An Analysis of Gross Domestic Product from Foreign Direct Investments, Gross Capital Formation and Taxation

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Abstract: The paper analyzes the dependence of the Gross Domestic Product Variation on the evolution of Foreign Direct Investments, Gross Capital Formation and Taxation levels worldwide but also on regions and countries. The conclusion is that a boost to GDP growth through investment can only be achieved under the conditions of fiscal stability, which is necessary for high predictability in business processes.

Keywords: GDP; FDI; GCF; Taxation

JEL Classification: E17; E27

1. Introduction

We all agree that investing in an economy is the main source of growth and economic development. The capacity of an economy to create added value is closely linked to the efficiency of how resources are accumulated, saved and channeled to those investments that are highly profitable. In other words, the investment is profitable if it produces positive effects in the real economy.

Within a national economy, investment, in addition to being an essential component of aggregate demand, is a particularly important factor both in the long run and in the short term, contributing to the increase in national output and national income.

The factors determining the decision to invest may be:

- **Phase of the economic cycle** - in the expansion or economic expansion phase, the level of investment increases, and in the recession or economic crisis, investments are downward.

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- **Trust and investor expectations** - if investors anticipate a degradation in the macroeconomic climate, they will postpone their investment projects. On the contrary, if investors' expectations are optimistic about economic activity in the near future, they will increase their investment projects in the respective economic area.
- **The level of taxation** - an increase in tax pressure results in a decrease in investment, as it leads to a reduction in the expected profit. Investors can be encouraged in their decisions by a fiscally friendly and at the same time predictable fiscal environment.
- **The interest rate** - between the interest rate and the level of investment there is a reverse link. As most investments are made from attracted sources (loans), the higher the interest rate, the lower the investment will be and vice versa.

Analyzing the evolution of the global financial system over the past decades, we see a major change in the fact that, by the 1990s, access to the international finance system for developing countries and emerging economies was limited to assistance, direct foreign investment, and sometimes to Bank loans. After the 1990s, the domestic financial markets of these countries opened up to foreign investors, with the countries benefiting from such considerable financial flows. The bulk of these financial flows turned to transition economies in the former communist countries, while the poorest countries in the world remained on the brink of the system, being dependent on official flows of international assistance. 2009 was the year when, under the influence of dramatic external and internal events, the financial and economic crisis quickly embraced the entire world economy. Both developed and emerging countries have been affected, the state intervening massively to avoid collapse. Dependence too rigid on the foreign capital of Central and Eastern European countries has made them vulnerable to the crisis, some of which still face economic difficulties today.

The following analysis will investigate the dependence of the Gross Domestic Product variation on the evolution of Foreign Direct Investments, Gross Capital Formation and Taxation levels worldwide but also on regions and countries.

To begin with, it should be noted that the analysis focused on the structure of development regions (either countries or groups of countries according to different classifications) present in the World Bank databases. The analysis period was 1996-2015.

Due to the relatively small number of indicators considered in the analysis, in order that the model be representative, we considered the growth rates of Gross Domestic Product, Foreign Direct Investments, Gross Capital Formation and Taxation levels.

The lower threshold for R^2 was limited to 0.5 (with very few exceptions), considering that even if it is small, it can still provide a number of interesting conclusions about the regions under consideration.

2. The Analysis

Studying **Aruba** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0332GCF%-0.0009TR%+0.5168

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 8.74% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Afghanistan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.043322FDI%+0.2099GCF%+0.0000TR%+2.7781

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 33.74% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Angola** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.073276FDI%+0.0897GCF%+0.0066TR%+5.4817

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 56.32%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 7.33%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 0.91% which places the country in the first 86% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 7.95% staying in the top 67% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 8.97%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 13.52% which places the country in the first 83% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 6.76% which places the country in the first 72% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.66%.

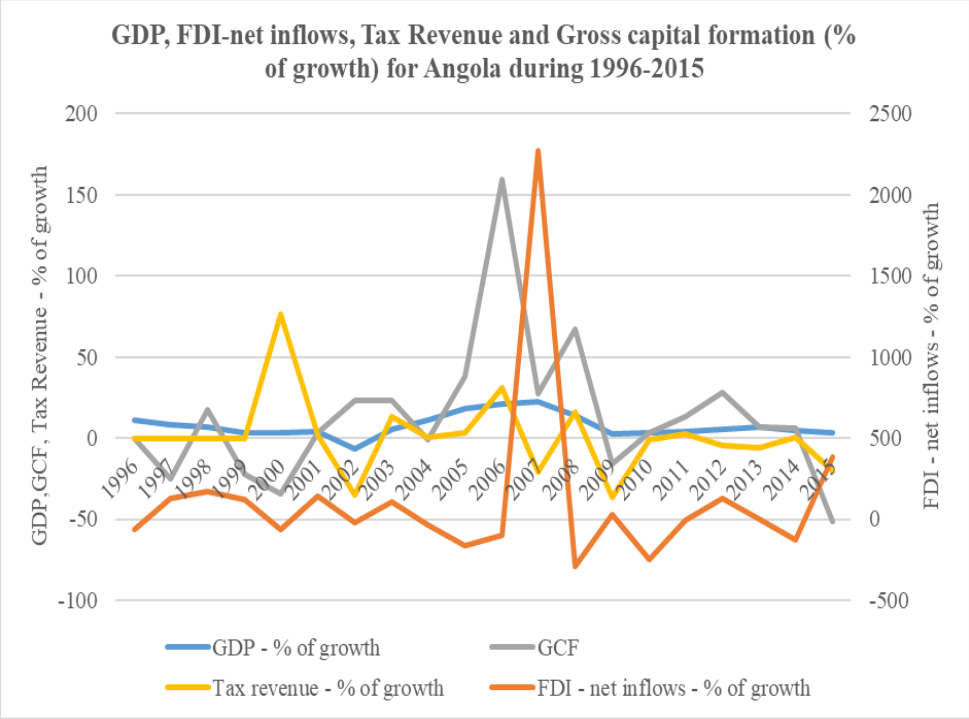

Figure 1

Studying **Albania** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.016044FDI\%+0.1880GCF\%-0.0103TR\%+2.6312$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 65.13%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -1.60%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 6.28% which places the country in the first 18% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 4.20% staying in the top 47% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 18.80%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 31.15% which places the country in the first 8% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 20.15% which places the country in the first 23% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -1.03%.

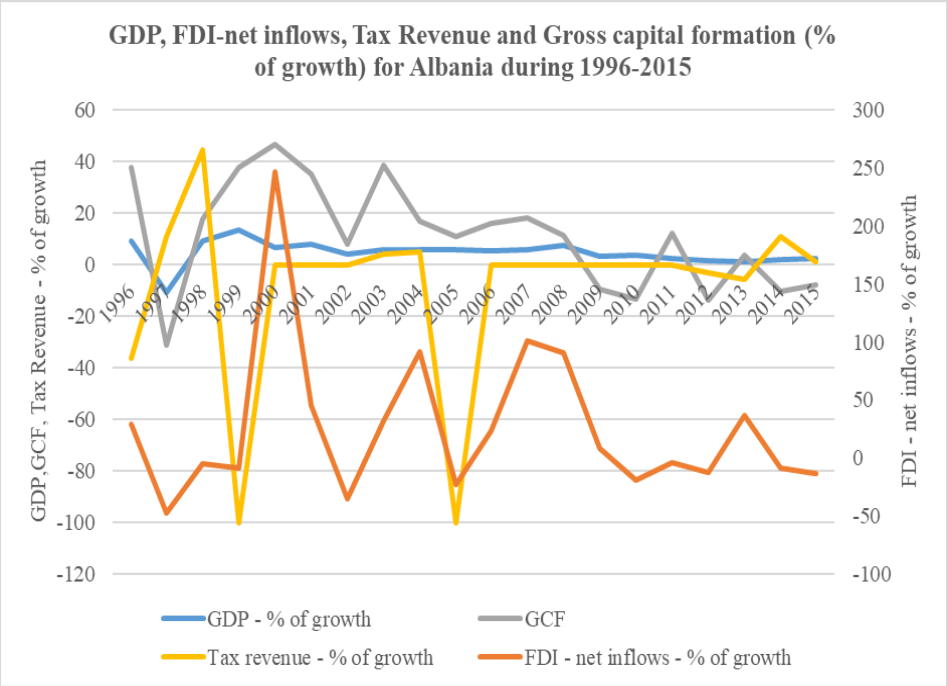

Figure 2

Studying **Arab World** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.1247GCF\%+0.0000TR\%+2.8754$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 43.20% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **United Arab Emirates** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.039981FDI\%+0.0138GCF\%+0.0011TR\%+3.9558$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 16.43% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Argentina** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.026959FDI%+0.1833GCF%+0.0026TR%+1.0914

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 86.22%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -2.70%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.04% which places the country in the first 65% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 3.22% staying in the top 41% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 18.33%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 18.19% which places the country in the first 71% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 11.20% which places the country in the first 52% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.26%.

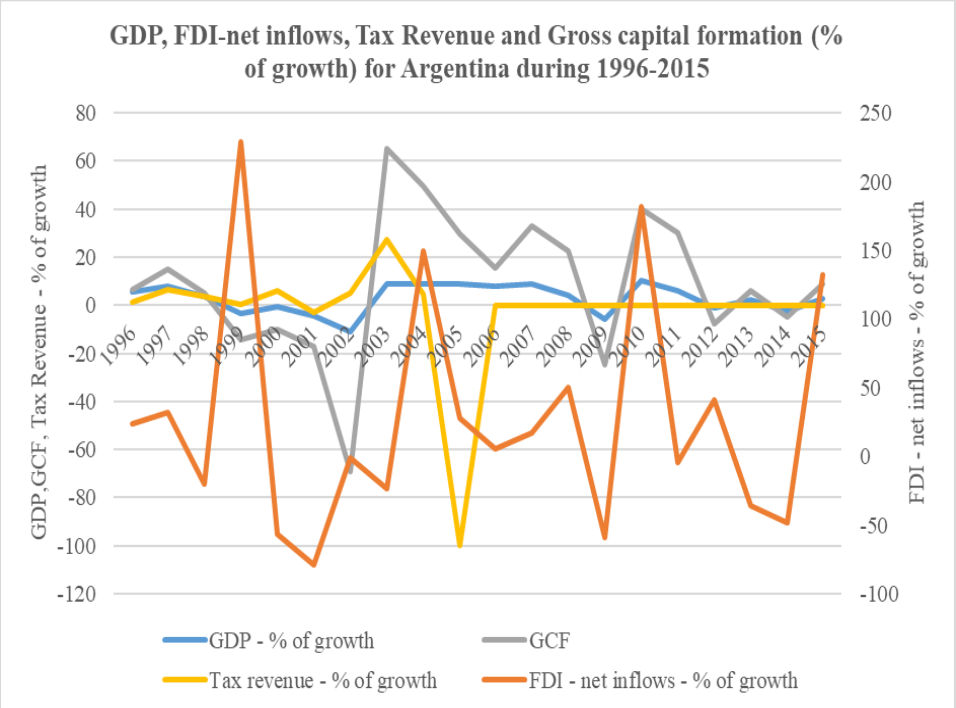

Figure 3

Studying **Armenia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.016310FDI%+0.2126GCF%+0.0013TR%+3.4784

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 72.30%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -1.63%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 5.13% which places the country in the first 23% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 4.25% staying in the top 48% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 21.26%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 28.04% which places the country in the first 17% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 18.29% which places the country in the first 27% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.13%.

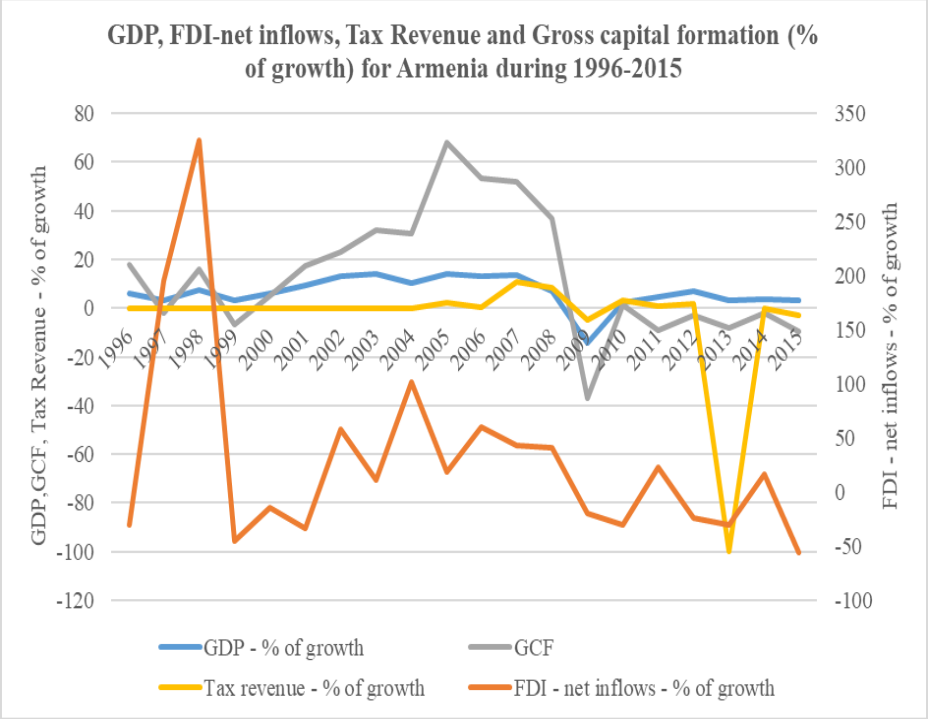

Figure 4

Studying **Antigua and Barbuda** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.010250FDI\%+0.2113GCF\%+0.0044TR\%+1.5466$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 56.45%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -1.03%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 10.94% which places the country in the first 7% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 5.85% staying in the top 56% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 21.13%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 28.63% which places the country in the first 15% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 38.19% which places the country in the first 8% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.44%.

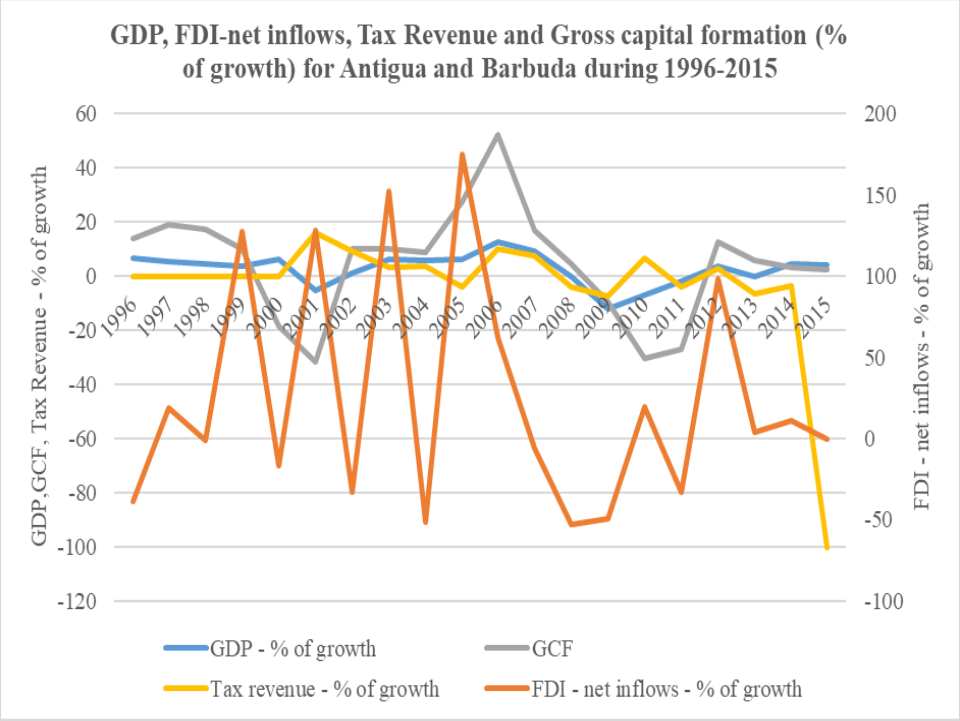

Figure 5

Studying **Australia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.048352FDI\%+0.0150GCF\%+0.0010TR\%+3.1166$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 15.41% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Austria** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.053487FDI%+0.0617GCF%-0.0005TR%+1.7451

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 14.54% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Azerbaijan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.014210FDI%+0.0040GCF%-0.0063TR%+10.2634

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 0.83% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Burundi** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.055487FDI%-0.0002GCF%+0.0000TR%+2.2834

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 14.68% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Belgium** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.178011FDI%+0.0227GCF%+0.0044TR%+1.7949

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 31.46% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 17.80%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 7.04% which places the country in the first 13% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 12.20% staying in the top 81% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 2.27%. This is due to

the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.99% which places the country in the first 42% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 30.62% which places the country in the first 12% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.44%.

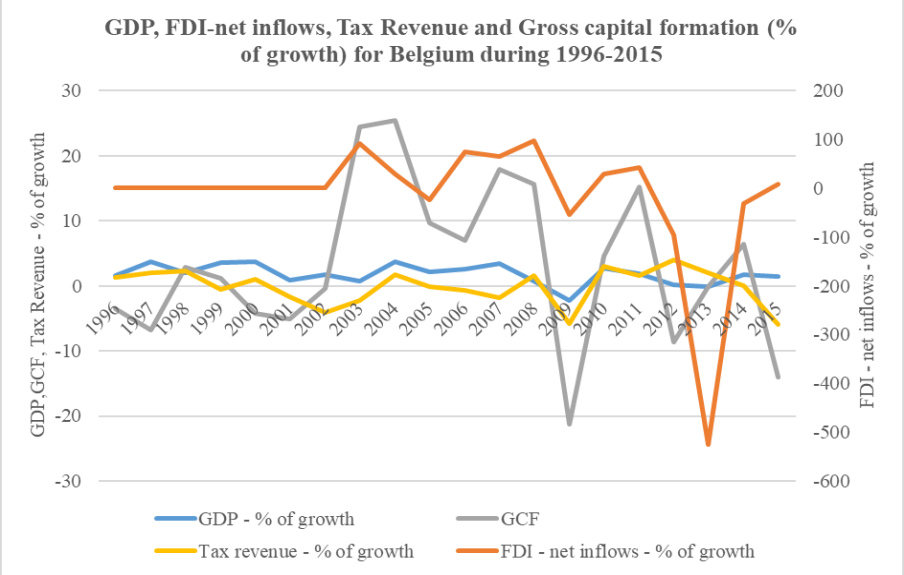

Figure 6

Studying **Benin** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.016098FDI\%+0.0301GCF\%-0.0002TR\%+3.9839$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 22.35% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Burkina Faso** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.052832FDI\%+0.0226GCF\%+0.0017TR\%+5.7003$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 10.22% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Bangladesh** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.015805FDI\%+0.0376GCF\%-0.0019TR\%+5.3598$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 24.11% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Bulgaria** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.001785FDI\%-0.0047GCF\%+0.0324TR\%+2.4027$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 20.73% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 0.18%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 6.55% which places the country in the first 17% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 11.21% staying in the top 79% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with -0.47%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 25.94% which places the country in the first 26% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 25.25% which places the country in the first 17% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 3.24%.

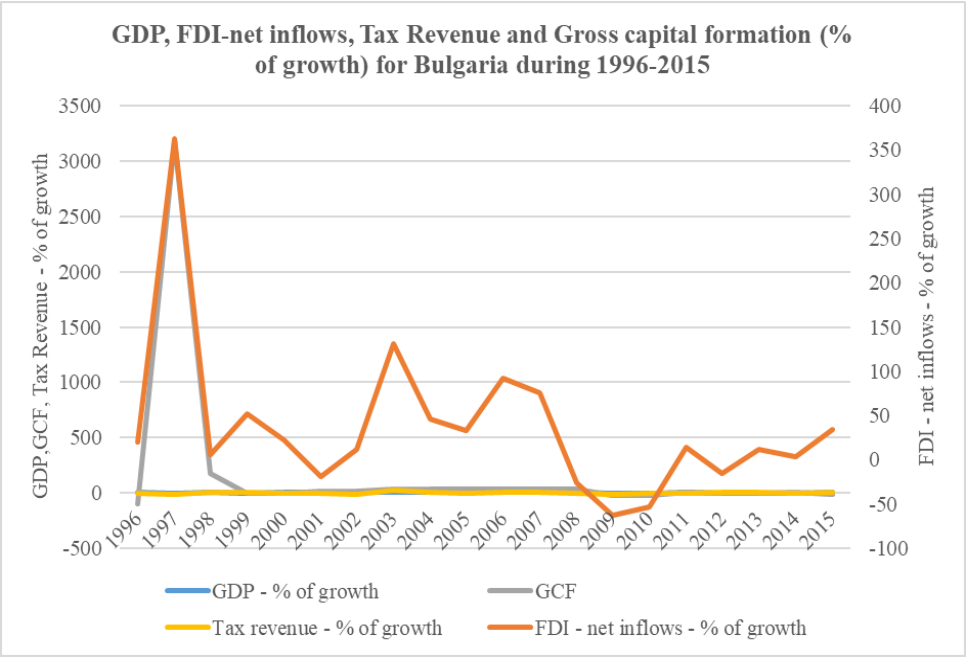

Figure 7

Studying **Bahrain** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.004589FDI\%+0.0117GCF\%-0.0001TR\%+4.5258$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 10.31% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Bahamas** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.039720FDI\%+0.1076GCF\%-0.0028TR\%+1.0157$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 23.25% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Bosnia and Herzegovina** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.360637FDI%+0.3520GCF%-0.0105TR%+4.2713

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 78.74%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 36.06%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.77% which places the country in the first 32% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 5.05% staying in the top 51% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 35.20%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 21.21% which places the country in the first 56% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 17.76% which places the country in the first 28% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -1.05%.

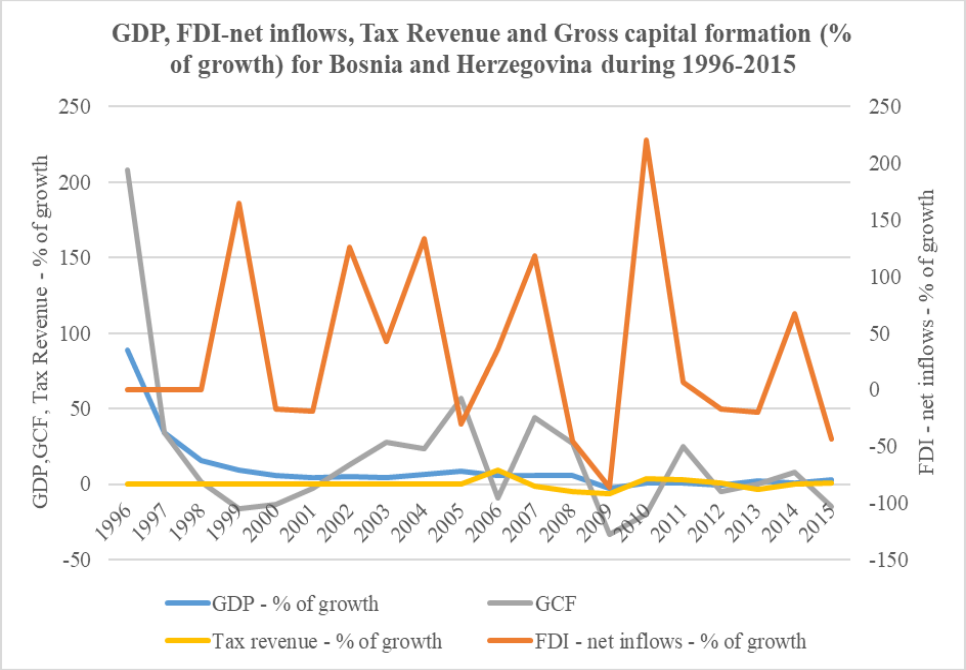

Figure 8

Studying **Belarus** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.011572FDI%+0.1269GCF%+0.0021TR%+4.0684

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 60.02%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 1.16%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.47% which places the country in the first 54% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 10.09% staying in the top 75% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.69%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 33.36% which places the country in the first 5% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 7.39% which places the country in the first 66% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.21%.

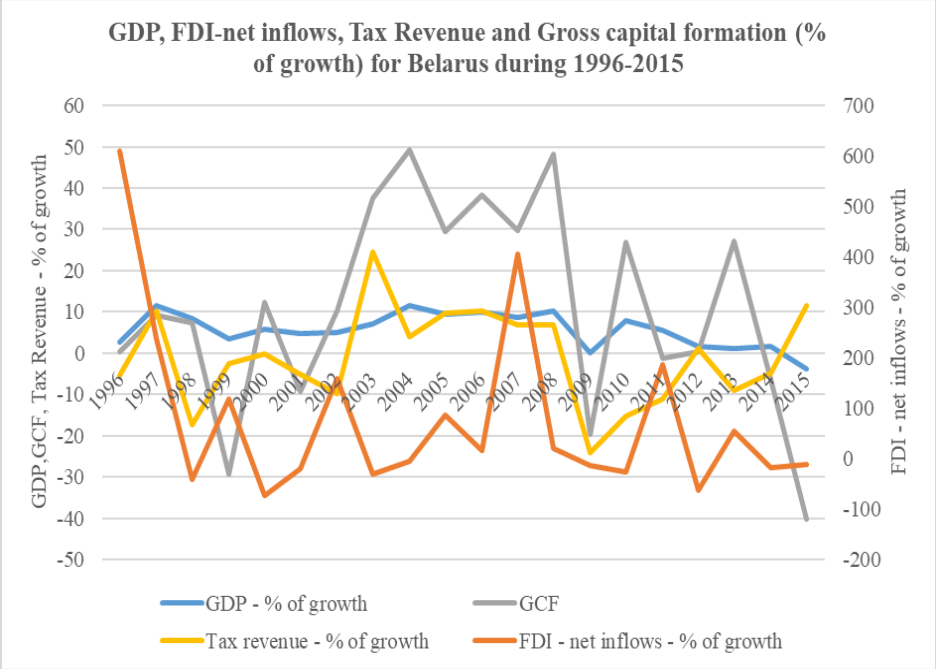

Figure 9

Studying **Belize** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.016948FDI\%+0.0548GCF\%-0.0008TR\%+3.8059$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 14.24% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Bermuda** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.0293GCF\%+0.0000TR\%+1.6261$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 3.49% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Bolivia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.001985FDI\%+0.0559GCF\%+0.0020TR\%+3.5614$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 55.89%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 0.20%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.33% which places the country in the first 38% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 5.86% staying in the top 56% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 5.59%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 17.57% which places the country in the first 73% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 18.93% which places the country in the first 25% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.20%.

