result above that the statistical properties of the data did not change over time but they remained stable over the period of study when they are first differenced. This confirms that the first differenced data can be used for forecasting.

Table 3: Summary of the Johansen Cointegration Test

Model 1	Trace statistic		Max-Eigen statistic	
	Trace	p-value	Max-Eigen	p-value
None *	127.1086	0.0001	51.45827	0.0018
At most 1 *	75.65029	0.0159	34.24183	0.0452
At most 2	41.40846	0.1760	18.43760	0.4591
At most 3	22.97086	0.2475	14.39536	0.3335
At most 4	8.575502	0.4061	8.005147	0.3782
At most 5	0.570354	0.4501	0.570354	0.4501

Source: Eviews 9 Output

Table 3 summarizes the Johansen cointegration test using the Trace and Max-eigen statistics. There are two significant *p-values* at 5% level which implies the presence of two cointegrating equations. Thus, since the Trace and Max-eigen statistics show at least one cointegrating equation, we conclude that there is long run relationship

between economic investment climate variables and FDI inflow into Nigeria. In other words, economic investment climate have long run effect on foreign direct investment inflow into Nigeria.

Table 4: Error Correction Model Result

Error correction model estimates (Dependent variable = FDI)				
Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-stat	p-value
C	-31.43352	37.35941	-0.841382	0.4088
EXR	0.165163	0.038804	4.256339	0.0169
INF	-0.260028	0.263540	-0.986671	0.3341
FDP	0.165026	0.039520	4.175759	0.0030
IFQ	-0.897232	1.458863	-0.615021	0.5446
LAB	2.459111	0.856491	2.871146	0.0271
ECM(-1)	-0.304358	0.088236	-3.449363	0.0195
Adj. R-squared = 0.7969; F-stat = 4.180 (p=0.0055*); DW = 1.7674				

Source: Eviews 9 Output

The result in Table 4 reveals that exchange rate and labour force increase FDI inflow by 0.1652 and 2.4591 units respectively. This represents positive and direct relationships between exchange rate, labour force and inflow of FDI in Nigeria. Financial deepening also showed positive and significant relationship with FDI meaning that the financial sector of Nigeria is attractive to foreign investors due to its large size and continued use of expansionary monetary policies by the monetary authority. Furthermore, inflation rate and infrastructural quality both decreased FDI inflow in Nigeria by 0.26003 and 0.8972 units respectively. Based on their probability values (*p-values* = 0.3341 and 0.5446), the study affirms that the decrease in FDI occasioned by high inflation rate and low infrastructural quality is not statistically significant.

In terms of the diagnostic tests, the error term in the model is not serially correlated i.e. there is no autocorrelation found in the model given that the Durbin Watson statistic 1.767 which is closer to 2 than to 0 based on the rule of thumb. The economic investment variables account for up to 79.69% of the variations in FDI inflow which is a good fit. The joint test (F-stat.) shows that the economic investment variables jointly affect FDI inflow in Nigeria. The resulting hypotheses earlier formulated are tested in Table 4 below:

Table 5: Summary of Hypotheses Test

Hypotheses	t-stat	p-value	Decision Rule
H ₀₁ : Exchange rate has no significant effect on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.	4.2563	0.0169	Reject H ₀₁ since <i>p-value</i> is less than 0.05 critical value.
H ₀₂ : Inflation rate has no significant effect on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.	-0.9867	0.3341	Accept H ₀₂ since <i>p-value</i> is greater than 0.05 critical value.
H ₀₃ : There is no significant effect of financial deepening on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.	4.1758	0.0030	Reject H ₀₃ since <i>p-value</i> is less than 0.05 critical value.
H ₀₄ : There is no significant effect of infrastructural quality on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.	-0.6150	0.5446	Accept H ₀₄ since <i>p-value</i> is greater than 0.05 critical value.
H ₀₅ : Labour force has no significant effect on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.	2.8711	0.0271	Reject H ₀₅ since <i>p-value</i> is less than 0.05 critical value.