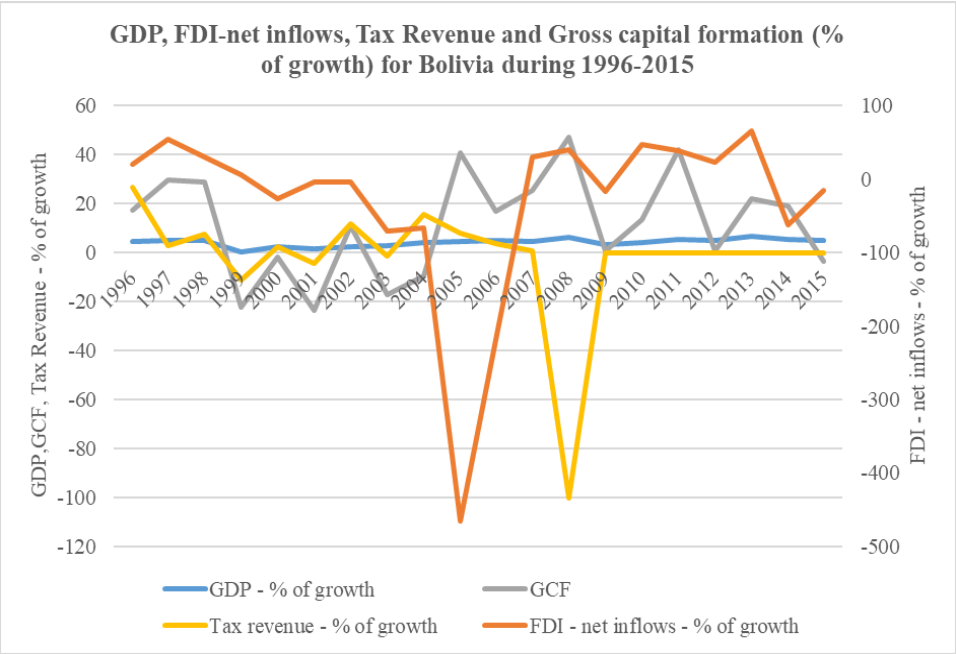

Figure 10

Studying **Brazil** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.031691FDI\%+0.0912GCF\%+0.0031TR\%+1.9395$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 79.27%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 3.17%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.68% which places the country in the first 50% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 9.82% staying in the top 74% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 9.12%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 20.14% which places the country in the first 63% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 13.29% which places the country in the first 42% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.31%.

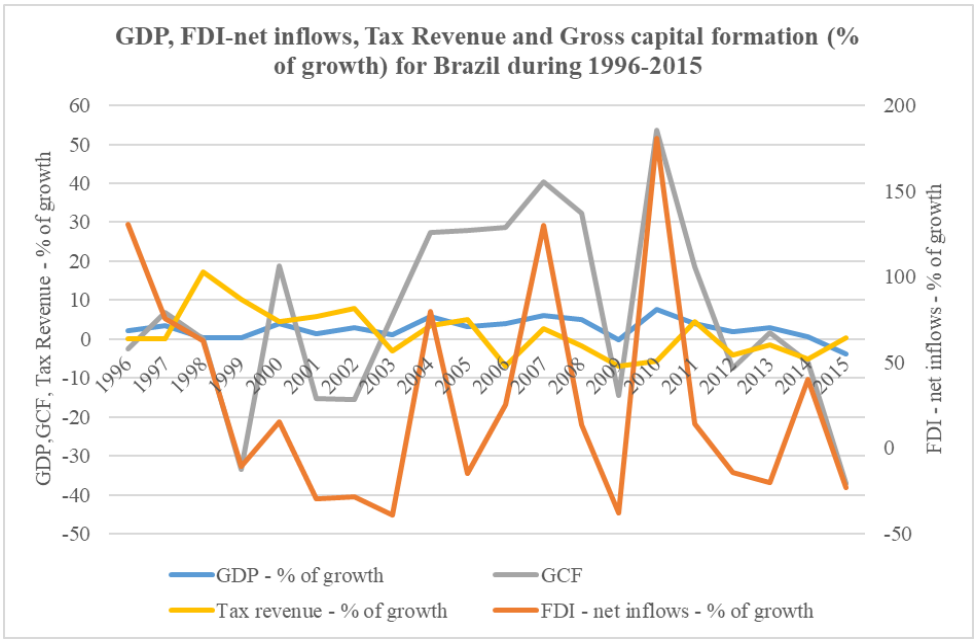

Figure 11

Studying **Barbados** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.049640FDI\%+0.1080GCF\%-0.0006TR\%+0.8758$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 47.49% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Brunei Darussalam** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.0238GCF\%+0.0008TR\%+0.7891$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 19.56% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Bhutan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.012479FDI\%+0.0722GCF\%+0.0014TR\%+6.1112$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 24.50% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Botswana** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.010443FDI%-0.0408GCF%+0.0018TR%+4.9316

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 5.36% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Central African Republic** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.171149FDI%+0.2009GCF%+0.0069TR%+0.3272

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 83.82%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 17.11%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.15% which places the country in the first 81% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 20.09%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 11.62% which places the country in the first 85% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 9.90% which places the country in the first 56% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.69%.

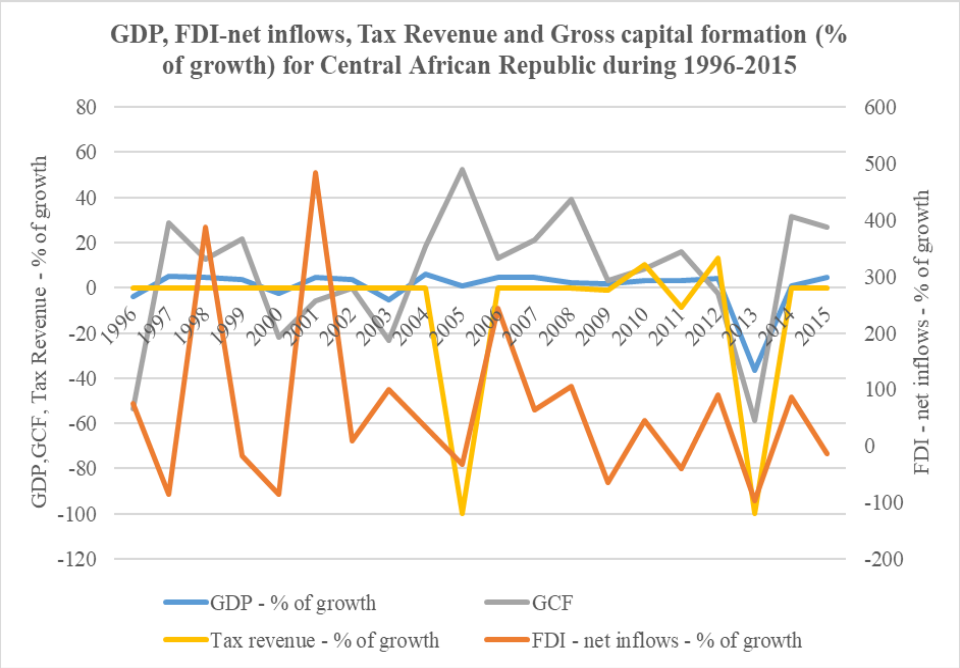

Figure 12

Studying **Canada** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.131920FDI\%+0.0748GCF\%+0.0001TR\%+2.0444$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 32.95% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Central Europe and the Baltics** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.080581FDI\%+0.1180GCF\%-0.0004TR\%+2.4461$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 76.81%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 8.06%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 4.35% which places the country in the first 26% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 8.65% staying in the top 68% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see

that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.80%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 24.14% which places the country in the first 35% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 18.00% which places the country in the first 28% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.04%.

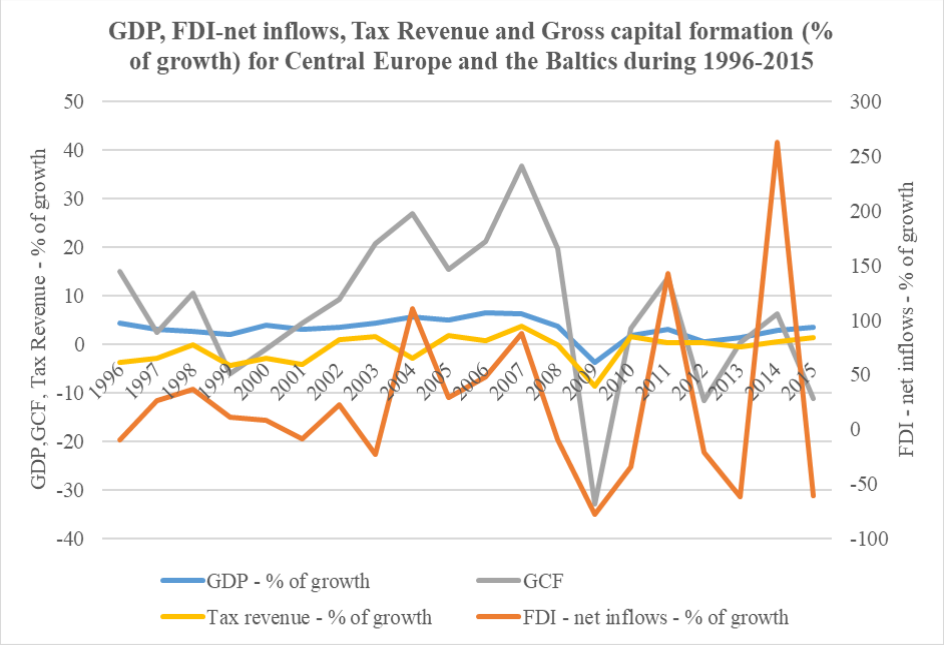

Figure 13

Studying **Switzerland** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.073930FDI\%+0.0102GCF\%-0.0005TR\%+1.8506$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 9.74% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Chile** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.092701FDI\%+0.0681GCF\%+0.0013TR\%+3.6806$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 64.32%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI

variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 9.27%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 7.00% which places the country in the first 13% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 17.20% staying in the top 91% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 6.81%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 23.39% which places the country in the first 40% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 29.91% which places the country in the first 13% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.13%.

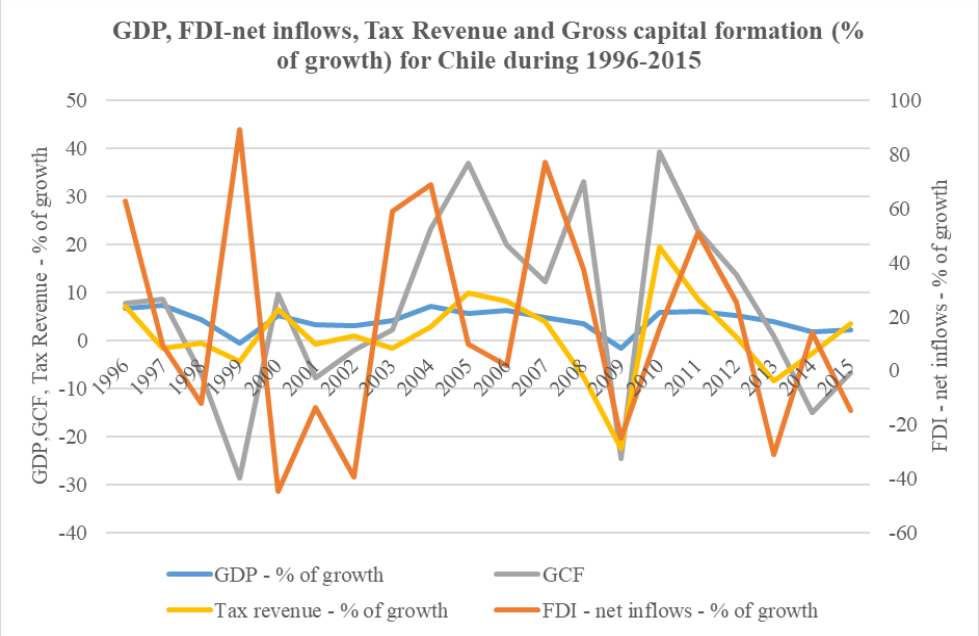

Figure 14

Studying **China** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.010811FDI\%+0.0966GCF\%+0.0261TR\%+7.6270$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 54.79%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 1.08%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.13% which places the country in the

first 43% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.23% staying in the top 32% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 9.66%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 44.32% which places the country in the first 0% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 7.07% which places the country in the first 69% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.61%.

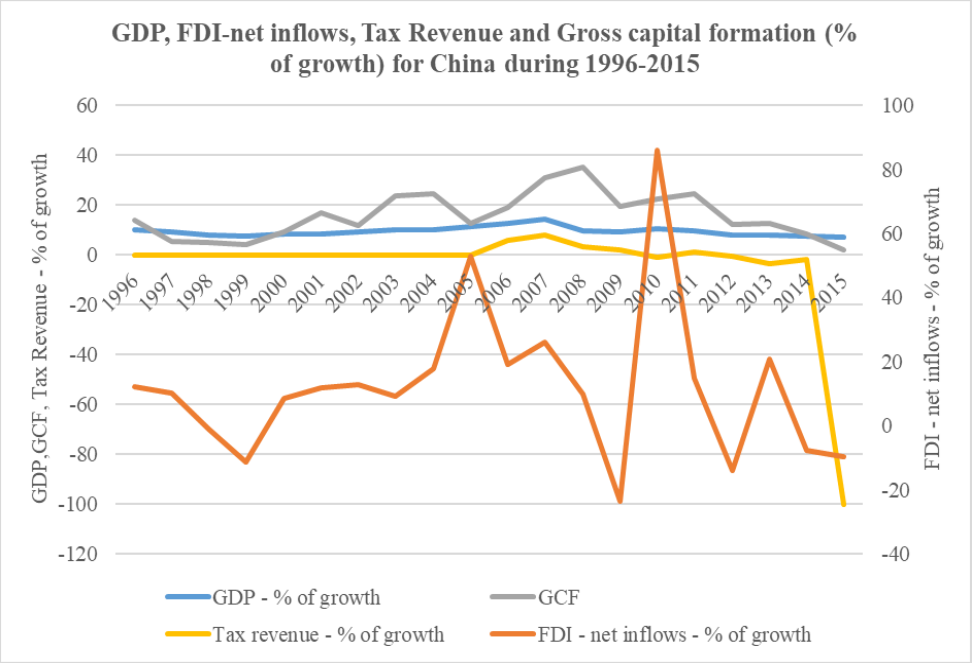

Figure 15

Studying **Cote d'Ivoire** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.066208FDI\%+0.0469GCF\%+0.0266TR\%+1.3571$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 55.05%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -6.62%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.35% which places the country in the first 78% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 5.33% staying in the top 52% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 4.69%. This is due to the

GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 14.41% which places the country in the first 81% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 9.36% which places the country in the first 58% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.66%.

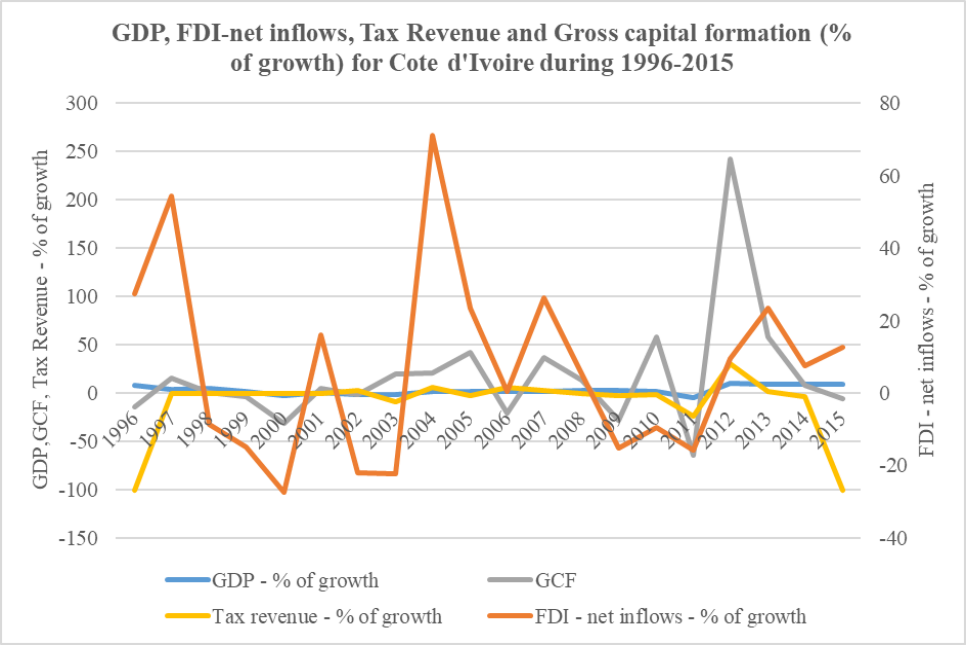

Figure 16

Studying **Cameroon** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%-0.0063GCF\%-0.0002TR\%+4.1731$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 6.07% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Congo, Dem. Rep.** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.019175FDI\%-0.0074GCF\%+0.0016TR\%+4.3481$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 26.53% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Congo, Rep.** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.006478FDI%+0.0445GCF%-0.0035TR%+3.8191

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 21.24% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Colombia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.014936FDI%+0.1114GCF%-0.0010TR%+2.7846

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 75.28%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 1.49%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.34% which places the country in the first 38% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 3.62% staying in the top 43% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.14%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.16% which places the country in the first 50% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 15.06% which places the country in the first 35% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.10%.

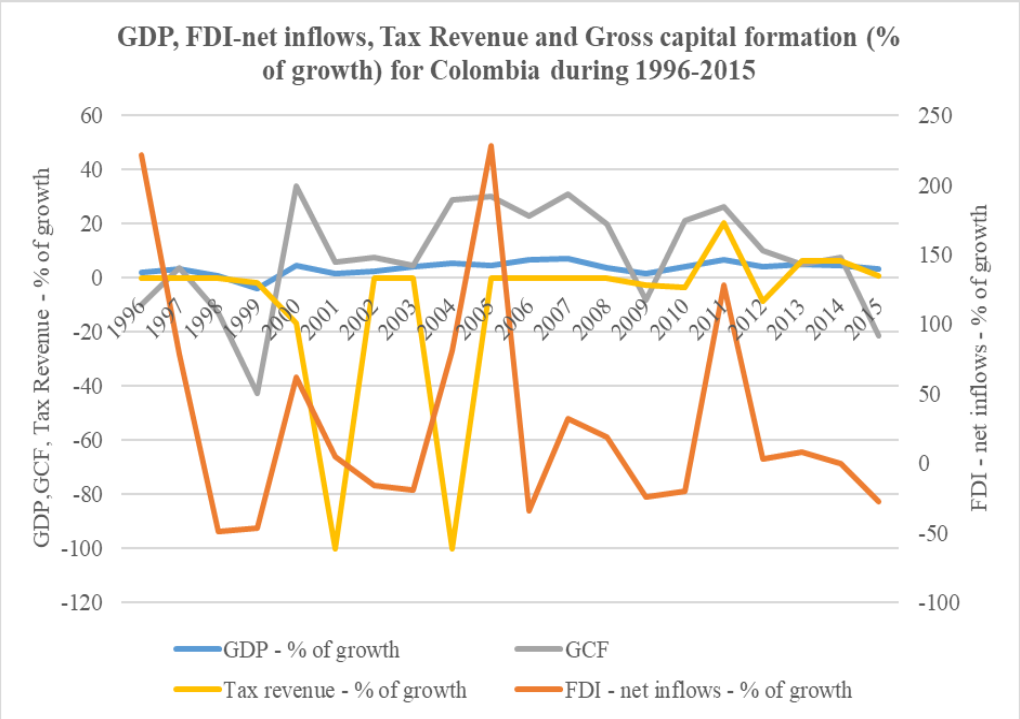

Figure 17

Studying **Comoros** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%-0.0245GCF\%-0.0005TR\%+2.7754$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 19.63% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Cabo Verde** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.058672FDI\%+0.0588GCF\%+0.0040TR\%+7.1081$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 22.75% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Costa Rica** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.247982FDI%0.0000GCF%+0.0179TR%+3.8296

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 37.19% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Caribbean small states** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.006044FDI%+0.0398GCF%-0.0009TR%+2.3814

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 4.22% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Cuba** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0741GCF%0.0000TR%+3.7630

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 46.23% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Cyprus** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.051034FDI%+0.0933GCF%+0.0015TR%+2.0197

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 47.93% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Czech Republic** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.029389FDI%+0.1586GCF%-0.0029TR%+1.6634

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 62.34%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see

that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 2.94%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 4.31% which places the country in the first 27% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 7.51% staying in the top 65% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 15.86%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 28.44% which places the country in the first 16% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 15.15% which places the country in the first 35% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.29%.

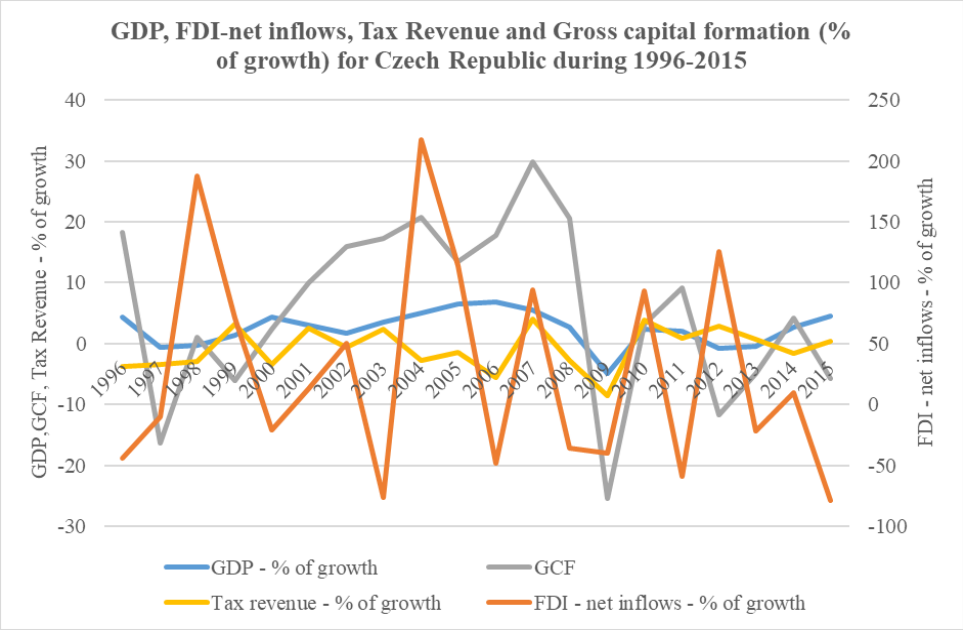

Figure 18

Studying **Germany** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.112265FDI\%+0.1031GCF\%+0.0046TR\%+1.1956$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 31.08% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -11.23%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.43% which places the country in the first 76% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 10.81% staying in the top 76% place in the world. From the regression equation,

we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 10.31%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 21.70% which places the country in the first 54% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 6.61% which places the country in the first 73% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.46%.

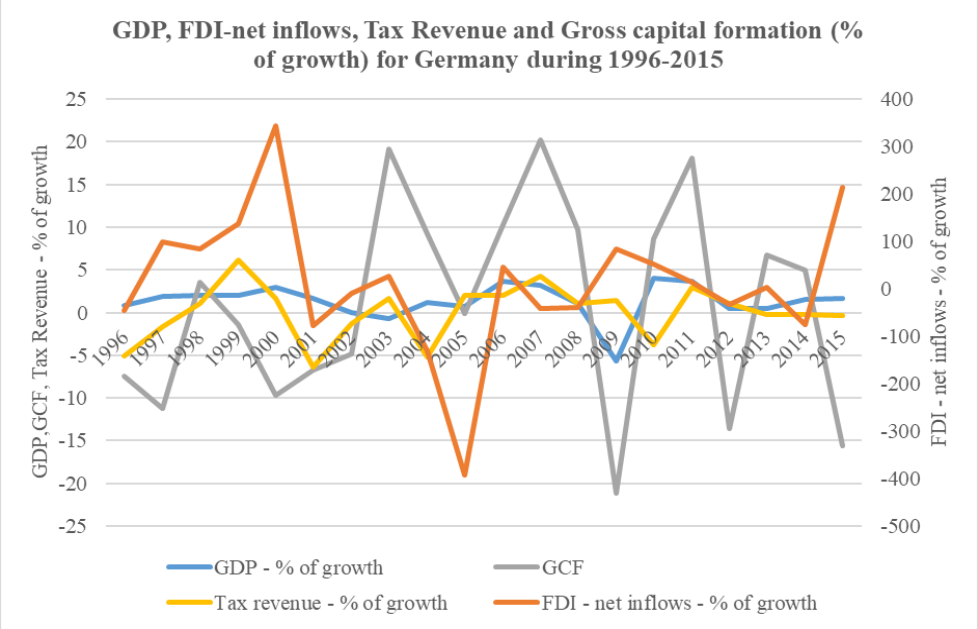

Figure 19

Studying **Djibouti** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%-0.0235GCF\%+0.0078TR\%+2.9585$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 10.23% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Dominica** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.008219FDI\%+0.1343GCF\%-0.0033TR\%+1.9100$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 46.87% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Denmark** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.072358FDI\%+0.0812GCF\%-0.0001TR\%+1.2265$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 21.24% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Dominican Republic** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.040347FDI\%+0.0743GCF\%+0.0074TR\%+4.4194$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 50.07%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -4.03%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.42% which places the country in the first 37% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 12.07% staying in the top 81% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 7.43%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.74% which places the country in the first 45% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 15.02% which places the country in the first 36% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.74%.

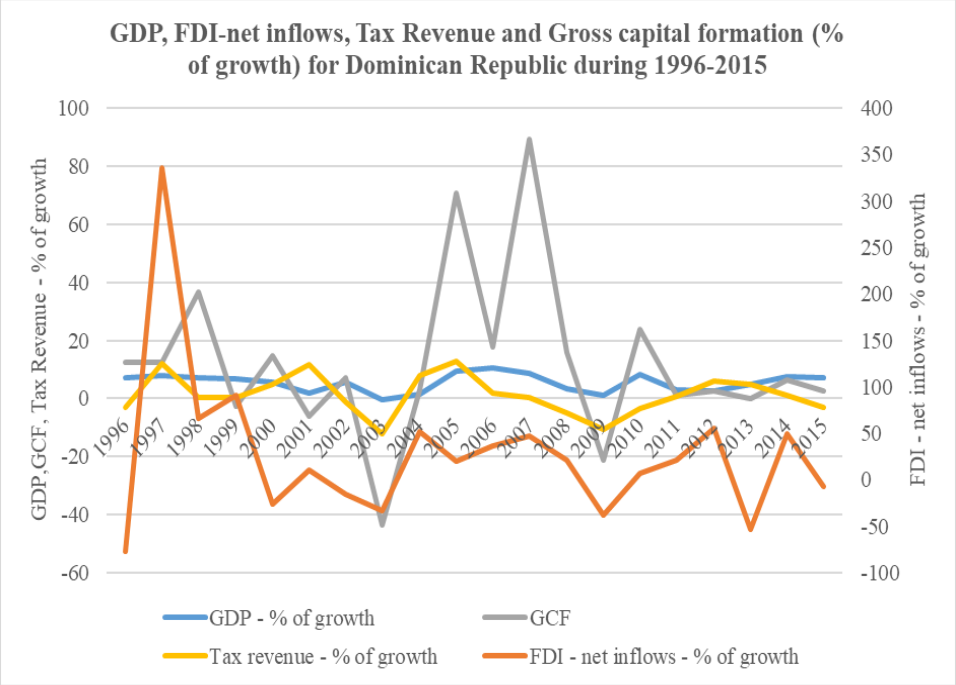

Figure 20

Studying **Algeria** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.003493FDI\%+0.0375GCF\%-0.0041TR\%+3.2893$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 12.72% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **East Asia & Pacific (excluding high income)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.004954FDI\%+0.1359GCF\%+0.0192TR\%+5.8435$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 71.80%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.50%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.96% which places the country in the first 45% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.41%

staying in the top 33% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 13.59%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 40.33% which places the country in the first 2% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 7.35% which places the country in the first 68% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.92%.

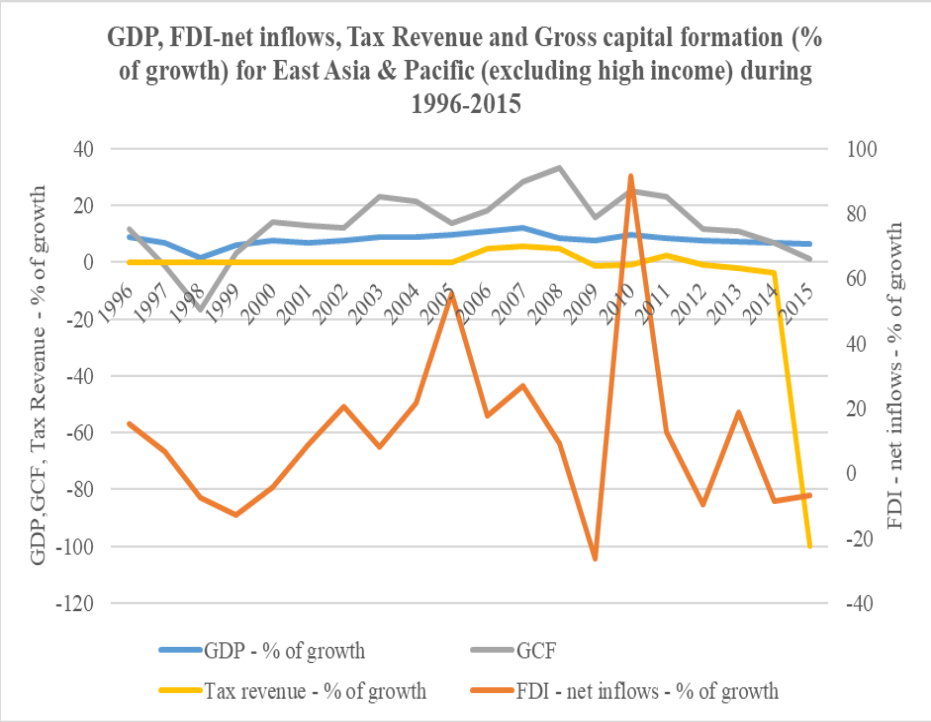

Figure 21

Studying **East Asia & Pacific** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.007887FDI\%+0.0772GCF\%+0.0239TR\%+3.3324$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 57.89%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.79%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.96% which places the country in the first 66% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.65% staying in the top 36% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see

that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 7.72%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 32.09% which places the country in the first 6% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 6.10% which places the country in the first 75% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.39%.

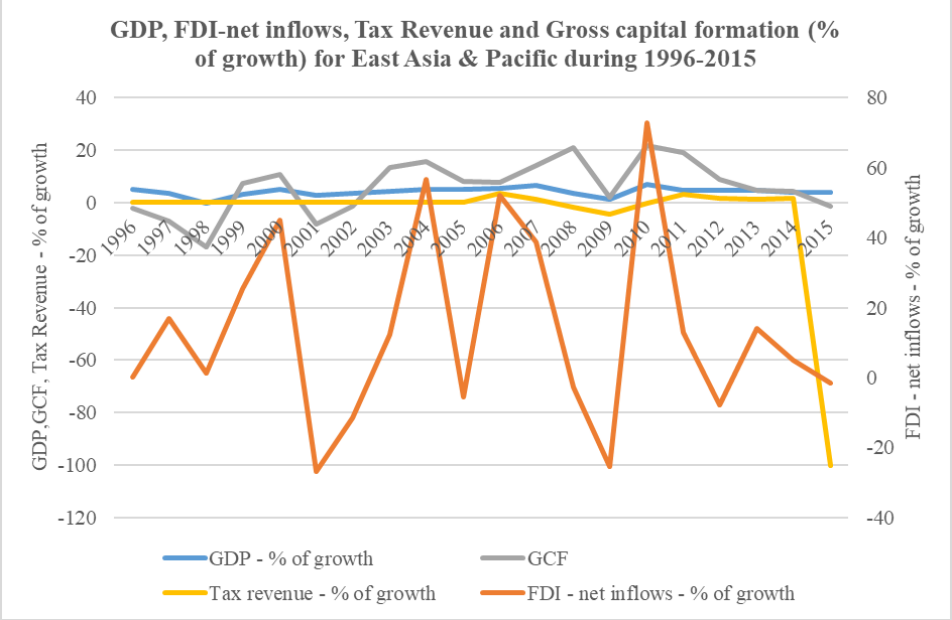

Figure 22

Studying **Europe & Central Asia (excluding high income)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.002941FDI%+0.1420GCF%+0.0059TR%+2.3126

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 84.60%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.29%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.71% which places the country in the first 49% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 5.15% staying in the top 52% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 14.20%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 25.24% which places the country in the first 30% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 10.74%

which places the country in the first 54% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.59%.

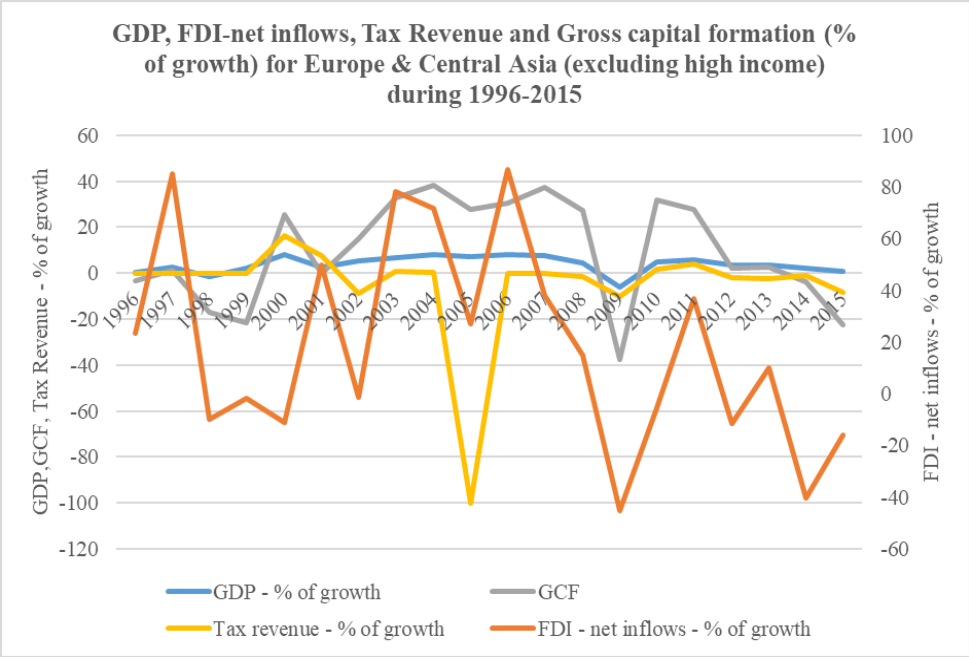

Figure 23

Studying **Europe & Central Asia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.030242FDI\%+0.0778GCF\%+0.0177TR\%+1.4230$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 58.91%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 3.02%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.16% which places the country in the first 42% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 17.96% staying in the top 91% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 7.78%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.27% which places the country in the first 49% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 14.20% which places the country in the first 39% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.77%.

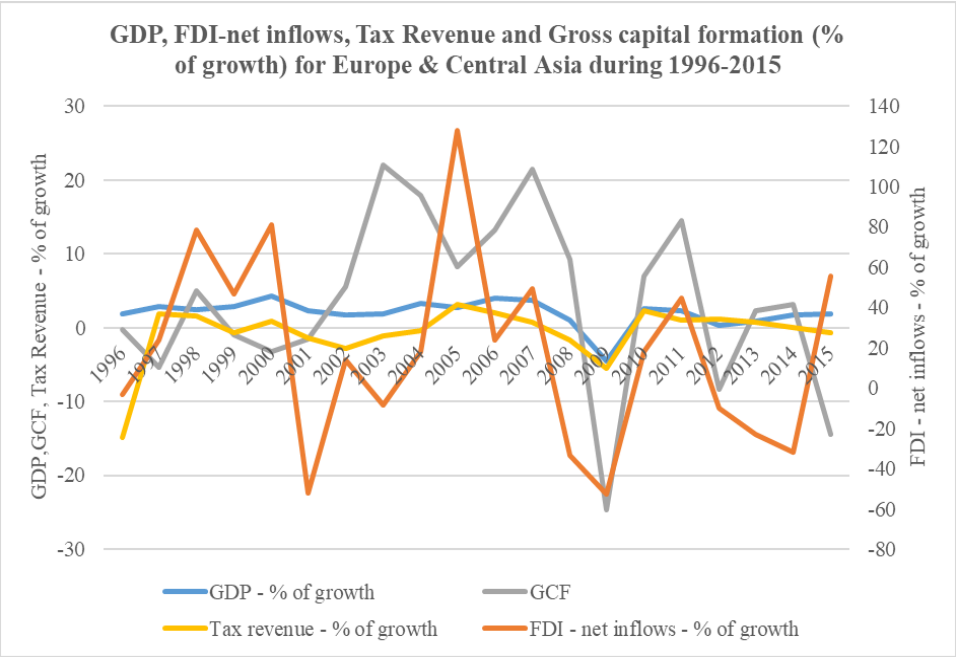

Figure 24

Studying **Ecuador** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.1358GCF\%+0.0015TR\%+2.1758$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 69.23%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is very small. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.10% which places the country in the first 84% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 13.58%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 24.70% which places the country in the first 32% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 4.43% which places the country in the first 79% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.15%.

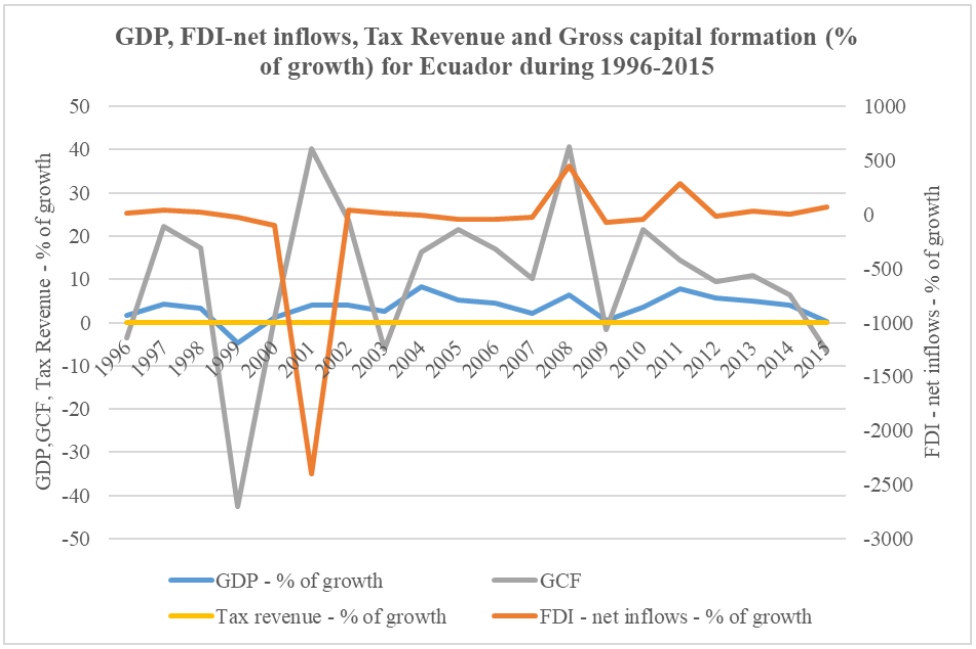

Figure 25

Studying **Egypt, Arab Rep.** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.027181FDI\%+0.0887GCF\%+0.0018TR\%+3.8293$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 65.94%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 2.72%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.35% which places the country in the first 57% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 13.89% staying in the top 86% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 8.87%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 18.83% which places the country in the first 67% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 12.47% which places the country in the first 44% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.18%.

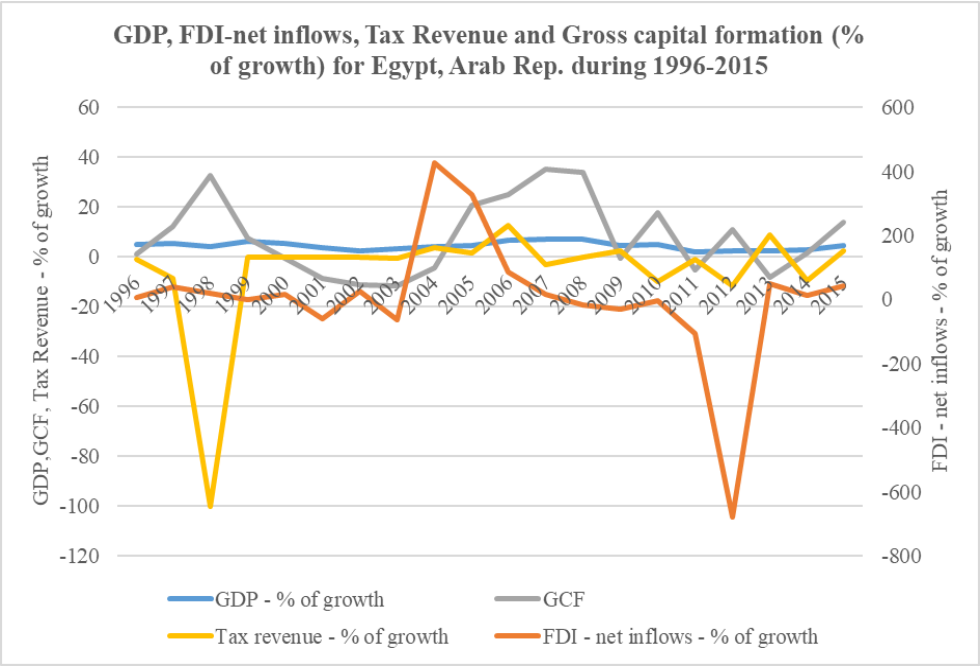

Figure 26

Studying **Euro area** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.246505FDI\%+0.0652GCF\%+0.0141TR\%+0.9736$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 49.81%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 24.65%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.27% which places the country in the first 40% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 17.18% staying in the top 90% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 6.52%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.21% which places the country in the first 49% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 14.70% which places the country in the first 38% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.41%.

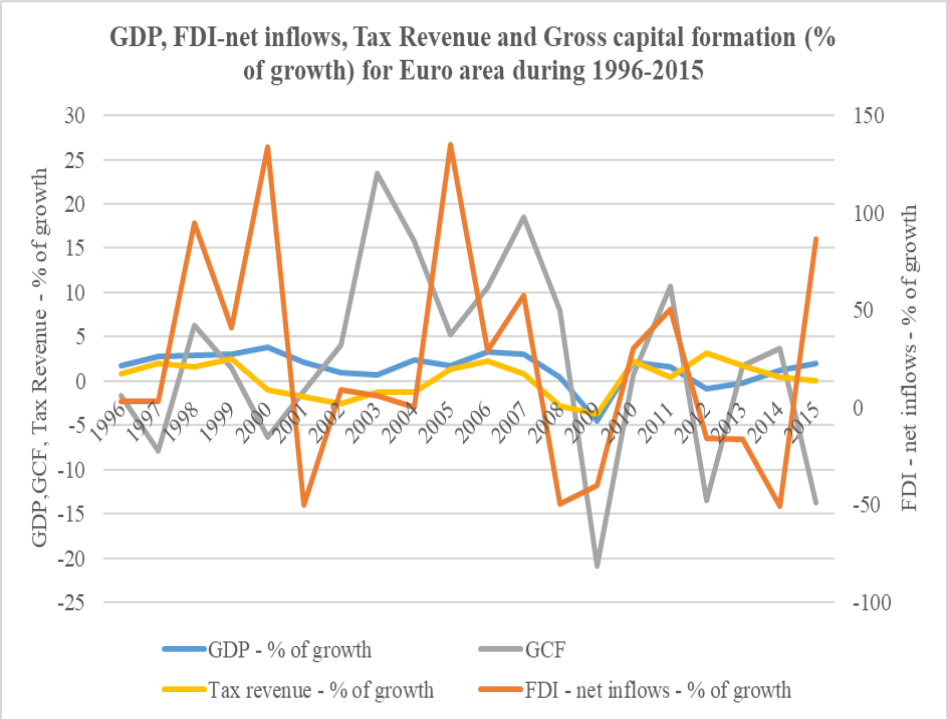

Figure 27

Studying **Eritrea** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.0569GCF\%-0.0054TR\%+2.0503$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 38.69% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Spain** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.017962FDI\%+0.1224GCF\%+0.0034TR\%+1.5602$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 44.64% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 1.80%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.67% which places the country in the

first 51% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 13.32% staying in the top 84% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.24%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 24.76% which places the country in the first 31% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 10.76% which places the country in the first 54% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.34%.

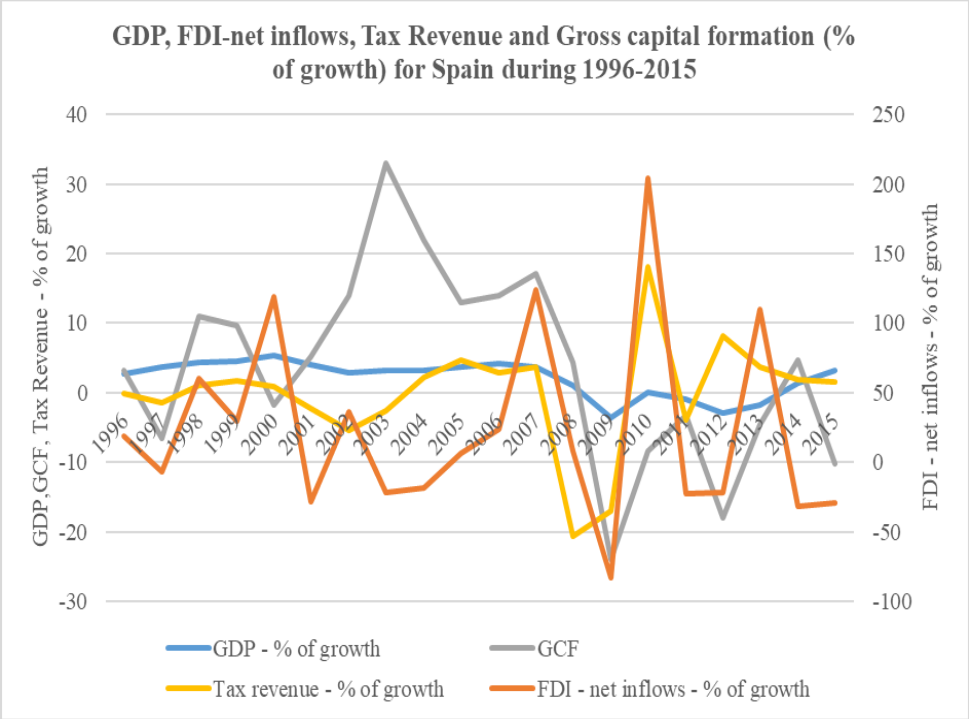

Figure 28

Studying **Estonia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.280611FDI\%+0.2109GCF\%+0.0033TR\%+1.8930$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 74.05%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -28.06%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 8.42% which places the country in the

first 10% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 21.09%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 30.20% which places the country in the first 10% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 27.89% which places the country in the first 16% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.33%.

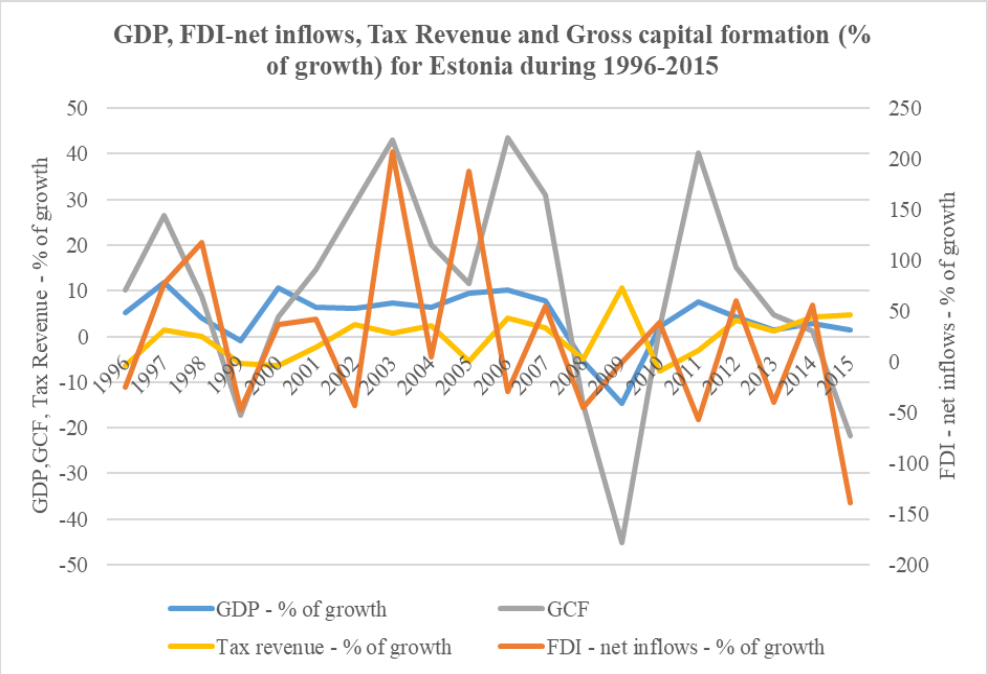

Figure 29

Studying **Ethiopia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.019947FDI\%+0.0525GCF\%-0.0036TR\%+8.3102$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 5.90% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **European Union** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.295557FDI\%+0.0590GCF\%+0.0119TR\%+1.2589$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 56.76%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 29.56%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.32% which places the country in the first 39% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 18.69% staying in the top 92% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 5.90%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 21.70% which places the country in the first 54% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 15.31% which places the country in the first 34% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.19%.

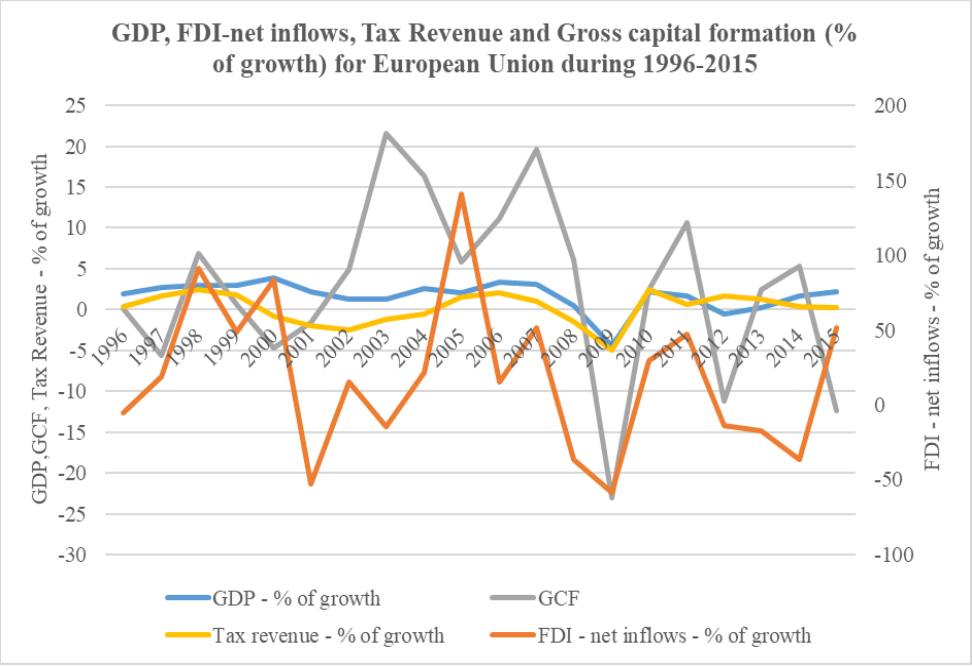

Figure 30

Studying **Fragile and conflict affected situations** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0210GCF%-0.0348TR%+5.1743

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 4.71% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Finland** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.205555FDI\%+0.1110GCF\%+0.0055TR\%+1.7911$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 55.72%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 20.56%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.67% which places the country in the first 51% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 22.21% staying in the top 95% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.10%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 23.76% which places the country in the first 38% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 11.25% which places the country in the first 52% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.55%.

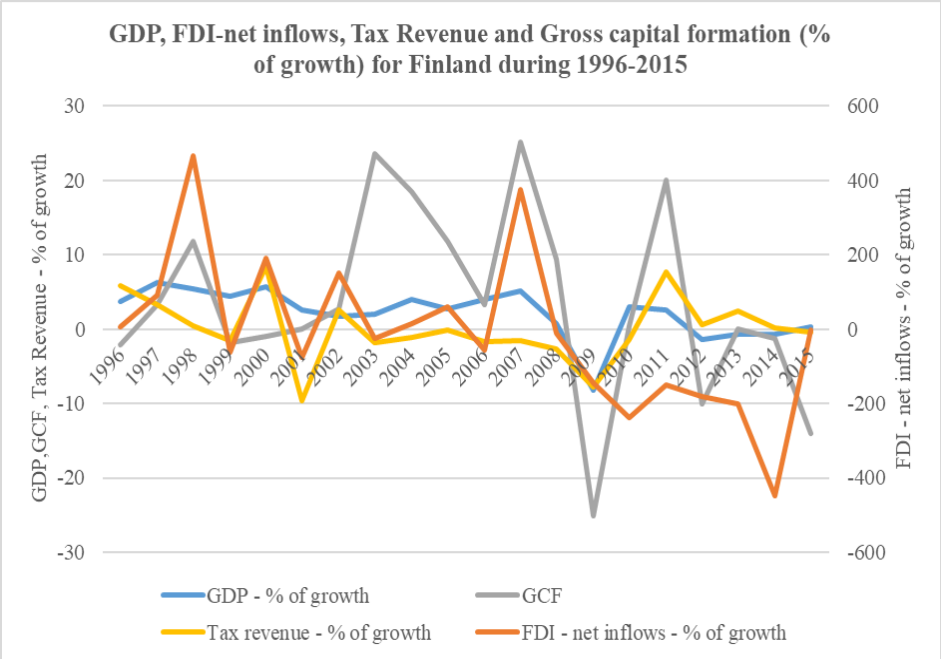

Figure 31

Studying **Fiji** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.018908FDI%+0.0120GCF%-0.0001TR%+2.7671

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 7.76% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **France** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.219182FDI%+0.0594GCF%-0.0002TR%+1.1473

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 40.71% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 21.92%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.65% which places the country in the first 73% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 20.43% staying in the top 93% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 5.94%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.35% which places the country in the first 48% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 7.37% which places the country in the first 67% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.02%.