Result from the hypotheses testing reveals that the null hypotheses one, three and five are rejected implying that exchange rate, financial deepening and labour force all have significant effects on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria. However, the null hypotheses two and four are accepted implying that inflation rate and infrastructural quality have no significant effects on foreign direct investment inflow in Nigeria.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This research examined the effect of economic investment climate on foreign direct investment inflow into Nigeria from 1986 to 2024. The stationarity test on the data showed that they are all stationary at first difference and cointegrated which confirmed the fitting of the least square estimation (error correction model). The results obtained from the ECM estimation reveals that exchange rate and labour force as economic investment climate variables have positive and significant effects on FDI inflow. What this relationship implies is that the exchange rate in Nigeria encourages FDI in Nigeria due to the preference of foreign investors in using the US dollar in their international transactions with Nigeria and the basing of the local currency against the US dollar. It follows that investors prefer markets that are more financially open in order to ease the sending of remittances back to their home countries. Abille *et al* (2020) opined that exchange rate increases FDI significantly while Olaleye (2016) upheld the intervening positive effect of exchange rate in the tax – FDI nexus in Nigeria.

The study also finds that labour force encourages FDI inflow. The positive effect of labour force on FDI can be adduced to the abundance of human capital in Nigeria. Financial deepening also showed positive and significant relationship with FDI meaning that the financial sector of Nigeria is attractive to foreign investors due to its large size and continued use of expansionary monetary policies by the monetary authority. Tapang, Onodi, & Amaraihu, (2018) found that financial incentives such as reduction in tax duties and increased access to loans increases money supply and further deepens the financial sector thus encouraging foreign direct investment.

However, inflation rate and infrastructural quality both decreased FDI inflow in Nigeria. The decrease in FDI inflow occasioned by high inflation rate and low infrastructural quality was not statistically significant. Similar study on effect of infrastructural quality on FDI was done in Malaysia by Abubakar et al. (2012), and they found that a strong positive correlation between infrastructure and FDI. Fitriandi et al. (2014), Mottaleb & Kalirajan (2020), Sekkat & Veganzones-Varoudakis (2019) all found similar positive effect of infrastructure on FDI. For Nigeria, Ogu, Tade and Yuni (2021) found that infrastructure was significantly related to firms' performance. These contrasting findings may be as a result of the intervening variables employed. In the case of this present, negative effect of infrastructure on FDI for the period 1990-2022 is influenced by inflation rate, exchange rate and other economic variables.

Also, consistent with the findings of Nadabo (2023), Ogbaro and Omotoso (2017), Edeme et al. (2020), Ogu, Tade, and Yuni (2021), and Azolibe and Okonkwo (2020), negative effect of infrastructure on FDI demonstrates that the country's investment rate is lower because of inadequate infrastructure investment. Many foreign investors are attracted by sound infrastructure but the government continues to invest little in it which justifies Nigeria's low ranking on infrastructural quality which resulted in negative consequences for foreign direct investment inflow into the country.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concludes that exchange rate, financial deepening and labour force are the core economic investment climate variables that drive FDI inflow over the few period studied. Evidently, foreign investors are profit oriented and they go for economies where exchange rate will favor them, with efficient financial sector development coupled with abundant labour supply as is the case with Nigeria. However, rising inflation rate and low infrastructural quality have proven to have negative effect on FDI inflow into Nigeria. Given the trajectory of Nigeria's economic investment climate, the study recommends as follows:

1. The monetary authority should pursue policies that will decrease the rate of inflation in Nigeria. Rising inflation can potentially decrease FDI inflow and so maintaining increased local production coupled with increased exports will stabilize the local economy and lead to abundance of goods which drives inflation down.
2. Efficient financial sector development, proxied with financial deepening has proven to be an important driver of FDI inflow into Nigeria. Government should continue to implement policies that will further strengthen the financial sector in order to attract more FDI into the country.

3. Critical infrastructure should be provided such as education, roads, health etc. Nigeria's low infrastructure quality index has decreased FDI inflow and turning this tide will restore investor confidence and increase the inflow of FDI into Nigeria.
4. With abundant labour force, Nigerian government should strengthen the country's productive capacity so as to improve the overall economic investment climate of the country.

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