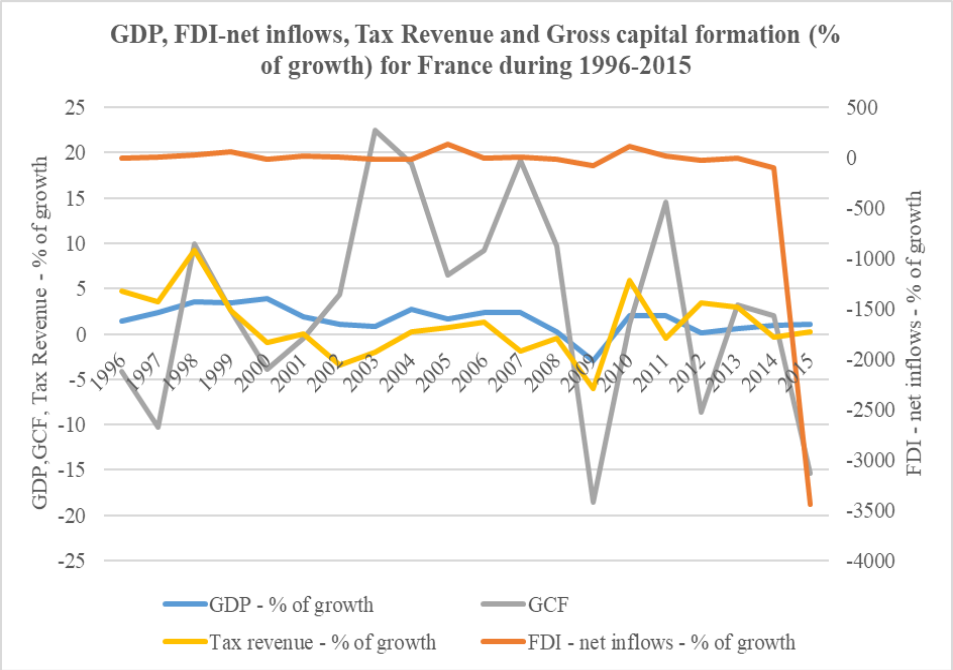

Figure 32

Studying **Micronesia, Fed. Sts.** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.027767FDI\%0.0000GCF\%-0.0004TR\%+0.3191$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 17.59% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Gabon** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.0917GCF\%+0.0000TR\%+1.3541$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 37.76% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **United Kingdom** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.144717FDI%+0.1185GCF%-0.0024TR%+1.6580

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 67.36%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 14.47%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.57% which places the country in the first 34% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 24.45% staying in the top 98% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.85%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 18.36% which places the country in the first 69% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 19.45% which places the country in the first 24% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.24%.

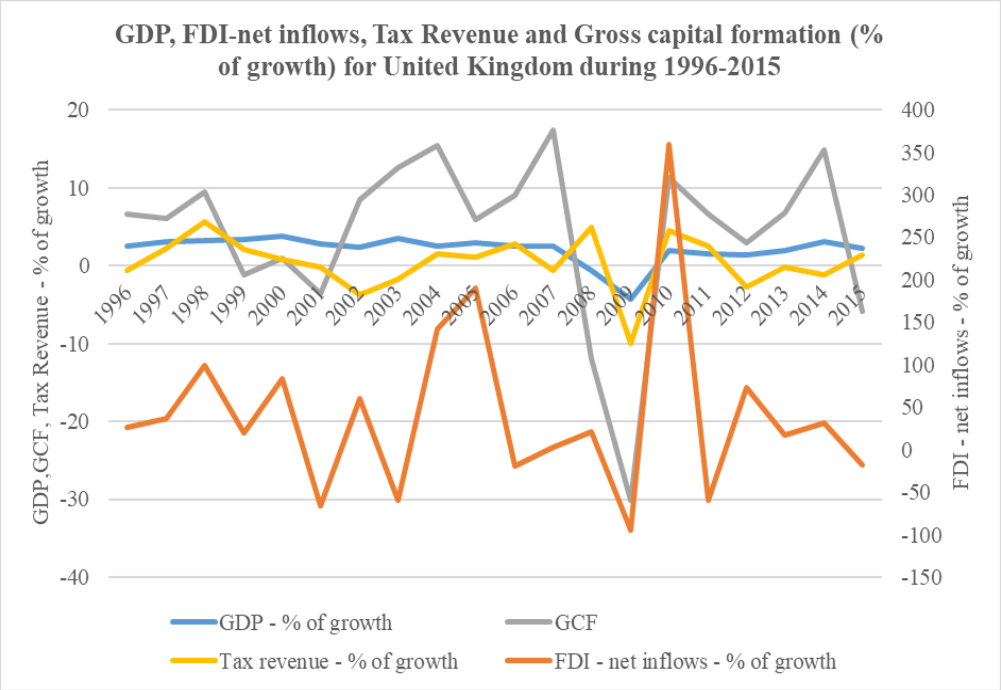

Figure 33

Studying **Georgia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.037947FDI%+0.0176GCF%+0.0320TR%+4.2570

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 43.62% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Ghana** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.019240FDI%+0.0514GCF%-0.0030TR%+5.2581

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 24.38% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Guinea** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0049GCF%+0.0001TR%+2.9271

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 14.80% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Gambia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.024279FDI%+0.0203GCF%-0.0078TR%+3.3755

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 12.45% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Guinea-Bissau** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0427GCF%+0.0043TR%+0.2947

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 20.40% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Equatorial Guinea** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.164941FDI%+0.1610GCF%+0.0261TR%+19.0065

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 11.07% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Greece** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.214157FDI\%+0.1847GCF\%-0.0013TR\%+1.6674$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 60.24%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -21.42%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 0.78% which places the country in the first 88% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 16.09% staying in the top 89% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 18.47%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.50% which places the country in the first 47% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 3.47% which places the country in the first 82% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.13%.

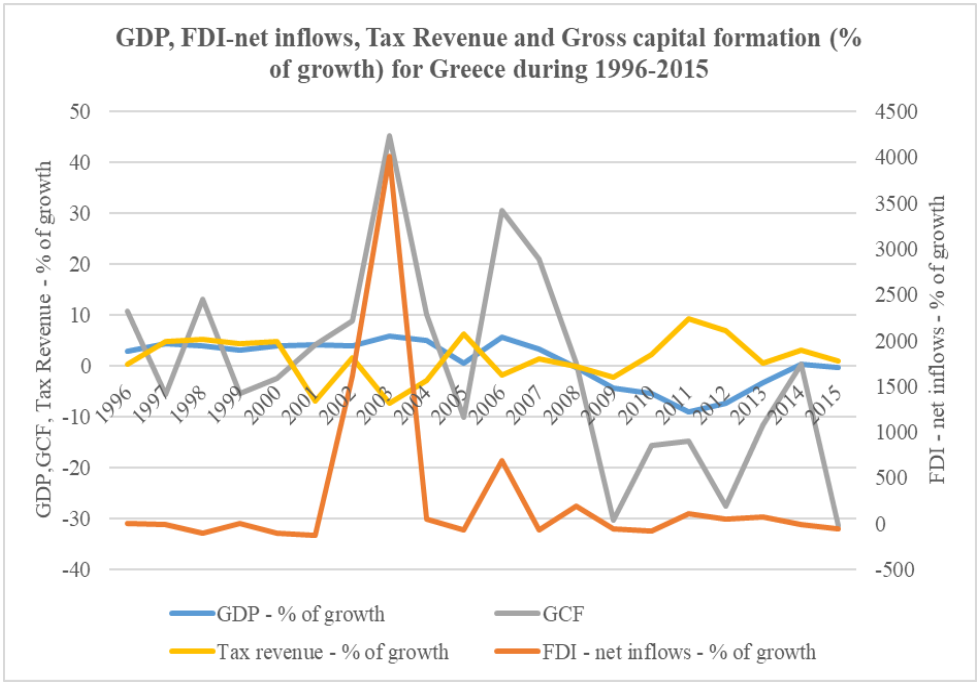

Figure 34

Studying **Grenada** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.016293FDI\%+0.2287GCF\%-0.0118TR\%+2.3931$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 75.29%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -1.63%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 8.60% which places the country in the first 10% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 8.86% staying in the top 70% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 22.87%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 28.26% which places the country in the first 16% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 30.43% which places the country in the first 12% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -1.18%.

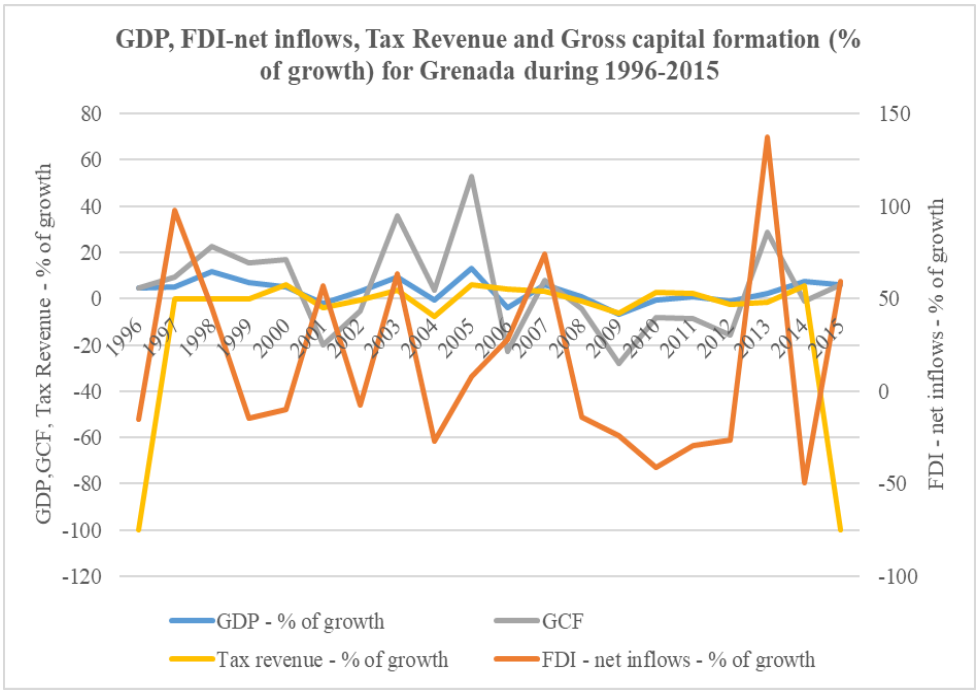

Figure 35

Studying **Greenland** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0209GCF%0.0000TR%+2.0970

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 25.21% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Guatemala** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.004127FDI%+0.0605GCF%-0.0004TR%+3.1630

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 43.41% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Guyana** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0340GCF%-0.0205TR%+2.9707

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 15.04% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **High income** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.022312FDI%+0.0839GCF%+0.0214TR%+1.4787

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 66.76%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 2.23%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.33% which places the country in the first 58% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 14.66% staying in the top 88% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 8.39%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.91% which places the country in the first 43% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 10.18% which places the country in the first 55% from the world. From the

regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.14%.

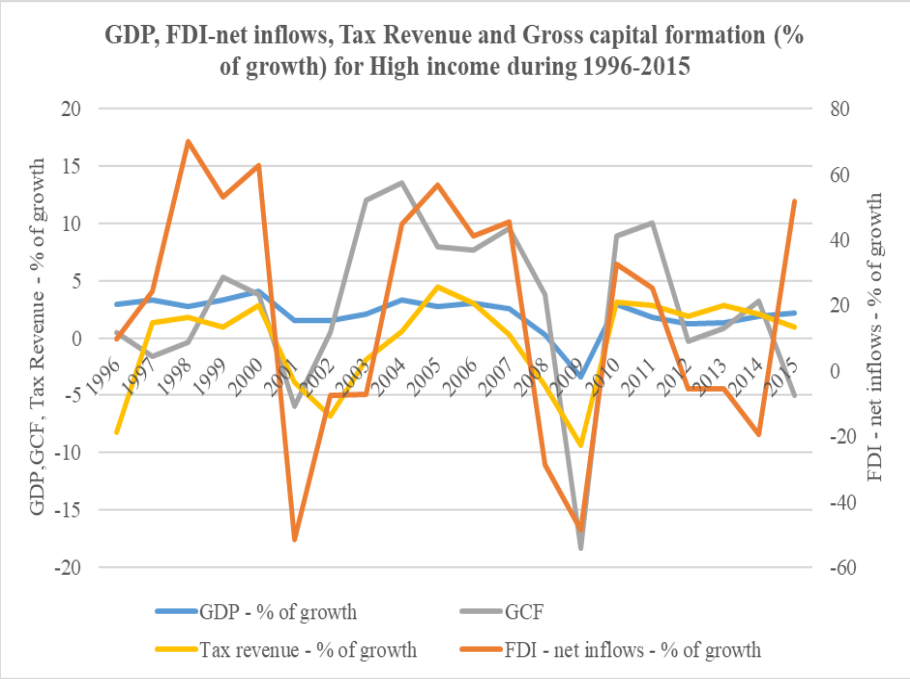

Figure 36

Studying **Hong Kong SAR, China** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.2057GCF\%+0.0164TR\%+2.5861$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 54.90%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is very small. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 20.62% which places the country in the first 2% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 20.57%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 25.27% which places the country in the first 29% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 81.60% which places the country in the first 3% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.64%.

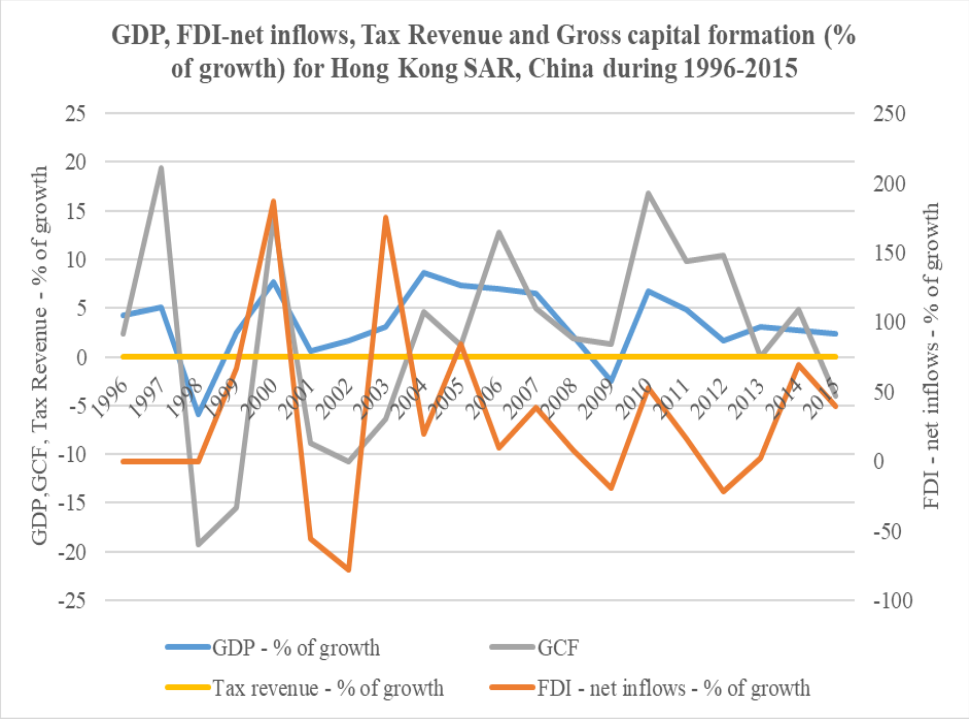

Figure 37

Studying **Honduras** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.128727FDI\%+0.0935GCF\%-0.0228TR\%+3.3091$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 49.76% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.006525FDI\%+0.0644GCF\%+0.0009TR\%+4.2582$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 30.77% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Croatia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.025916FDI\%+0.1520GCF\%+0.0016TR\%+0.8349$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 70.83%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -2.59%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 4.16% which places the country in the first 29% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 9.42% staying in the top 73% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 15.20%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 23.76% which places the country in the first 38% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 17.49% which places the country in the first 30% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.16%.

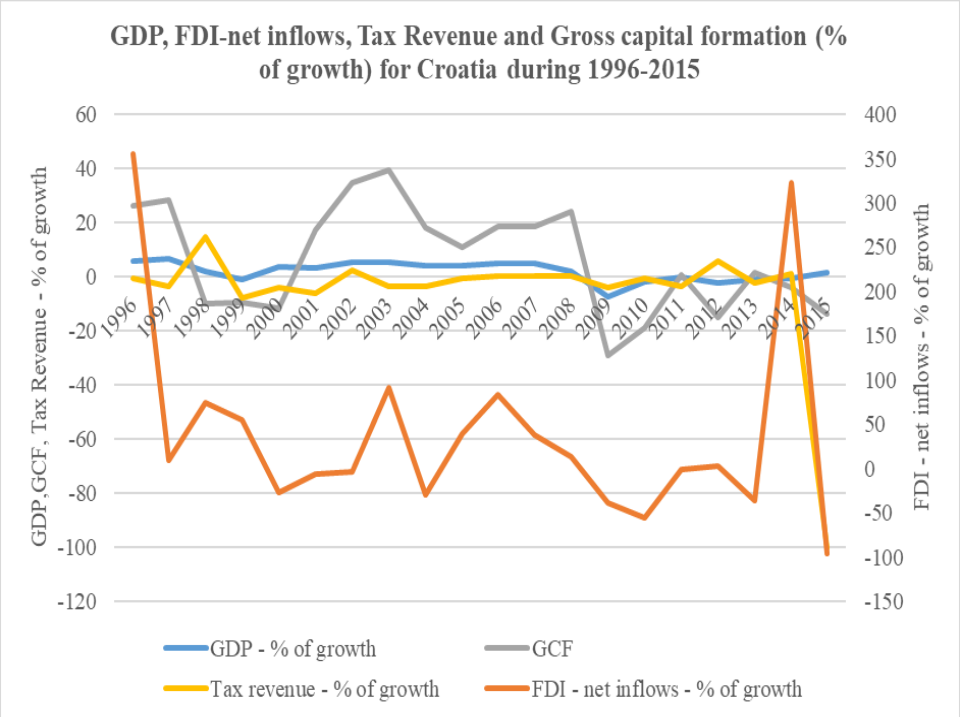

Figure 38

Studying **Haiti** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.1343GCF%-0.0033TR%+0.5254

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 35.47% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Hungary** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.102716FDI%+0.1147GCF%-0.0015TR%+1.6383

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 45.12% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -10.27%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 9.92% which places the country in the first 8% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 12.69% staying in the top 82% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.47%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 23.21% which places the country in the first 41% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 42.73% which places the country in the first 6% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.15%.

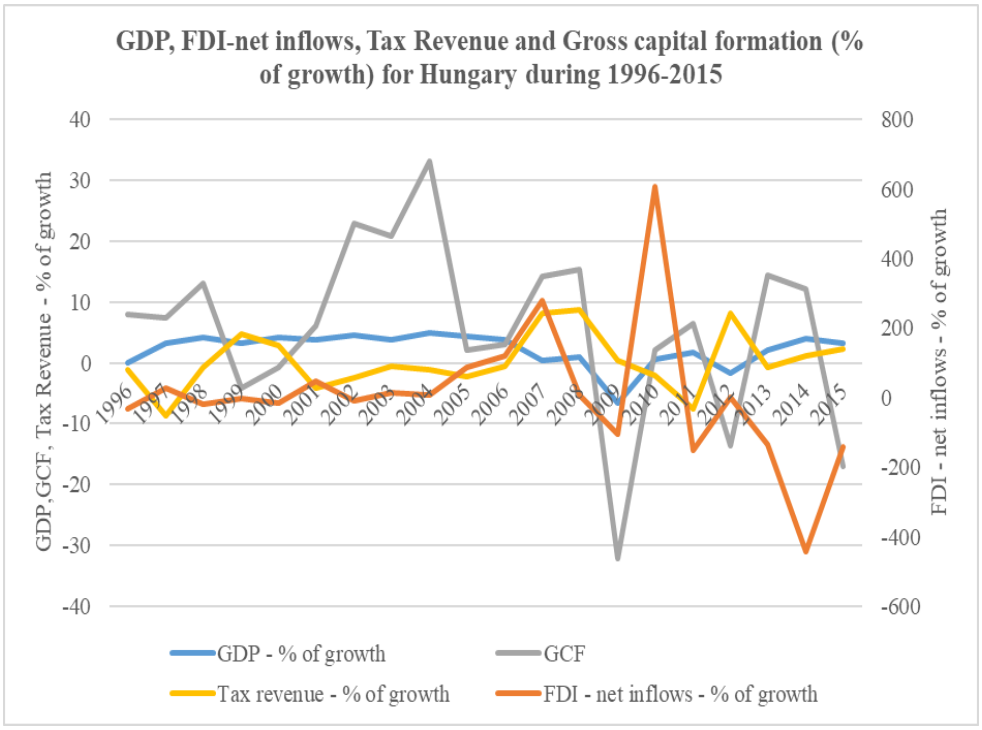

Figure 39

Studying **IBRD only** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.010559FDI\%+0.1205GCF\%+0.0289TR\%+3.5477$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 88.88%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -1.06%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.52% which places the country in the first 52% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.99% staying in the top 40% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.05%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 30.37% which places the country in the first 10% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 8.29% which places the country in the first 63% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.89%.

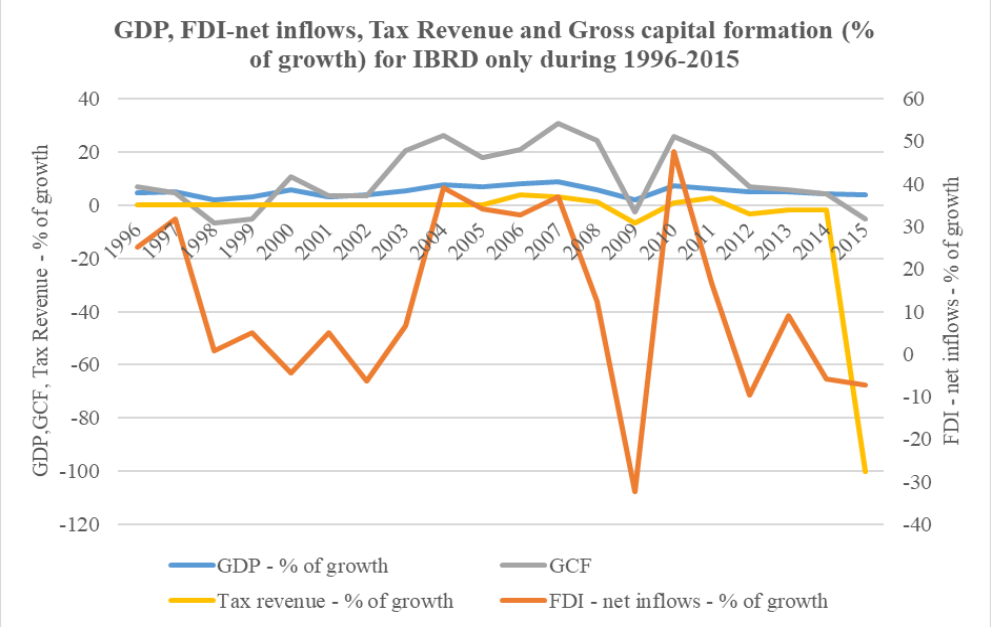

Figure 40

Studying **IDA & IBRD total** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.010609FDI\%+0.1207GCF\%+0.0282TR\%+3.5526$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 89.37%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -1.06%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.50% which places the country in the first 53% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.94% staying in the top 39% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.07%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 29.71% which places the country in the first 12% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 8.41% which places the country in the first 61% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.82%.

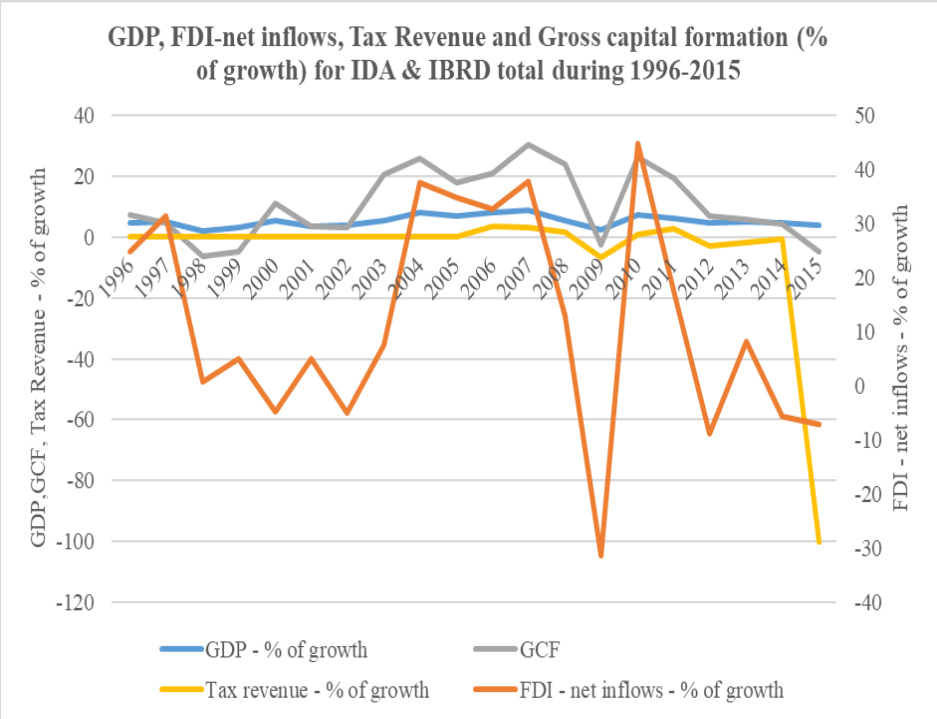

Figure 41

Studying **IDA total** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.003981FDI\%+0.1056GCF\%-0.0056TR\%+4.1675$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 27.45% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **IDA blend** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.016820FDI\%+0.0692GCF\%-0.0034TR\%+4.4084$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 12.69% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Indonesia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.047828FDI%+0.0880GCF%+0.0009TR%+3.4144

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 42.22% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **IDA only** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0925GCF%+0.0005TR%+4.2349

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 48.17% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **India** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.001957FDI%+0.0892GCF%-0.0020TR%+6.0366

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 43.30% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.20%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.40% which places the country in the first 76% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 8.84% staying in the top 70% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 8.92%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 33.65% which places the country in the first 5% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 4.15% which places the country in the first 81% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.20%.

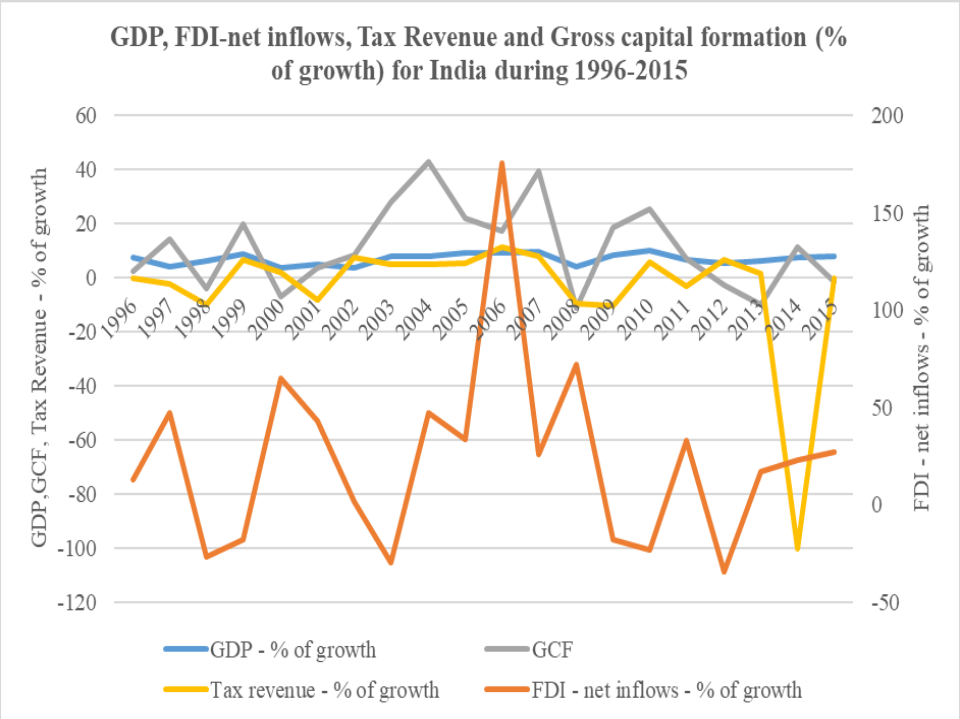

Figure 42

Studying **Ireland** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.736111FDI\%+0.2925GCF\%+0.0037TR\%+1.8664$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 50.41%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -73.61%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 17.37% which places the country in the first 3% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 24.72% staying in the top 98% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 29.25%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.96% which places the country in the first 42% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 75.65% which places the country in the first 3% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.37%.

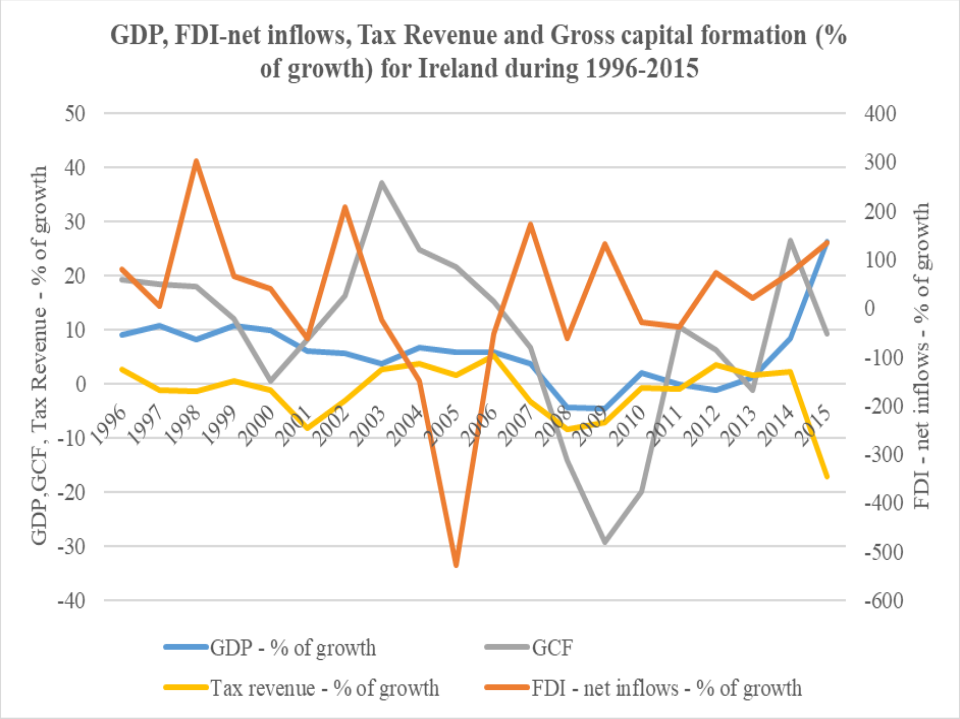

Figure 43

Studying **Iran, Islamic Rep.** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.025881FDI\%+0.1012GCF\%+0.0054TR\%+1.9356$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 37.10% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Iraq** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.073990FDI\%-0.0288GCF\%+0.0001TR\%+11.4177$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 34.64% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Iceland** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.239686FDI\%+0.1535GCF\%+0.0003TR\%+2.1547$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 53.29%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -23.97%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.58% which places the country in the first 33% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 22.76% staying in the top 97% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 15.35%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.41% which places the country in the first 48% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 15.98% which places the country in the first 33% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.03%.

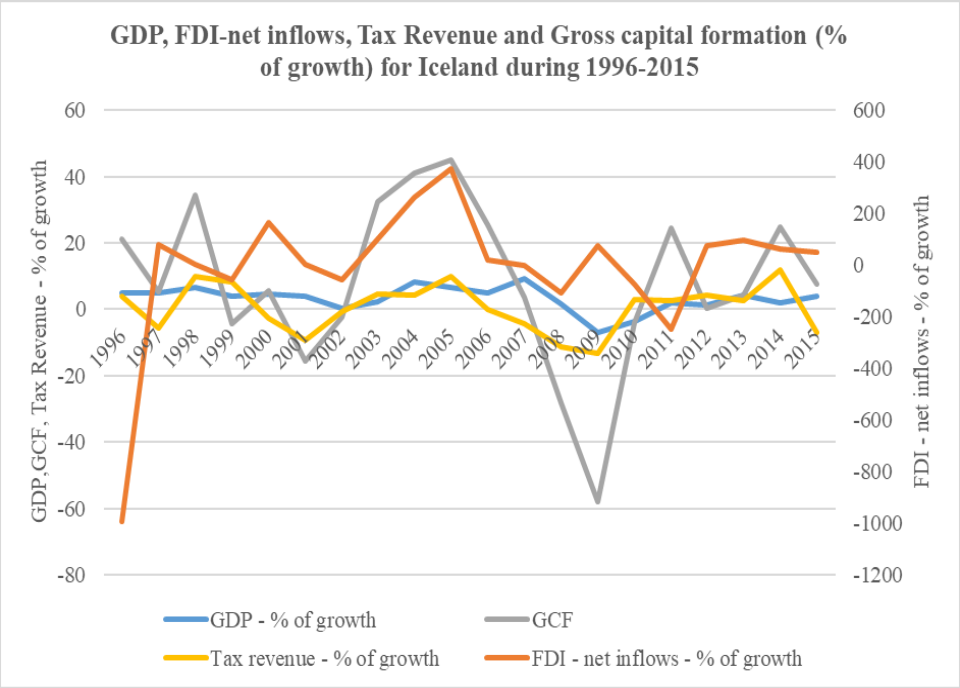

Figure 44

Studying **Israel** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.209366FDI\%+0.1184GCF\%+0.0034TR\%+3.3352$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 61.06%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 20.94%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.83% which places the country in the first 47% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 30.79% staying in the top 99% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.84%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 20.71% which places the country in the first 60% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 13.64% which places the country in the first 41% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.34%.

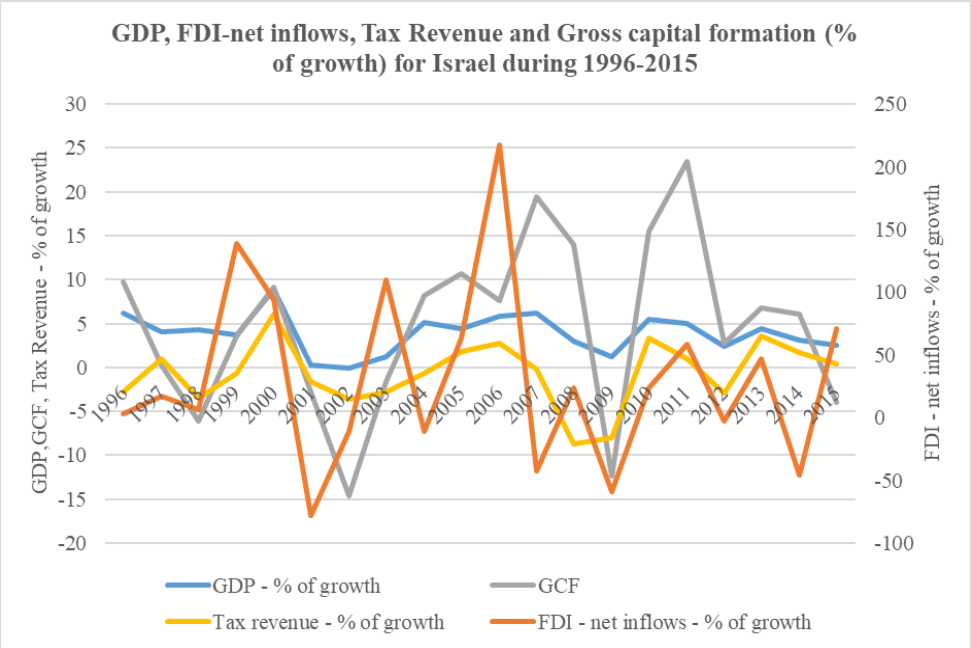

Figure 45

Studying **Italy** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.100586FDI%+0.0728GCF%0.0000TR%+0.4703

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 29.22% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Jamaica** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.183981FDI%+0.0282GCF%+0.0061TR%+0.2721

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 41.53% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Jordan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.011712FDI%+0.0945GCF%+0.0002TR%+3.8147

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 38.32% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Japan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.154996FDI%+0.0305GCF%+0.0003TR%+0.8168

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 28.48% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Kazakhstan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.023237FDI%+0.1180GCF%+0.0016TR%+3.9832

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 63.89%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see

that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 2.32%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 6.59% which places the country in the first 16% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 3.82% staying in the top 44% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.80%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 25.79% which places the country in the first 27% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 25.56% which places the country in the first 17% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.16%.

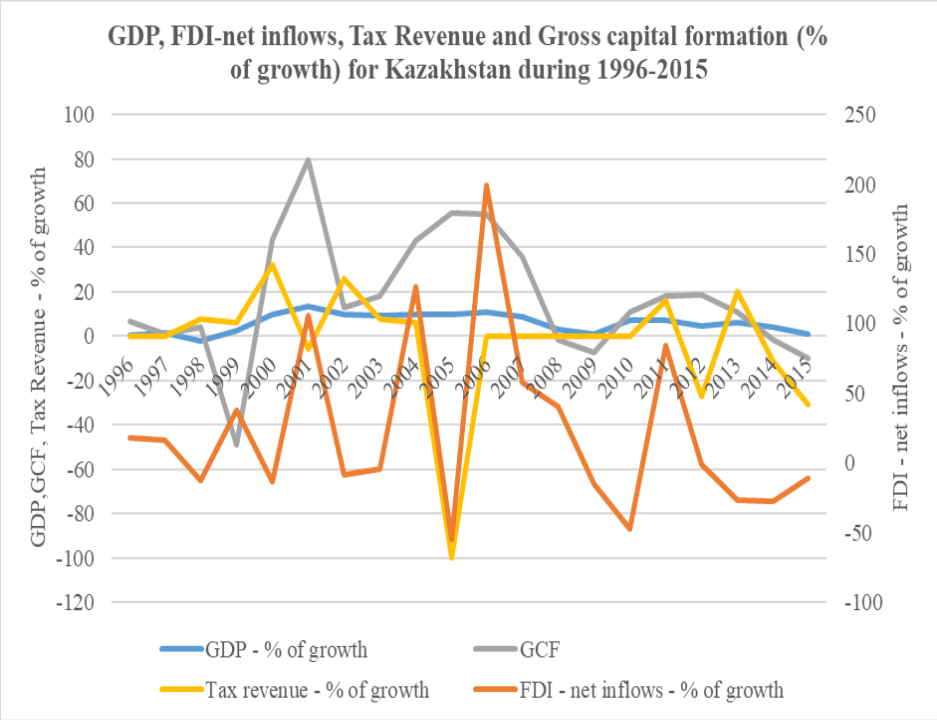

Figure 46

Studying **Kenya** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.015531FDI\%+0.0683GCF\%+0.0006TR\%+3.2518$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 23.12% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Kyrgyz Republic** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.036194FDI%+0.0090GCF%+0.0027TR%+4.5661

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 11.34% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Cambodia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.049655FDI%+0.0745GCF%+0.0190TR%+6.1237

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 46.45% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Kiribati** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.010036FDI%0.0000GCF%+0.0018TR%+1.9621

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 12.52% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **St. Kitts and Nevis** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.017729FDI%+0.1242GCF%+0.0170TR%+1.9928

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 36.75% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Korea, Rep.** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.001570FDI%+0.1375GCF%-0.0025TR%+3.6692

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 69.47%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see

that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 0.16%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 0.84% which places the country in the first 86% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 13.73% staying in the top 84% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 13.75%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 32.54% which places the country in the first 6% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 2.58% which places the country in the first 84% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.25%.

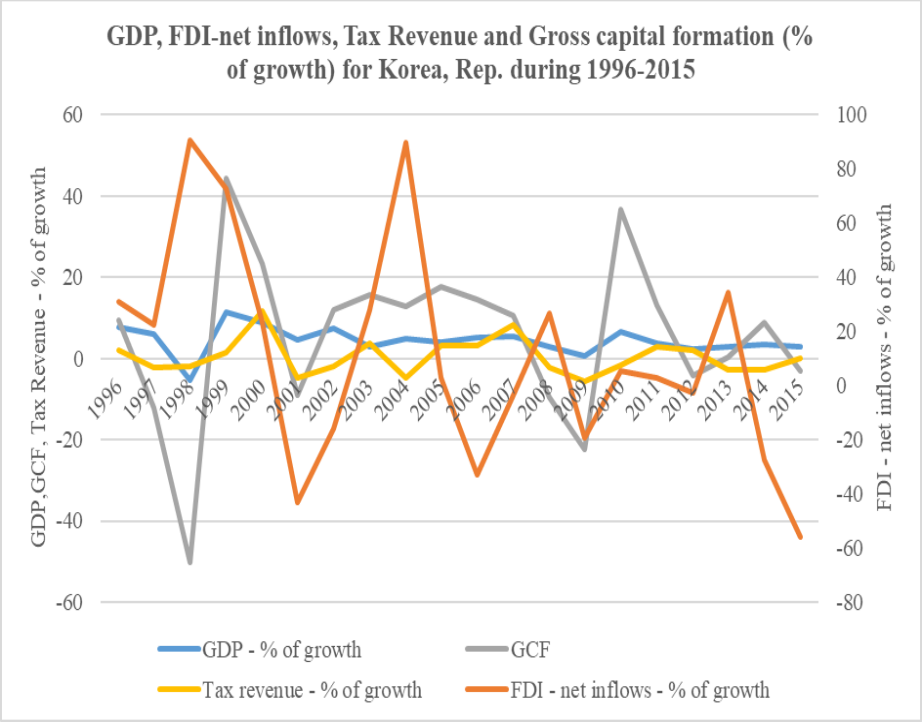

Figure 47

Studying **Kuwait** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.001941FDI\%+0.1464GCF\%+0.0002TR\%+2.3292$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 29.84% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Latin America & Caribbean (excluding high income)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.002629FDI\%+0.1304GCF\%+0.0105TR\%+1.8854$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 92.44%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 0.26%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.48% which places the country in the first 54% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 4.83% staying in the top 50% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 13.04%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 21.01% which places the country in the first 59% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 11.82% which places the country in the first 47% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.05%.

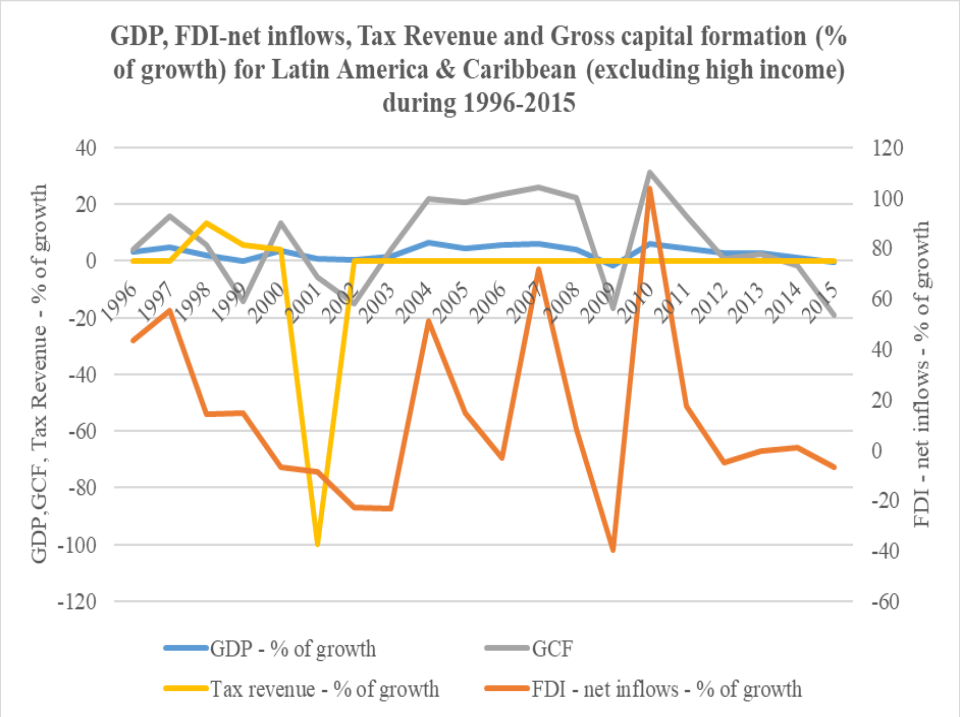

Figure 48

Studying **Lao PDR** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.149542FDI%+0.0138GCF%+0.0019TR%+6.6432

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 21.11% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Lebanon** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.106338FDI%+0.1572GCF%+0.0015TR%+2.4687

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 53.56%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 10.63%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 7.48% which places the country in the first 11% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 6.37% staying in the top 59% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 15.72%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 25.91% which places the country in the first 26% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 28.87% which places the country in the first 14% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.15%.

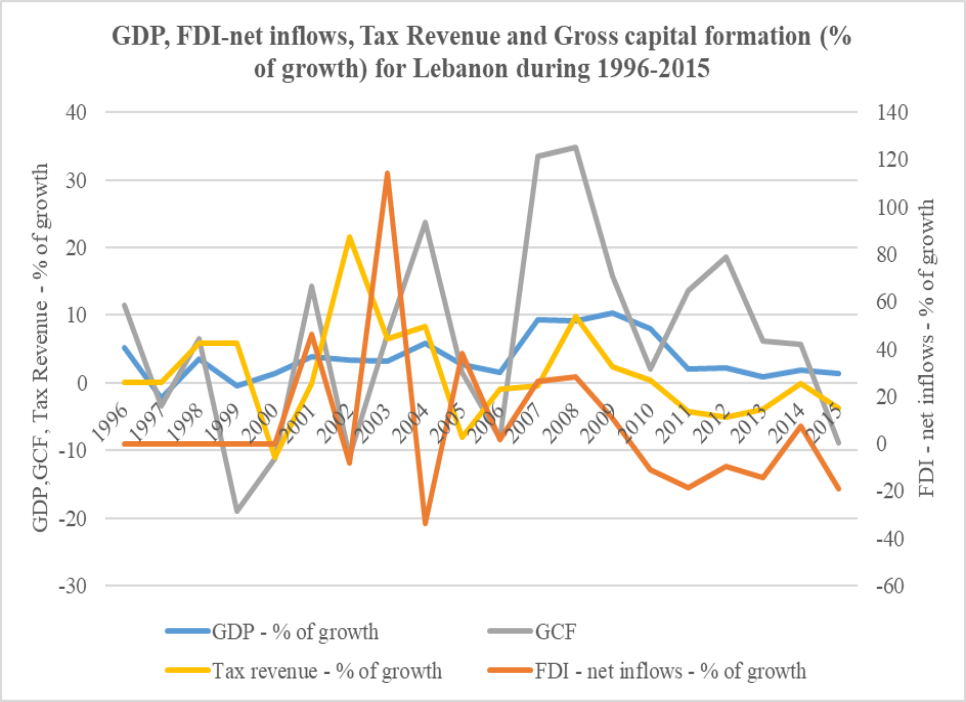

Figure 49

Studying **Liberia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.088120FDI\%-0.0709GCF\%-0.0036TR\%+15.9845$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 19.56% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Libya** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.0614GCF\%+0.0050TR\%-1.6094$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 5.70% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **St. Lucia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.004743FDI\%+0.1330GCF\%-0.0010TR\%+1.0395$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 50.41%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 0.47%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 9.11% which places the country in the first 9% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 7.26% staying in the top 64% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 13.30%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 24.52% which places the country in the first 33% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 37.15% which places the country in the first 9% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.10%.

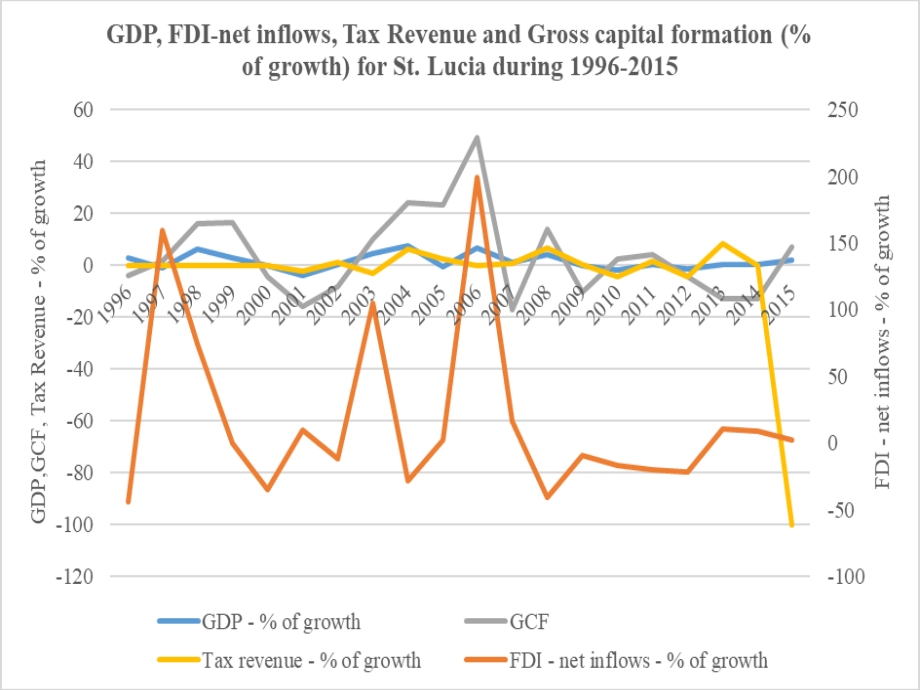

Figure 50

Studying **Latin America & Caribbean** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.000979FDI\%+0.1226GCF\%+0.0155TR\%+1.8396$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 94.77%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.10%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.51% which places the country in the first 34% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 4.98% staying in the top 51% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.26%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 20.92% which places the country in the first 60% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 16.79% which places the country in the first 32% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.55%.

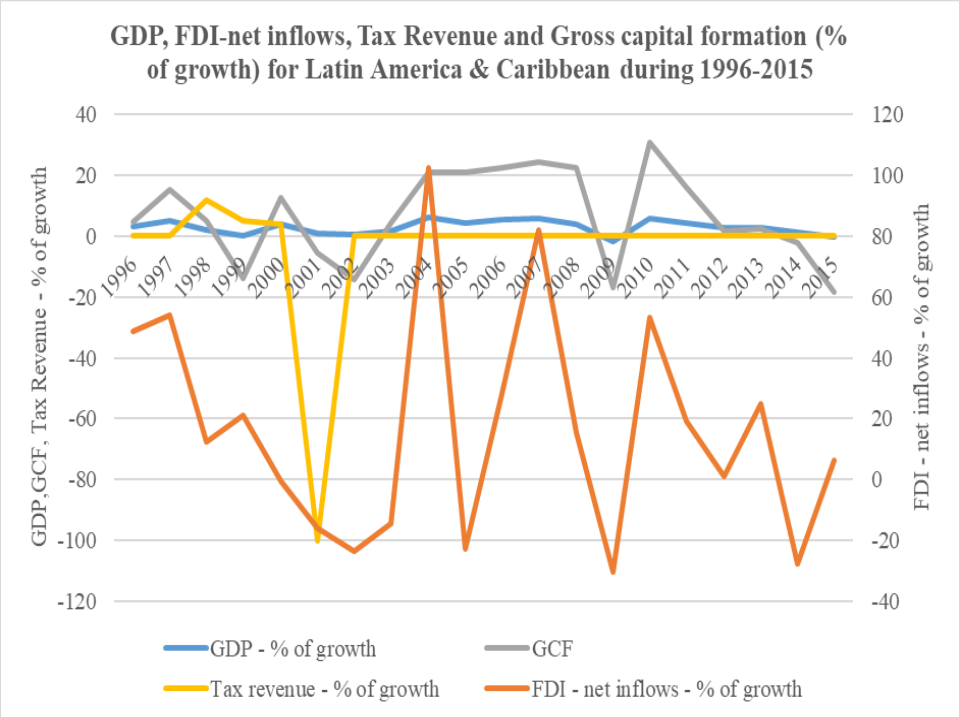

Figure 51

Studying **Least developed countries: UN classification** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.012242FDI%+0.1295GCF%+0.0044TR%+4.1787

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 44.19% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Low income** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.011988FDI%+0.0399GCF%+0.0017TR%+4.2452

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 11.89% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Liechtenstein** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%0.0000GCF%0.0000TR%+2.6168

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 30.65% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Sri Lanka** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.035800FDI%+0.0942GCF%+0.0055TR%+4.2201

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 60.79%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 3.58%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.17% which places the country in the first 81% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 8.50% staying in the top 68% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 9.42%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 28.77% which places the country in the first 14% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 4.08% which places the country in the first 81% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.55%.

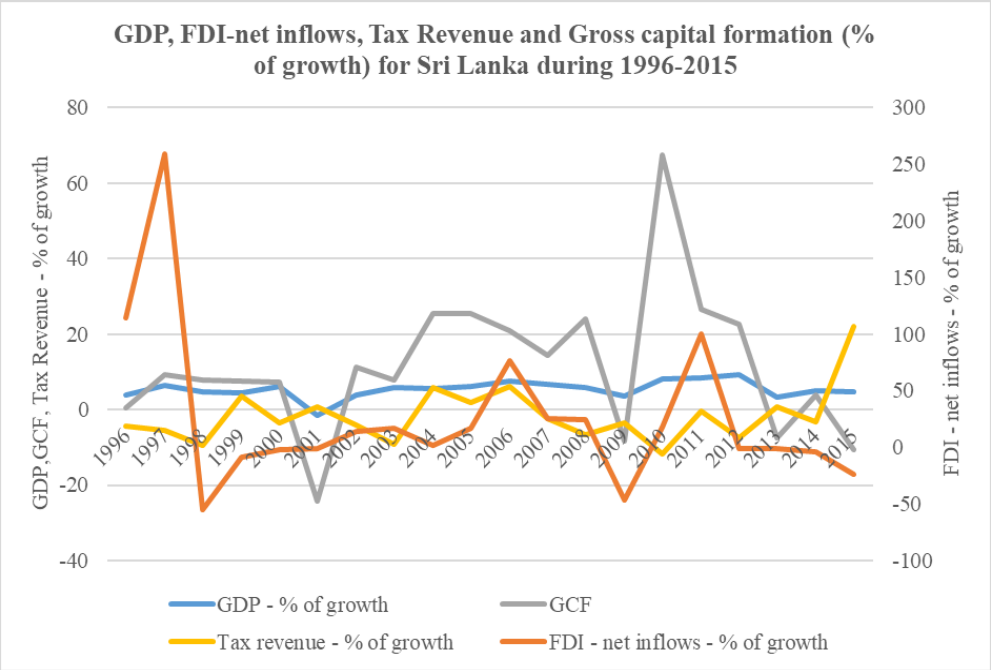

Figure 52

Studying **Lower middle income** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.001419FDI\%+0.1200GCF\%+0.0074TR\%+4.1728$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 73.68%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.14%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.85% which places the country in the first 67% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 6.40% staying in the top 59% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.00%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 26.93% which places the country in the first 21% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 6.86% which places the country in the first 71% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.74%.

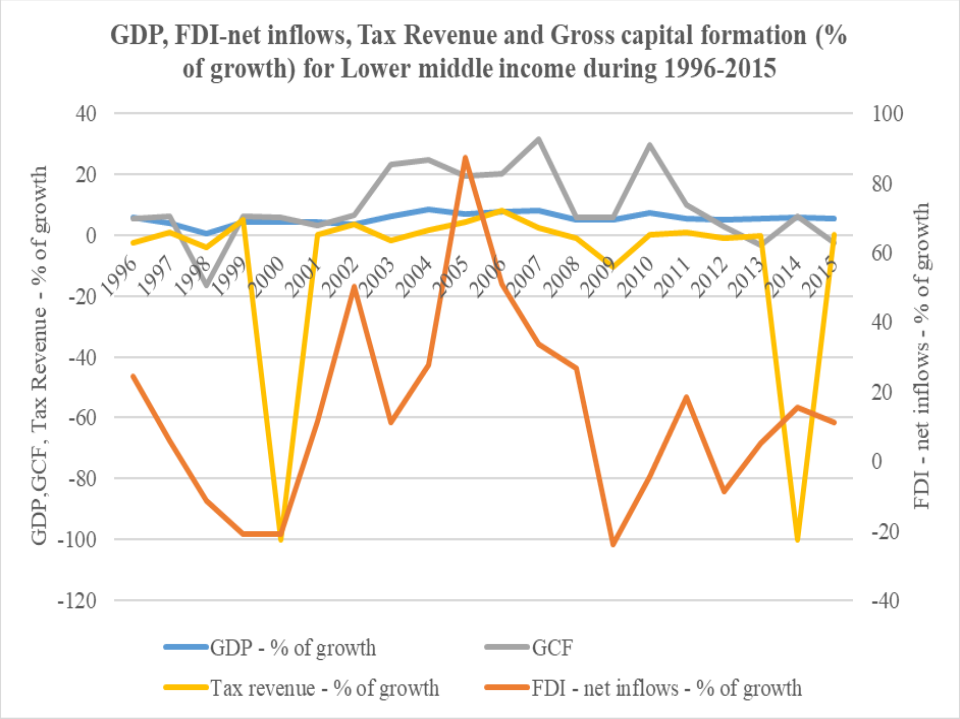

Figure 53

Studying **Low & middle income** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.010755FDI%+0.1266GCF%+0.0264TR%+3.5438

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 88.91%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -1.08%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.42% which places the country in the first 55% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.89% staying in the top 37% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.66%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 29.86% which places the country in the first 11% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 8.11% which places the country in the first 64% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.64%.

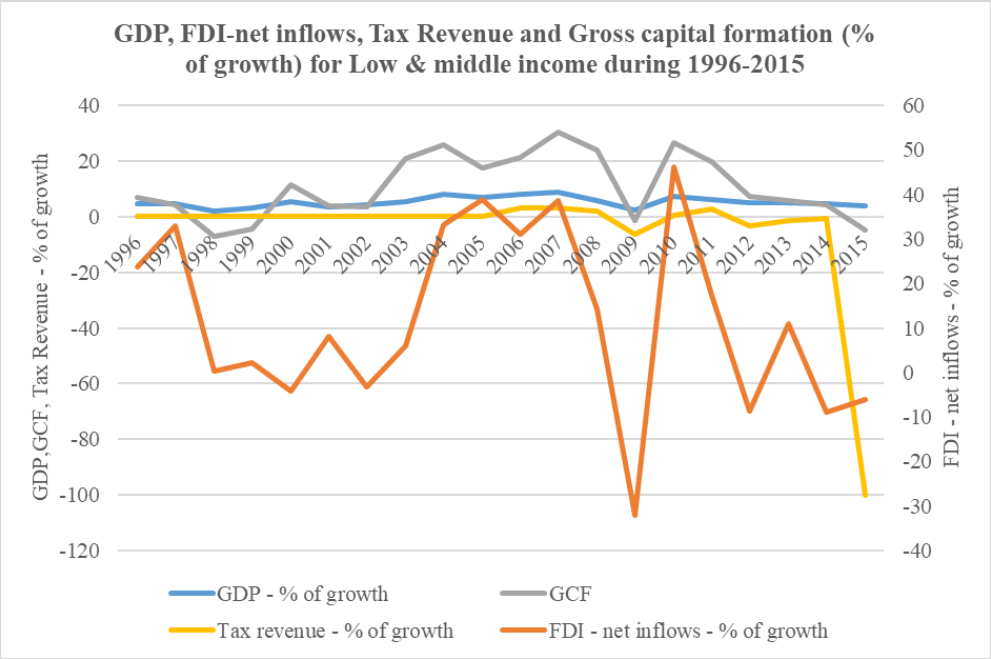

Figure 54

Studying **Lesotho** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.006685FDI\%+0.0601GCF\%+0.0006TR\%+3.5817$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 14.34% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Late-demographic dividend** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.002008FDI\%+0.1268GCF\%+0.0211TR\%+3.9599$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 84.76%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.20%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.25% which places the country in the first 40% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.86% staying in the top 37% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see

that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.68%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 32.02% which places the country in the first 6% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 10.17% which places the country in the first 56% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.11%.

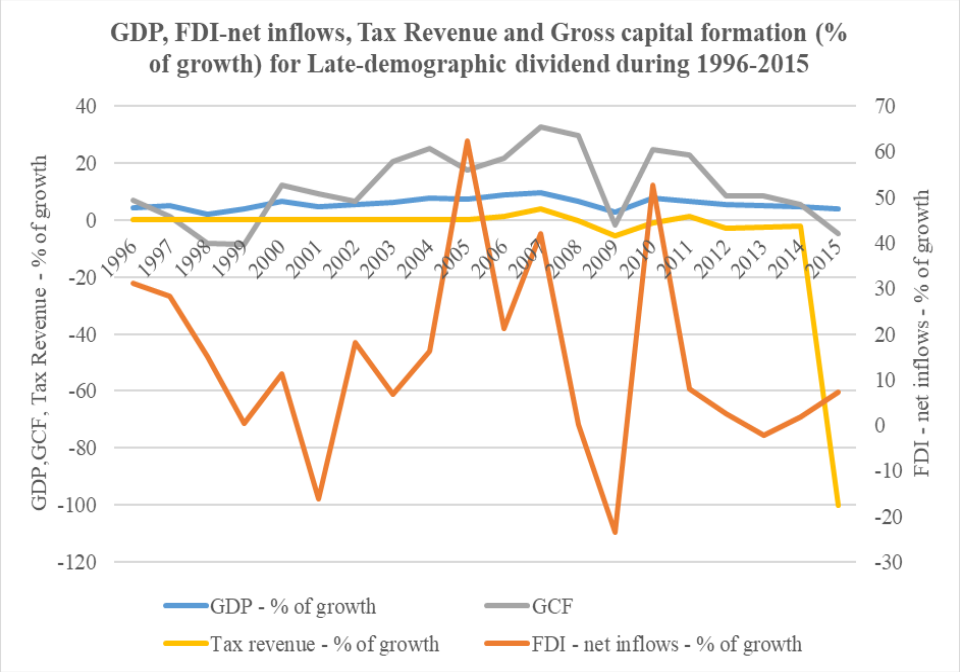

Figure 55

Studying **Lithuania** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.117621FDI%+0.1689GCF%-0.0017TR%+2.8605

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 82.61%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 11.76%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.96% which places the country in the first 45% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.60% staying in the top 35% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 16.89%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 21.71% which places the country in the first 53% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 13.63%

which places the country in the first 41% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.17%.

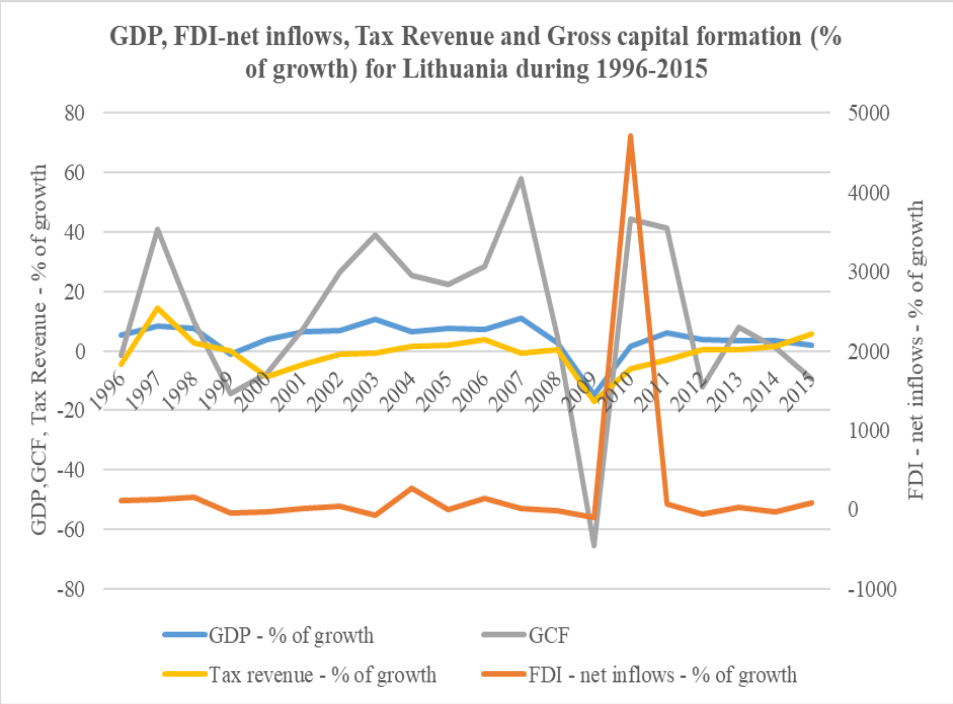

Figure 56

Studying **Luxembourg** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.021495FDI\%+0.0451GCF\%-0.0023TR\%+3.4872$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 18.21% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Latvia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.256256FDI\%+0.1662GCF\%+0.0019TR\%+1.9316$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 79.67%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see

that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 25.63%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 4.19% which places the country in the first 28% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 9.88% staying in the top 74% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 16.62%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 27.88% which places the country in the first 18% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 15.02% which places the country in the first 36% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.19%.

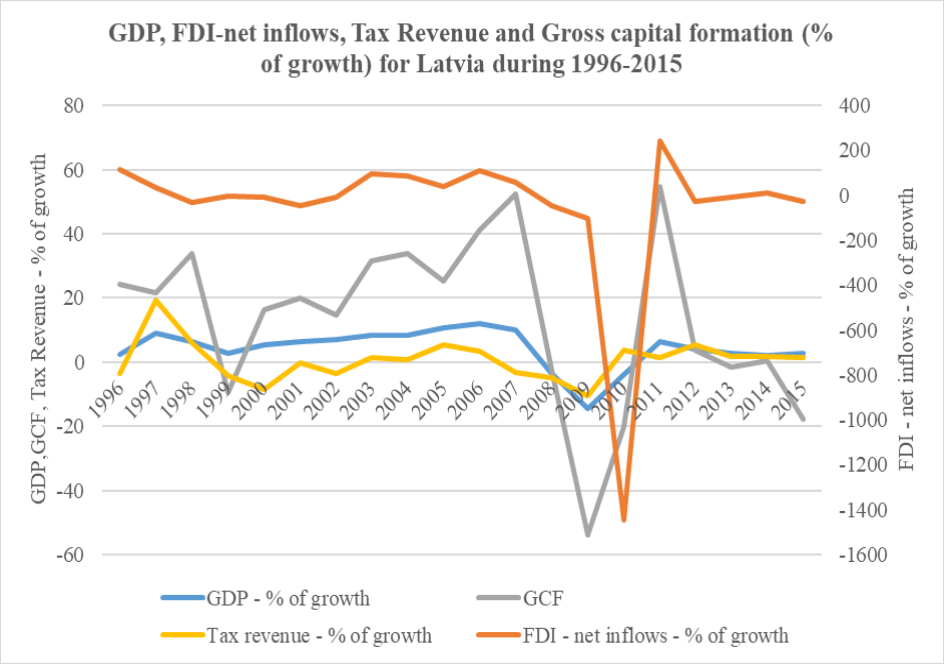

Figure 57

Studying **Macao SAR, China** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.565158FDI\%+0.1198GCF\%+0.0002TR\%+2.6143$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 44.33% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Morocco** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.042861FDI\%+0.1170GCF\%-0.0006TR\%+3.4997$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 41.94% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Moldova** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.035062FDI\%+0.1534GCF\%-0.0043TR\%+1.7503$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 52.18%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -3.51%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 5.21% which places the country in the first 23% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 7.83% staying in the top 66% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 15.34%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 26.54% which places the country in the first 22% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 19.63% which places the country in the first 24% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.43%.

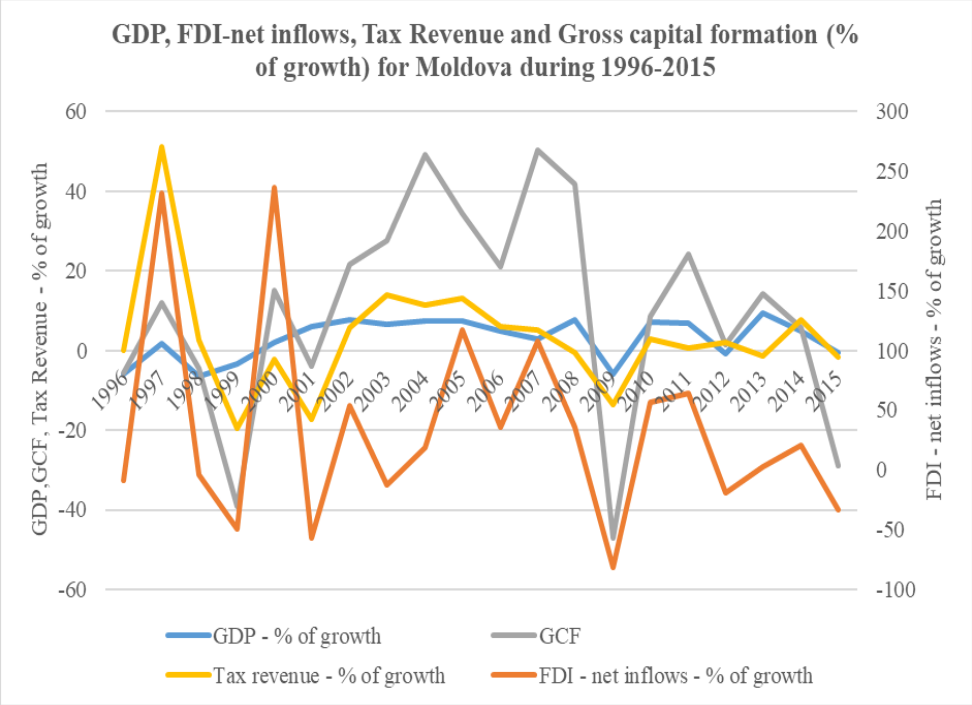

Figure 58

Studying **Madagascar** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.011437FDI\%+0.0957GCF\%+0.0117TR\%+1.3792$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 53.78%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 1.14%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.95% which places the country in the first 30% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 14.03% staying in the top 86% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 9.57%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 17.41% which places the country in the first 75% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 22.66% which places the country in the first 20% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.17%.

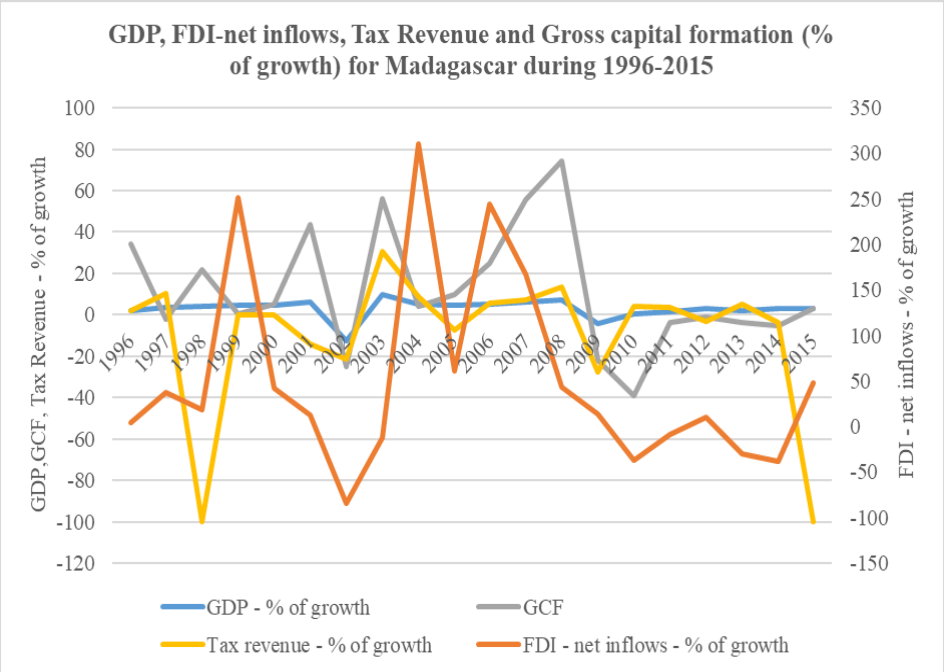

Figure 59

Studying **Maldives** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.017215FDI\%0.0000GCF\%+0.0817TR\%+2.3948$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 17.46% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Middle East & North Africa** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.1001GCF\%+0.0104TR\%+2.7378$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 61.49%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is very small. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.18% which places the country in the first 62% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 10.01%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the

analyzed period 22.27% which places the country in the first 49% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 9.79% which places the country in the first 56% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.04%.

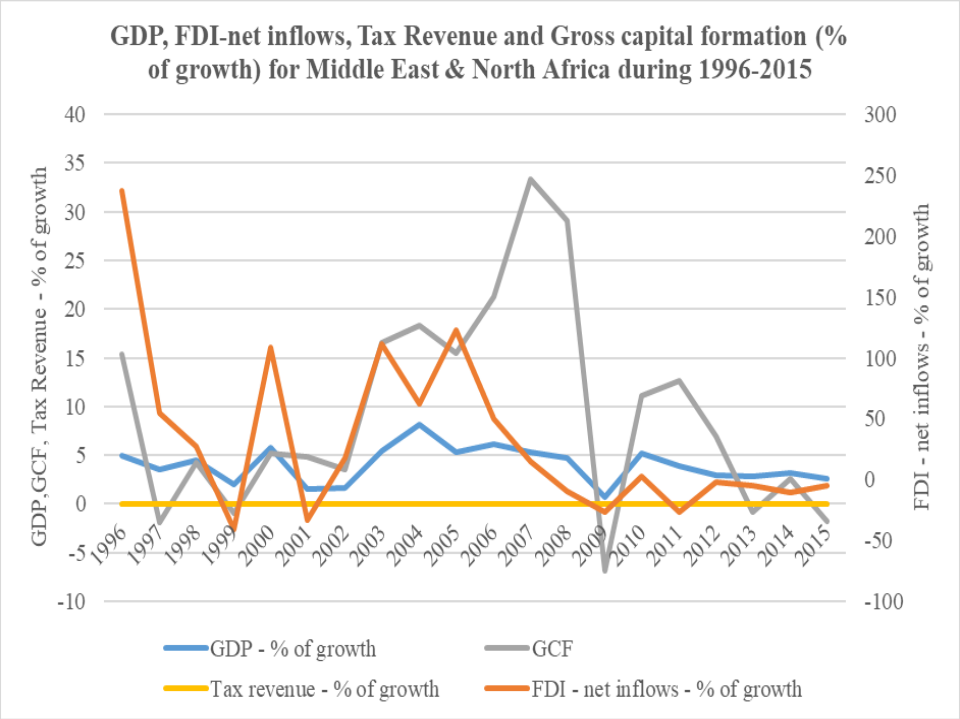

Figure 60

Studying **Mexico** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.019827FDI\%+0.1854GCF\%+0.0081TR\%+1.3068$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 82.53%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 1.98%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.39% which places the country in the first 56% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 6.91% staying in the top 62% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 18.54%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.13% which places the country in the first

51% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 10.80% which places the country in the first 53% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.81%.

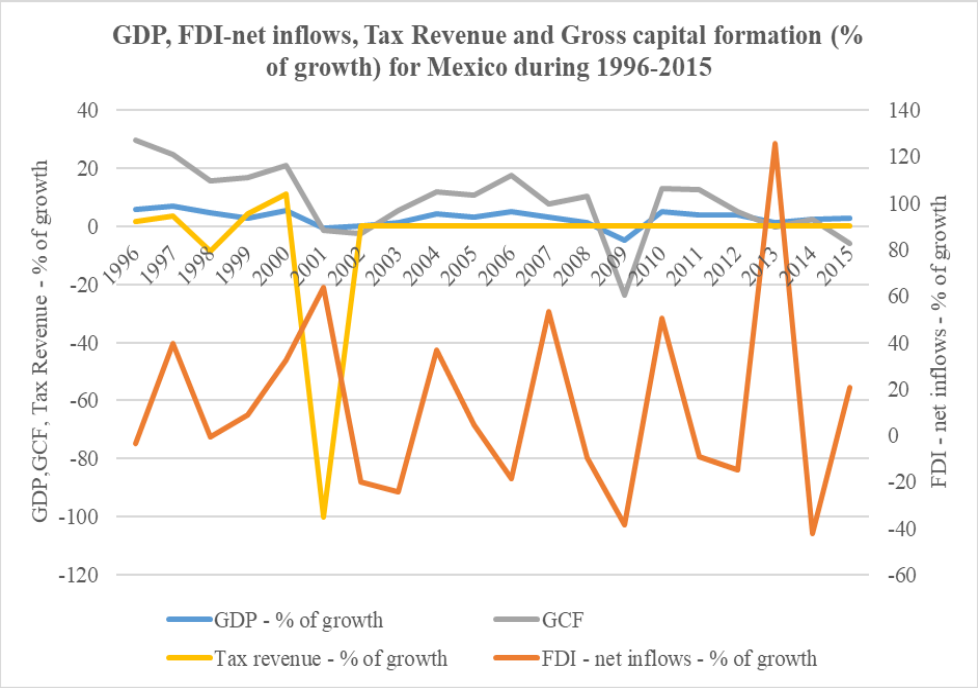

Figure 61

Studying **Marshall Islands** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%0.0000GCF%+0.0000TR%+0.2551

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 9.80% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Middle income** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.010646FDI%+0.1265GCF%+0.0269TR%+3.5402

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 88.89%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see

that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -1.06%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.42% which places the country in the first 55% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.90% staying in the top 37% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.65%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 30.08% which places the country in the first 11% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 8.04% which places the country in the first 65% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.69%.

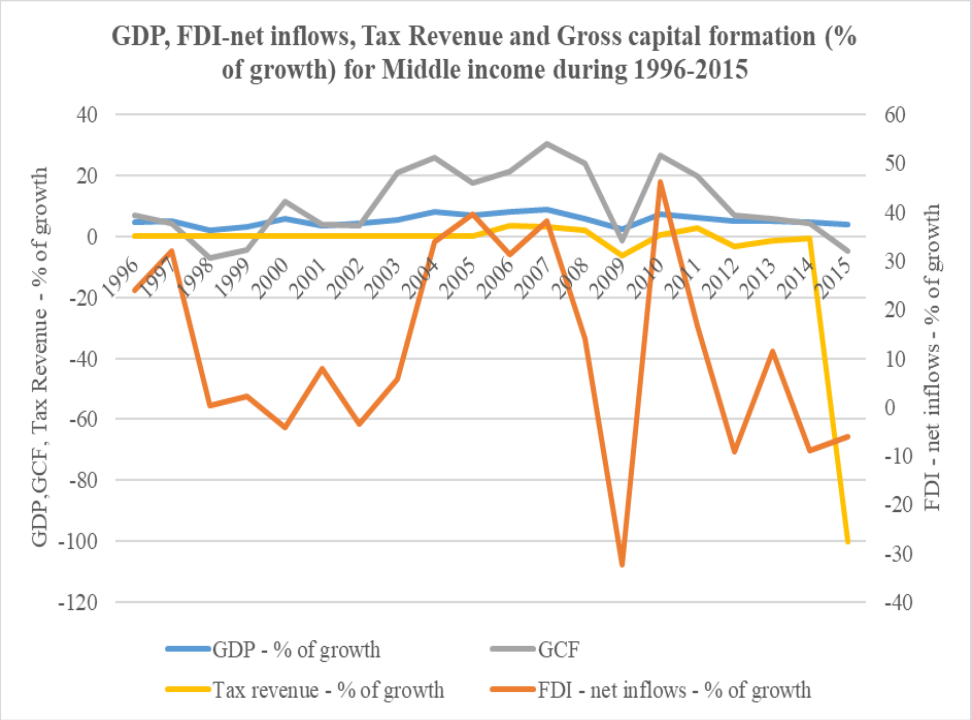

Figure 62

Studying **Macedonia, FYR** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.002304FDI\%+0.0829GCF\%+0.0022TR\%+2.0536$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 42.30% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Mali** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.064508FDI%+0.0907GCF%-0.0008TR%+4.4844

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 34.45% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Malta** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.002023FDI%+0.0517GCF%+0.0006TR%+3.1684

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 15.17% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Myanmar** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%0.0000GCF%-0.0078TR%+10.1530

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 14.33% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Middle East & North Africa (excluding high income)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.008341FDI%+0.0729GCF%+0.0071TR%+3.0182

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 20.08% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Montenegro** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.1077GCF%+0.0013TR%+1.1183

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 77.30%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see

that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is very small. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 16.56% which places the country in the first 3% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 10.77%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 23.52% which places the country in the first 40% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 70.40% which places the country in the first 4% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.13%.

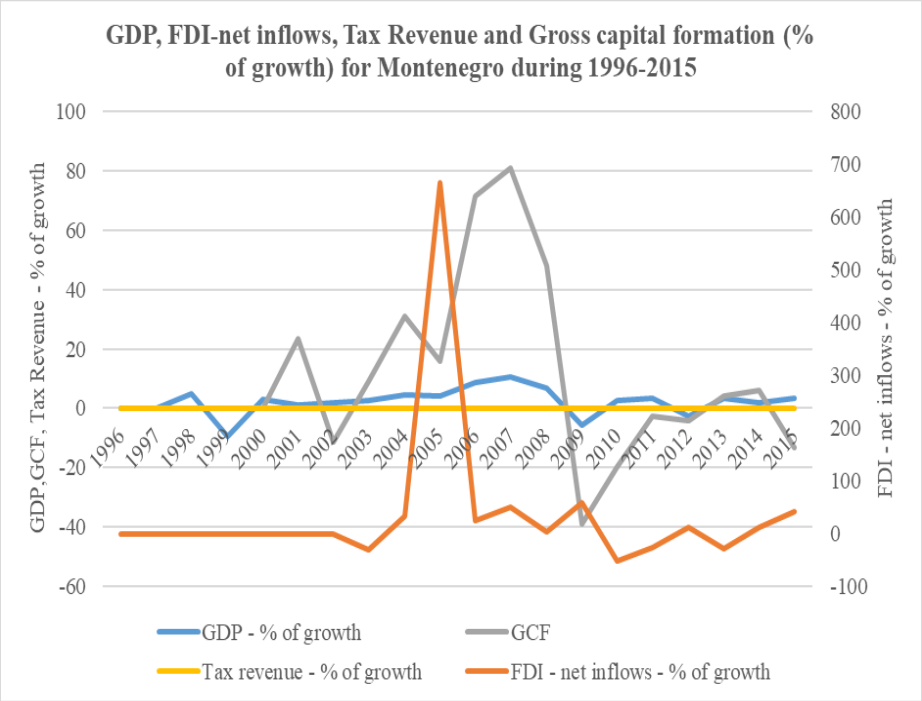

Figure 63

Studying **Mongolia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.038898FDI\%+0.1186GCF\%-0.0243TR\%+5.1314$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 59.21%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -3.89%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 11.91% which places the country in the first 6% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 6.99%

staying in the top 62% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.86%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 43.74% which places the country in the first 1% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 27.23% which places the country in the first 17% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -2.43%.

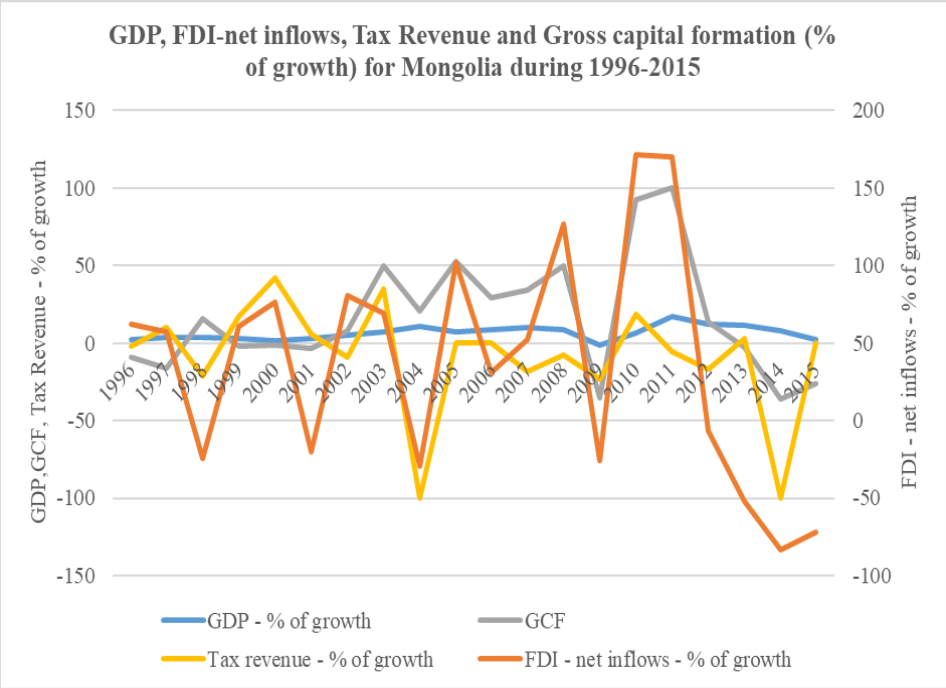

Figure 64

Studying **Northern Mariana Islands** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%0.0000GCF%+0.0002TR%-2.9310

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 4.46% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Mozambique** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.005661FDI%-0.0443GCF%+0.0288TR%+8.3108

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 17.63% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Mauritania** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0145GCF%+0.0002TR%+3.9182

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 17.40% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Mauritius** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.011941FDI%+0.0507GCF%+0.0043TR%+3.9649

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 28.53% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Malawi** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.190827FDI%+0.0070GCF%+0.0001TR%+4.2996

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 7.86% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Malaysia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.080381FDI%+0.1780GCF%-0.0010TR%+4.1885

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 75.28%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -8.04%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.75% which places the country in the first 32% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 7.07% staying in the top 62% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 17.80%. This is due to the

GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 26.26% which places the country in the first 23% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 14.26% which places the country in the first 38% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.10%.

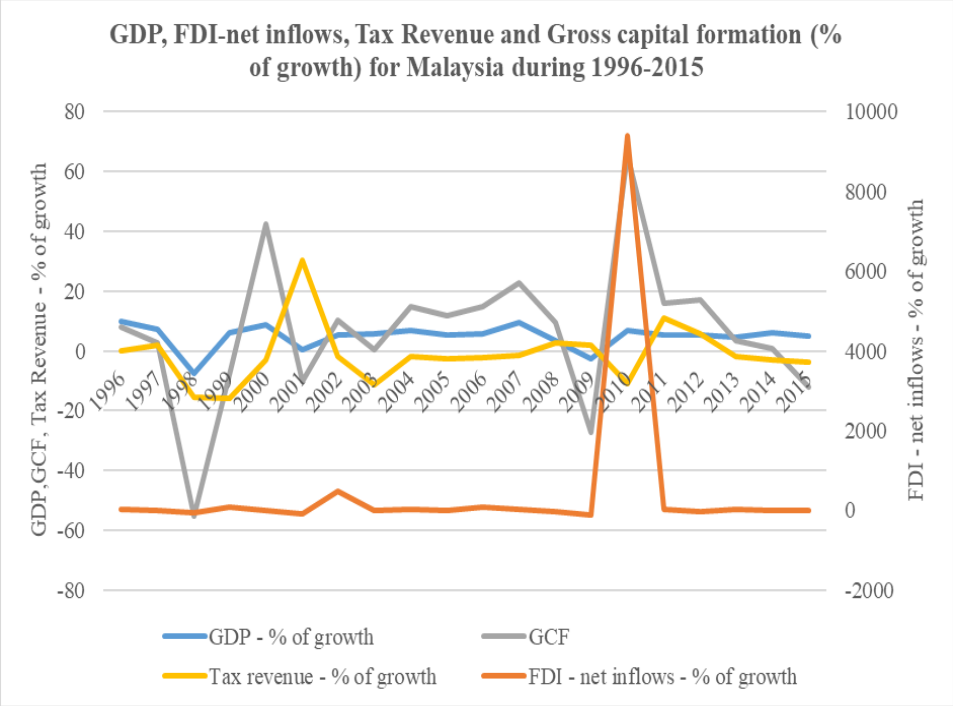

Figure 65

Studying **North America** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.045356FDI%+0.2544GCF%+0.0047TR%+1.2060

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 82.47%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -4.54%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.58% which places the country in the first 74% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 11.01% staying in the top 77% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 25.44%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 21.44% which places the country in the first 54% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 7.38%

which places the country in the first 67% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.47%.

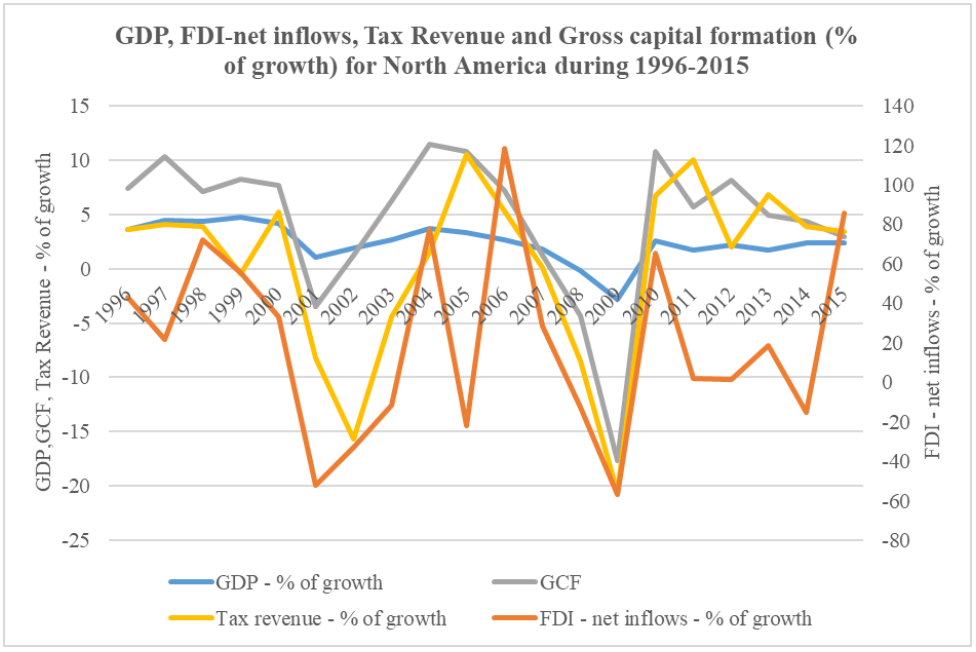

Figure 66

Studying **Namibia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.057176FDI\%+0.0467GCF\%+0.0000TR\%+4.0514$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 13.04% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **New Caledonia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%0.0000GCF\%+0.0000TR\%+0.1032$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 76.90%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is very small. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 29.78% which places the country in the first

1% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is very small. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.35% which places the country in the first 88% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 888.20% which places the country in the first 0% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is very small.

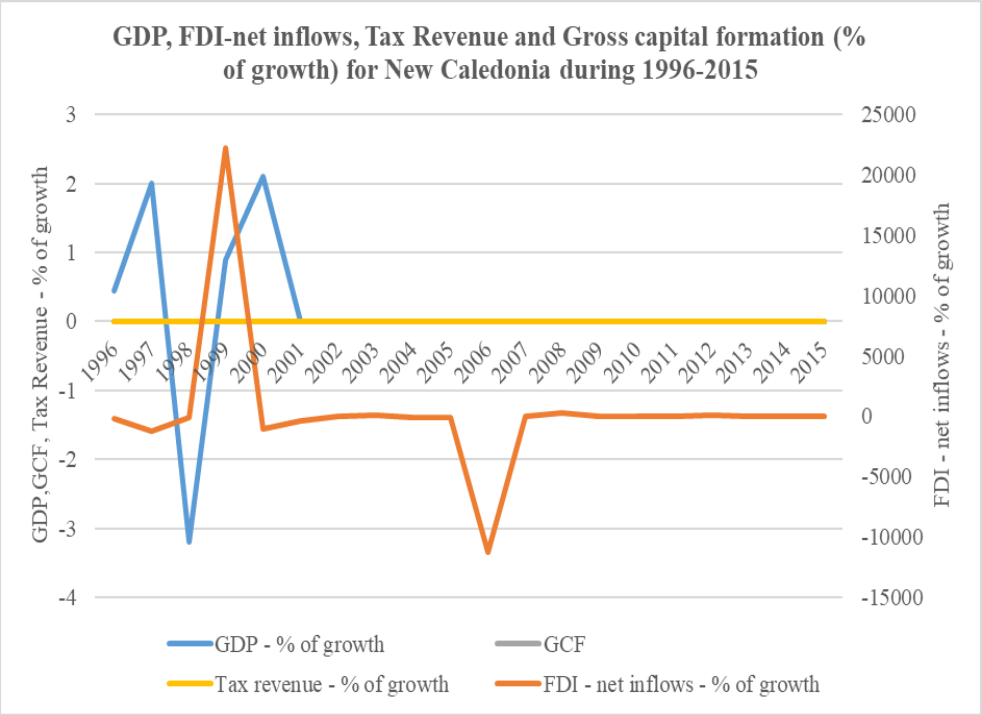

Figure 67

Studying **Niger** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.0425GCF\%-0.0010TR\%+4.0709$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 33.75% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Nigeria** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.042566FDI\%+0.0014GCF\%+0.0278TR\%+6.3469$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 6.60% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Nicaragua** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.021359FDI\%+0.1482GCF\%-0.0285TR\%+3.1522$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 69.87%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -2.14%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 5.62% which places the country in the first 20% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 8.05% staying in the top 67% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 14.82%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 31.96% which places the country in the first 7% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 17.60% which places the country in the first 29% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -2.85%.

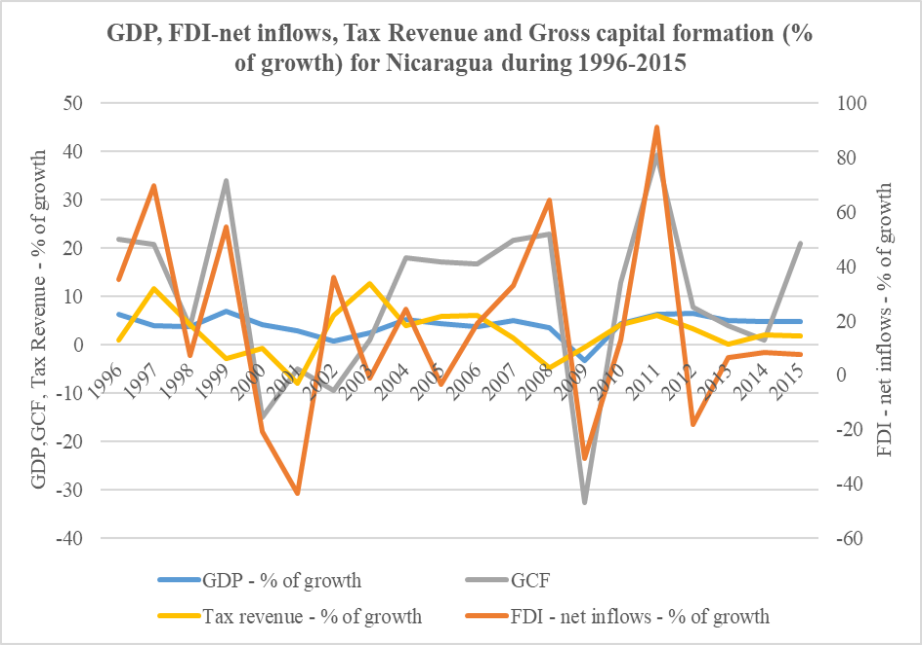

Figure 68

Studying **Netherlands** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.229058FDI%+0.0593GCF%+0.0028TR%+1.6022

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 21.67% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Norway** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.148373FDI%+0.0182GCF%-0.0004TR%+1.9701

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 23.00% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Nepal** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.031825FDI%+0.0299GCF%-0.0001TR%+3.7513

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 16.95% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Nauru** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%0.0000GCF%-0.0497TR%+7.9231

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 9.19% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **New Zealand** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.112661FDI%+0.0650GCF%-0.0001TR%+2.2387

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 47.23% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **OECD members** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.157555FDI\%+0.0634GCF\%+0.0149TR\%+1.5738$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 71.69%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 15.76%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.09% which places the country in the first 63% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 14.61% staying in the top 87% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 6.34%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.84% which places the country in the first 44% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 9.14% which places the country in the first 59% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.49%.

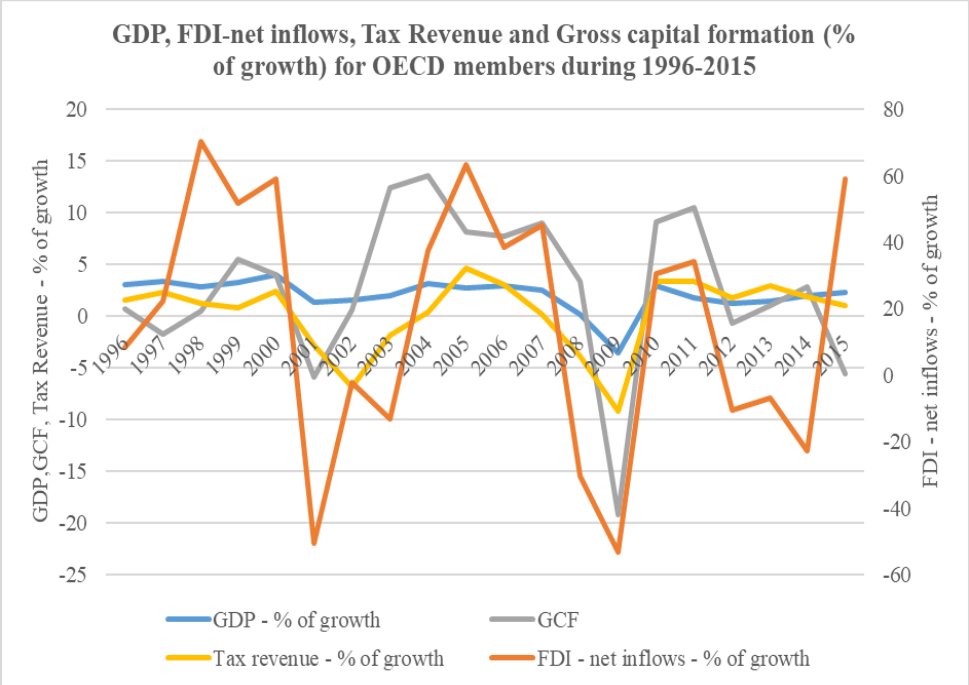

Figure 69

Studying **Oman** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.010485FDI\%+0.0310GCF\%-0.0022TR\%+3.4867$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 21.23% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Other small states** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.033372FDI\%+0.1501GCF\%-0.0003TR\%+2.5899$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 43.99% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Pakistan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.006589FDI\%+0.0770GCF\%+0.0164TR\%+3.0561$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 66.39%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.66%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.10% which places the country in the first 84% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 10.83% staying in the top 76% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 7.70%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 16.97% which places the country in the first 75% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 6.51% which places the country in the first 74% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.64%.

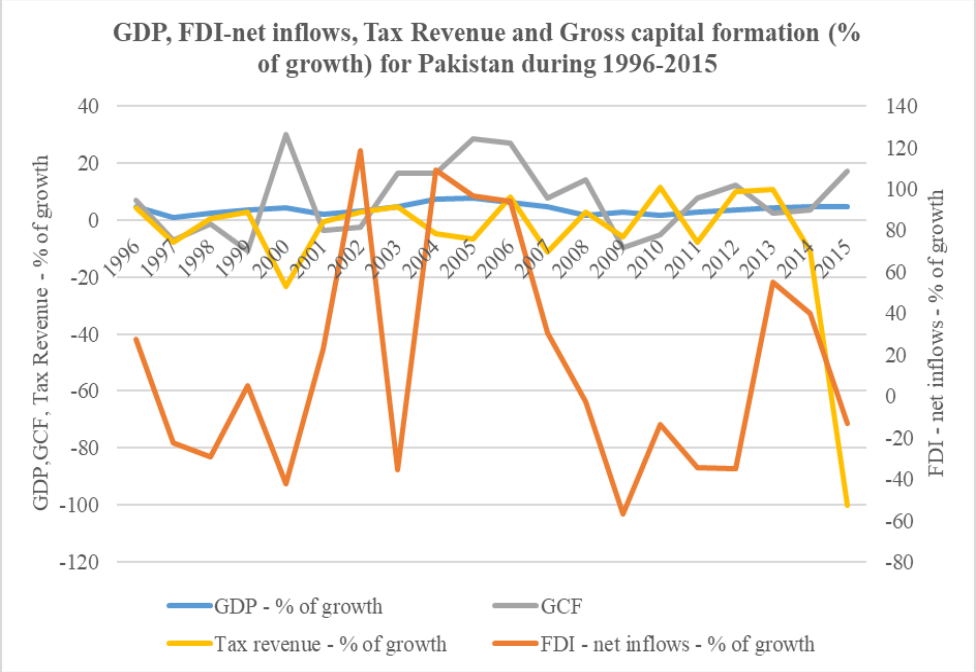

Figure 70

Studying **Panama** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.1548GCF\%-0.0077TR\%+4.7067$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 73.70%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDIs-net inflows growth is very small. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 7.23% which places the country in the first 12% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 15.48%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 36.63% which places the country in the first 4% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 19.75% which places the country in the first 24% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.77%.

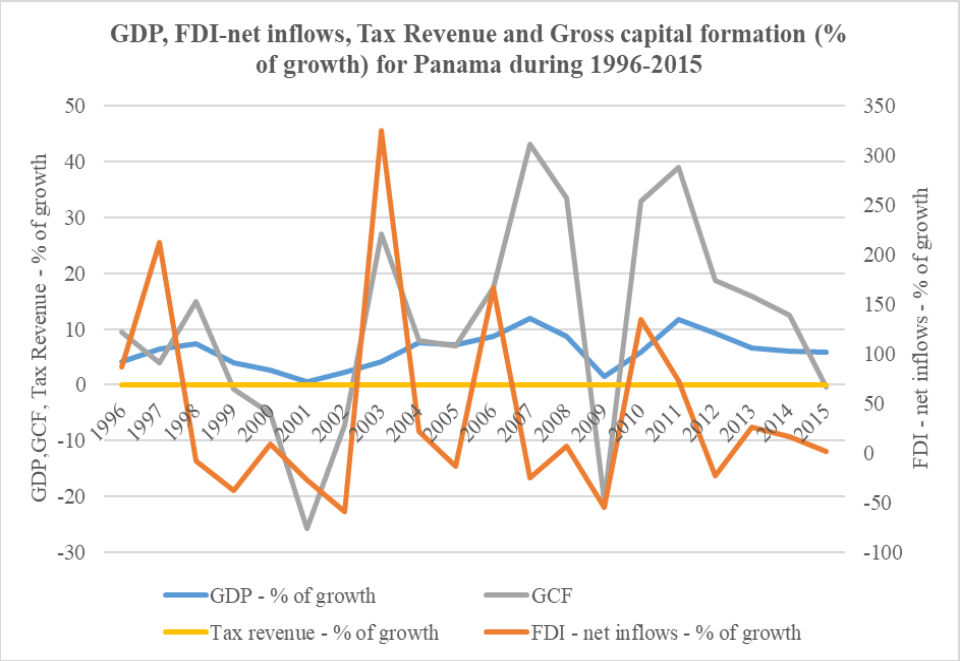

Figure 71

Studying **Peru** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.100033FDI\%+0.1567GCF\%+0.0045TR\%+3.4215$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 86.31%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -10.00%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.84% which places the country in the first 31% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 13.42% staying in the top 84% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 15.67%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.77% which places the country in the first 44% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 16.88% which places the country in the first 31% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.45%.

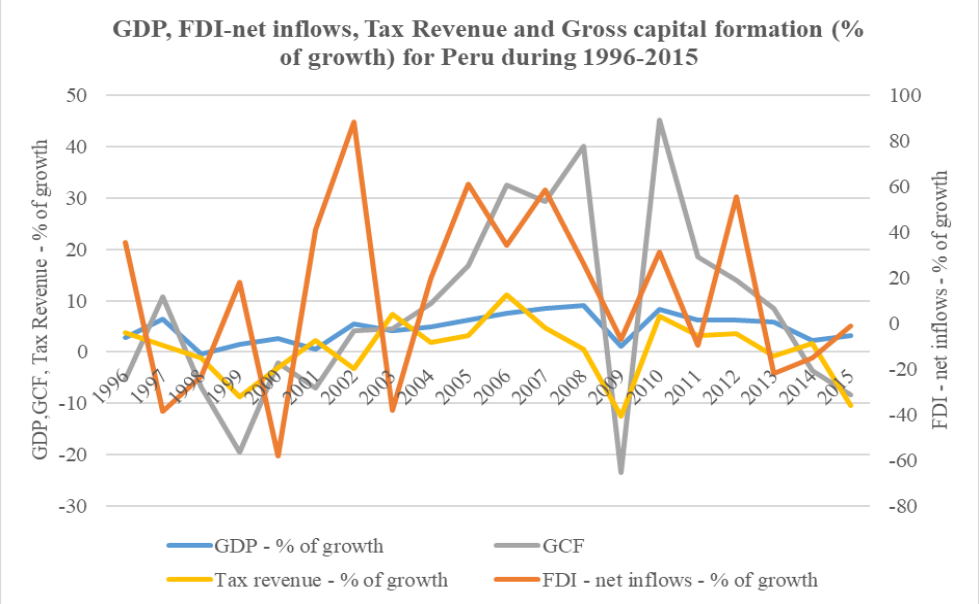

Figure 72

Studying **Philippines** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.211147FDI\%+0.0384GCF\%-0.0052TR\%+4.7468$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 62.45%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 21.11%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.37% which places the country in the first 78% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 8.15% staying in the top 67% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 3.84%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 20.99% which places the country in the first 59% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 6.54% which places the country in the first 73% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.52%.

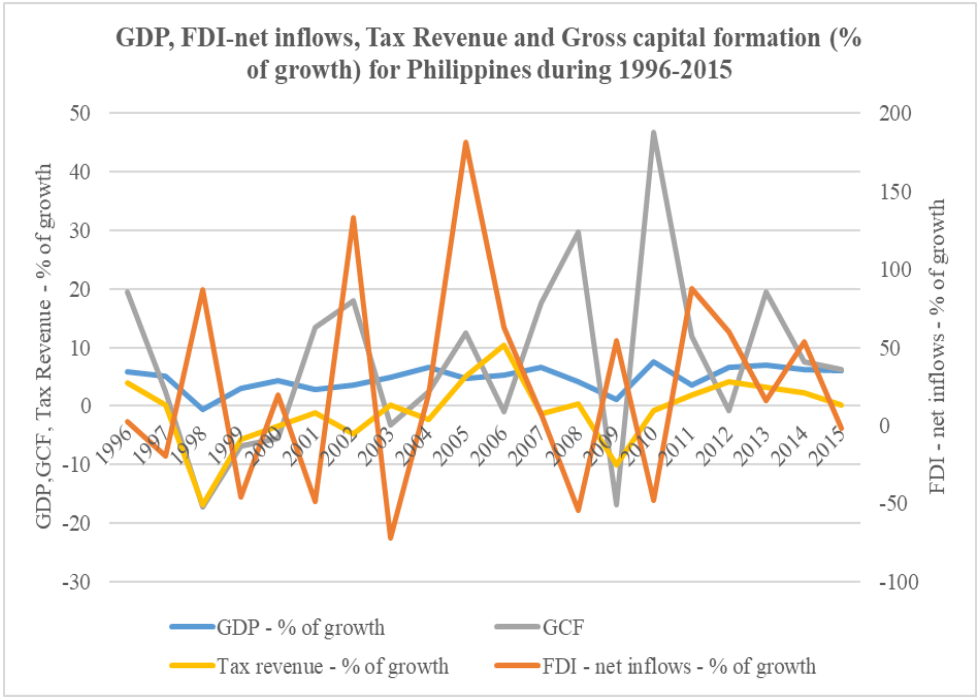

Figure 73

Studying **Palau** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%0.0000GCF\%+0.0013TR\%+1.3217$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 13.86% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Papua New Guinea** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.010655FDI\%-0.0040GCF\%-0.0023TR\%+3.3496$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 7.77% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Poland** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.102504FDI%+0.0855GCF%-0.0004TR%+3.2451

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 57.73%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -10.25%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.17% which places the country in the first 41% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 8.87% staying in the top 71% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 8.55%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 21.36% which places the country in the first 55% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 14.86% which places the country in the first 37% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.04%.

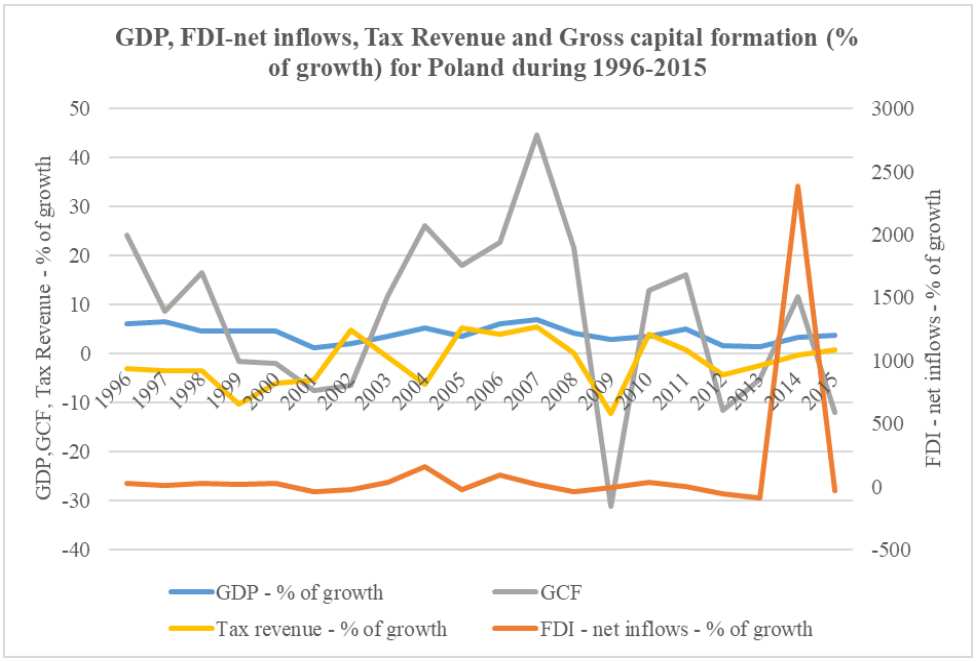

Figure 74

Studying **Pre-demographic dividend** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.003164FDI%+0.0193GCF%-0.0521TR%+6.5478

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 10.73% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Puerto Rico** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0205GCF%0.0000TR%+0.8253

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 17.29% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Portugal** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.028292FDI%+0.1307GCF%-0.0013TR%+1.1745

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 37.25% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Paraguay** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.404493FDI%+0.1731GCF%+0.0005TR%+2.4471

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 75.27%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -40.45%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.27% which places the country in the first 80% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.92% staying in the top 38% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 17.31%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 14.48% which places the country in the first 81% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 8.79% which places the country in the first 60% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.05%.

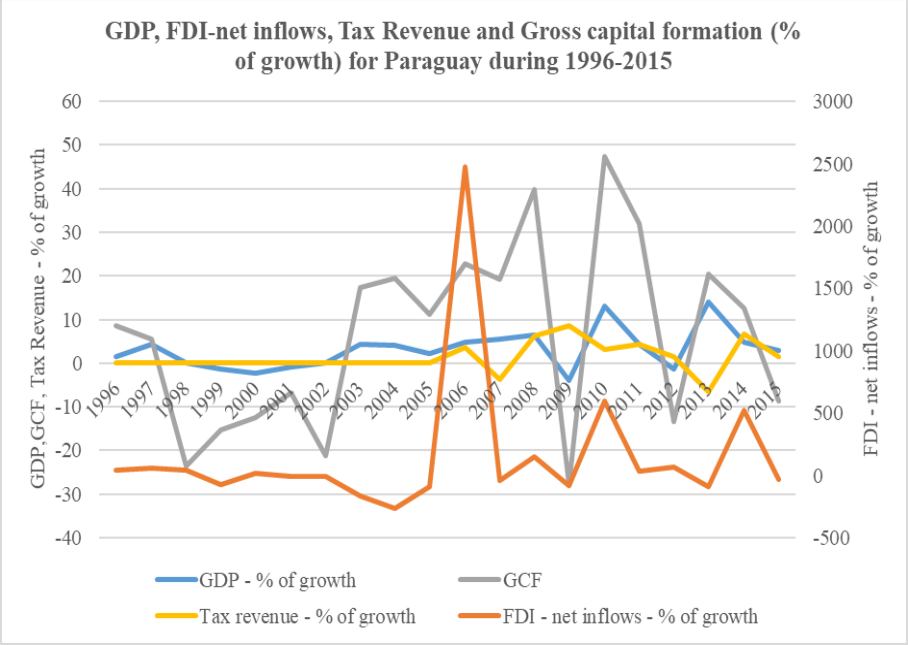

Figure 75

Studying **West Bank and Gaza** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.023192FDI\%+0.3278GCF\%+0.0116TR\%+2.5945$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 49.07% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Pacific island small states** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.012956FDI\%0.0000GCF\%+0.0002TR\%+2.3081$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 26.68% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Post-demographic dividend** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.120158FDI\%+0.0672GCF\%+0.0157TR\%+1.4765$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 68.45%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 12.02%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.17% which places the country in the first 63% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 14.51% staying in the top 87% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 6.72%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.86% which places the country in the first 43% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 9.49% which places the country in the first 57% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.57%.

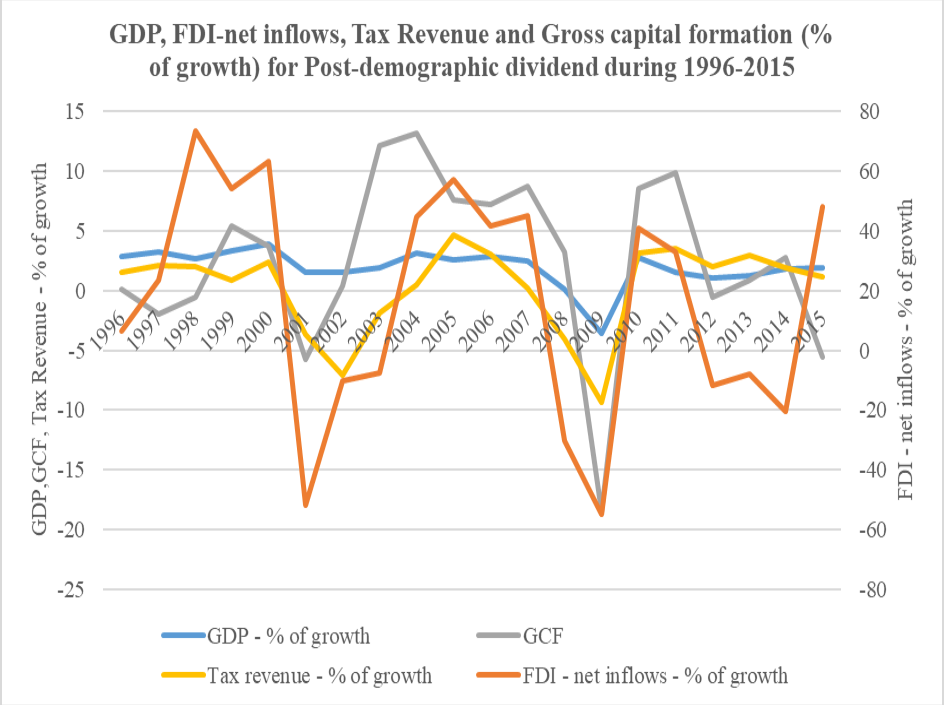

Figure 76

Studying **Qatar** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.069018FDI\%+0.0976GCF\%+0.0003TR\%+5.8553$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 15.30% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Romania** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\% = -0.178642FDI\% + 0.1503GCF\% - 0.0022TR\% + 1.3140$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 68.30%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -17.86%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.24% which places the country in the first 40% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 11.54% staying in the top 80% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 15.03%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 25.24% which places the country in the first 30% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 12.84% which places the country in the first 43% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.22%.

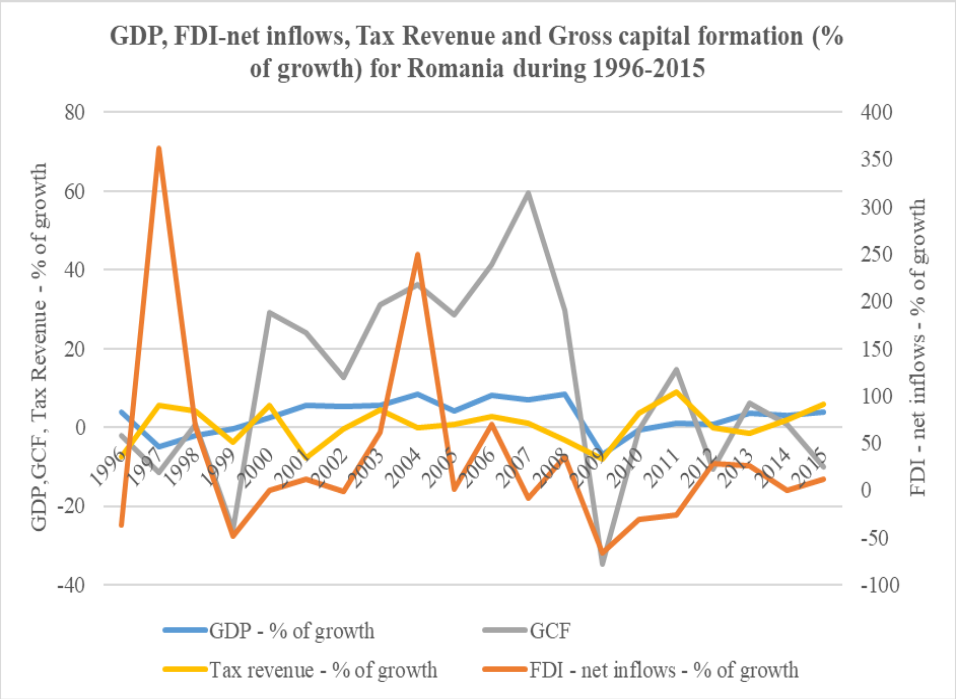

Figure 77

Studying **Russian Federation** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.066477FDI\%+0.0906GCF\%+0.0207TR\%+1.7416$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 74.70%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 6.65%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.17% which places the country in the first 63% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 5.40% staying in the top 53% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 9.06%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 23.77% which places the country in the first 38% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 9.13% which places the country in the first 59% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.07%.

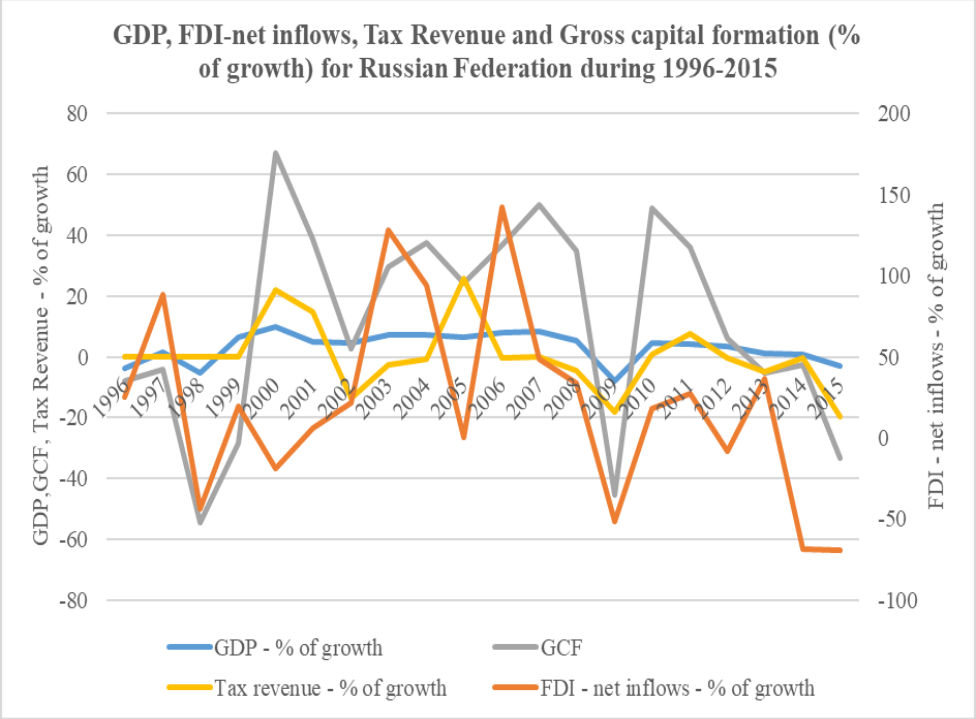

Figure 78

Studying **Rwanda** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.002474FDI\%+0.0636GCF\%-0.0037TR\%+7.7117$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 14.77% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **South Asia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.001497FDI\%+0.0925GCF\%-0.0013TR\%+5.5406$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 46.24% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Saudi Arabia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.1755GCF%+0.0009TR%+1.7951

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 38.61% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Sudan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0566GCF%+0.0001TR%+4.5350

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 29.47% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Senegal** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.020273FDI%+0.0252GCF%-0.0007TR%+4.1104

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 28.22% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Singapore** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.053866FDI%+0.1361GCF%+0.0245TR%+3.7289

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 57.57%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -5.39%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 17.37% which places the country in the first 3% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 14.83% staying in the top 88% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 13.61%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 29.34% which places the country in the first 13% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 59.20% which places the country in the first 5% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.45%.

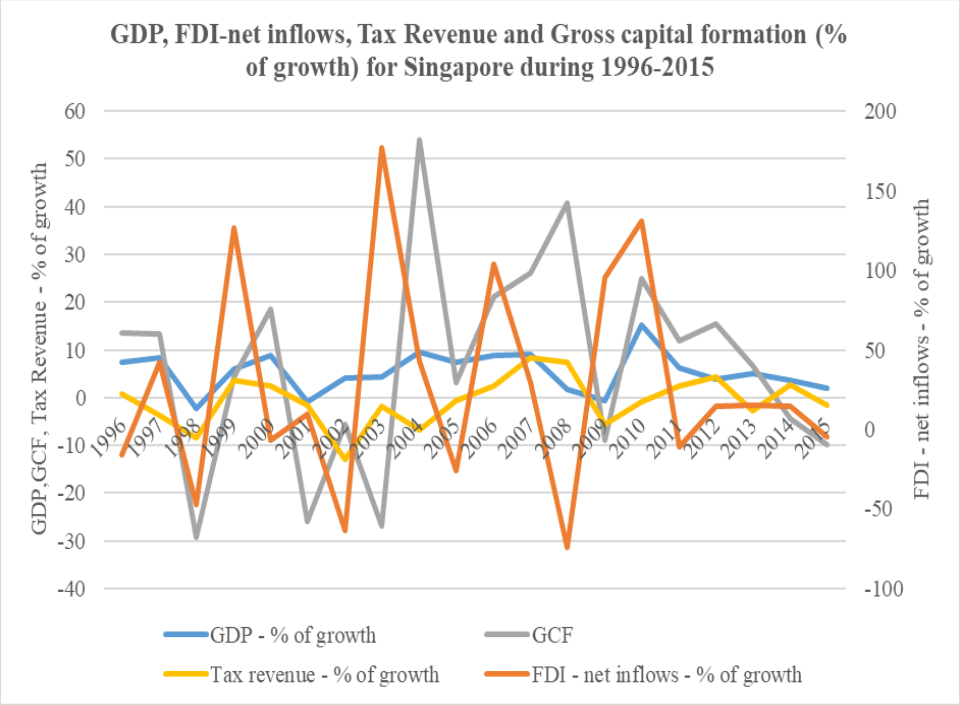

Figure 79

Studying **Solomon Islands** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.103826FDI\%+0.0181GCF\%+0.0006TR\%+1.9059$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 5.00% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Sierra Leone** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.218459FDI\%-0.0063GCF\%-0.0018TR\%+6.9717$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 34.60% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **El Salvador** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.012096FDI%+0.1039GCF%-0.0004TR%+1.8652

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 42.23% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **San Marino** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000996FDI%0.0000GCF%0.0000TR%+2.6098

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 41.39% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Serbia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.004196FDI%+0.0248GCF%+0.0000TR%+2.0053

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 15.29% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding high income)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.002576FDI%+0.0875GCF%+0.0023TR%+3.8683

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 37.36% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **South Sudan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.6358GCF%-0.0015TR%-0.2812

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 43.28% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Sub-Saharan Africa** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.002562FDI%+0.0879GCF%+0.0022TR%+3.8667

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 37.55% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Small states** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.018896FDI%+0.1573GCF%-0.0010TR%+2.5164

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 47.11% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Sao Tome and Principe** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.013410FDI%0.0000GCF%-0.0024TR%+4.1189

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 13.49% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Suriname** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.000337FDI%+0.0206GCF%+0.0036TR%+3.2889

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 25.29% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Slovak Republic** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.024502FDI%+0.1433GCF%-0.0027TR%+3.0116

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 56.06%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see

that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -2.45%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.37% which places the country in the first 38% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 8.45% staying in the top 68% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 14.33%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 26.03% which places the country in the first 25% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 12.95% which places the country in the first 43% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.27%.

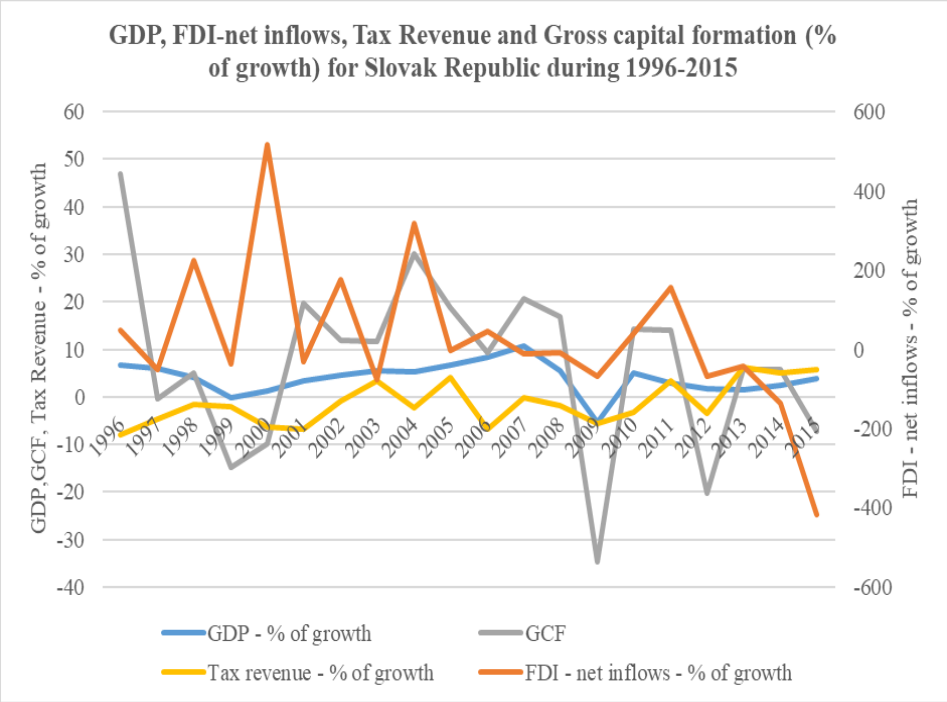

Figure 80

Studying **Slovenia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.174245FDI\%+0.1303GCF\%+0.0010TR\%+2.0009$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 52.98%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 17.42%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.78% which places the country in the

first 70% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 9.34% staying in the top 72% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 13.03%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 27.12% which places the country in the first 20% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 6.56% which places the country in the first 73% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.10%.

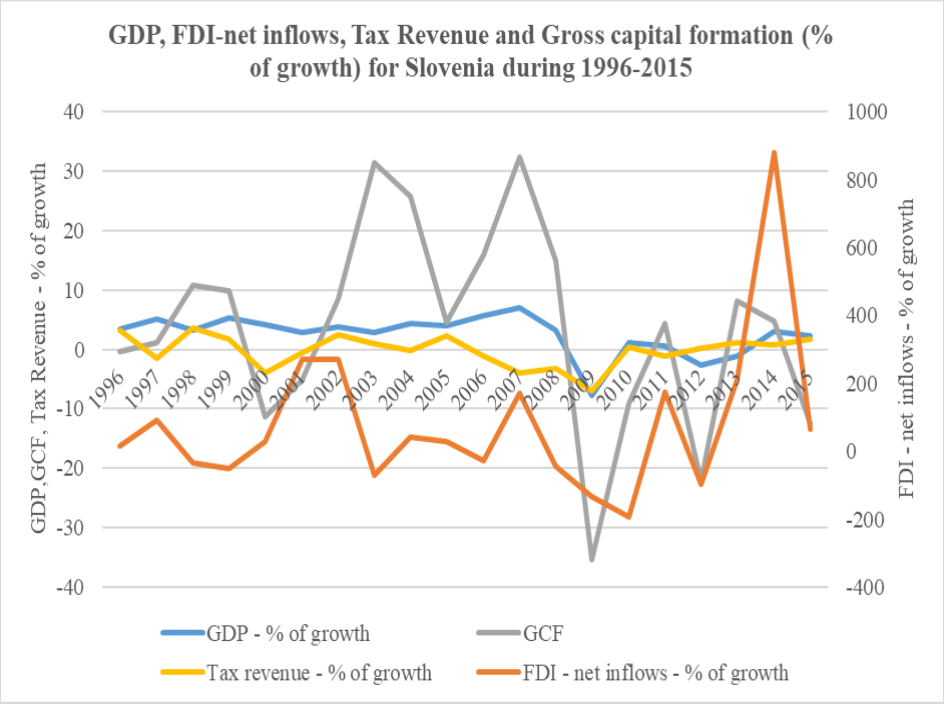

Figure 81

Studying **Sweden** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.214188FDI\%+0.1102GCF\%-0.0005TR\%+1.9357$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 45.56% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 21.42%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.18% which places the country in the first 41% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 22.89% staying in the top 97% place in the world. From the regression equation,

we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.02%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 23.43% which places the country in the first 40% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 13.58% which places the country in the first 41% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -0.05%.

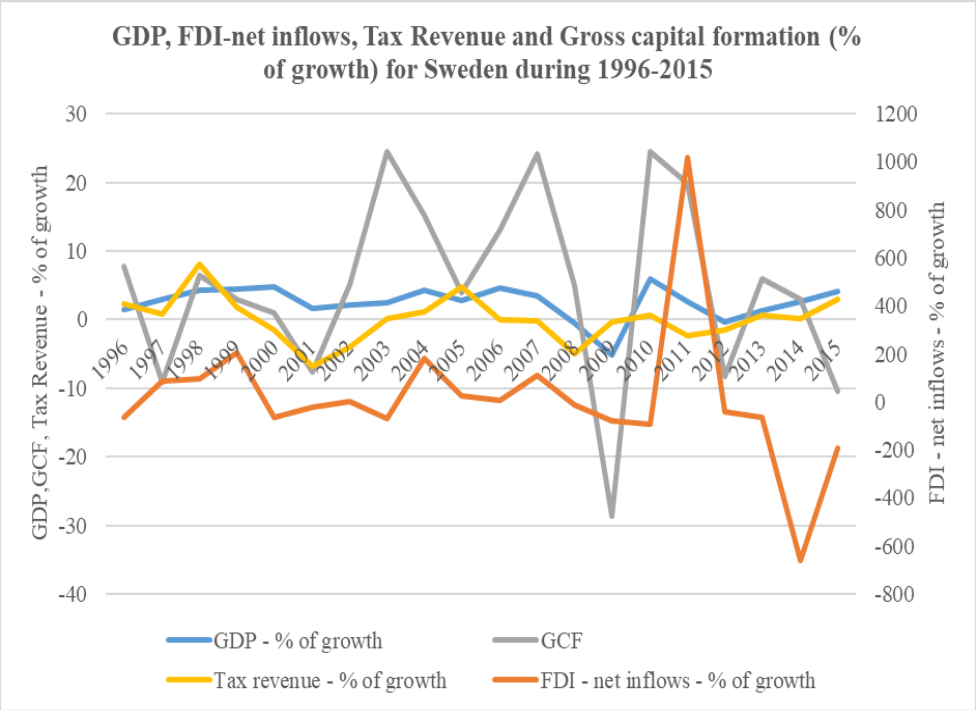

Figure 82

Studying **Swaziland** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.006622FDI\%-0.0077GCF\%-0.0007TR\%+3.4154$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 2.71% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Seychelles** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.111465FDI\%+0.0698GCF\%+0.0136TR\%+4.1323$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 36.30% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Syrian Arab Republic** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.028974FDI%+0.0593GCF%-0.0048TR%+1.9613

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 24.60% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Chad** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0135GCF%-0.0084TR%+7.1609

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 5.22% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **East Asia & Pacific (IDA & IBRD countries)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.004965FDI%+0.1361GCF%+0.0192TR%+5.8426

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 71.77%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.50%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.97% which places the country in the first 44% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.41% staying in the top 33% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 13.61%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 40.33% which places the country in the first 2% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 7.36% which places the country in the first 67% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.92%.

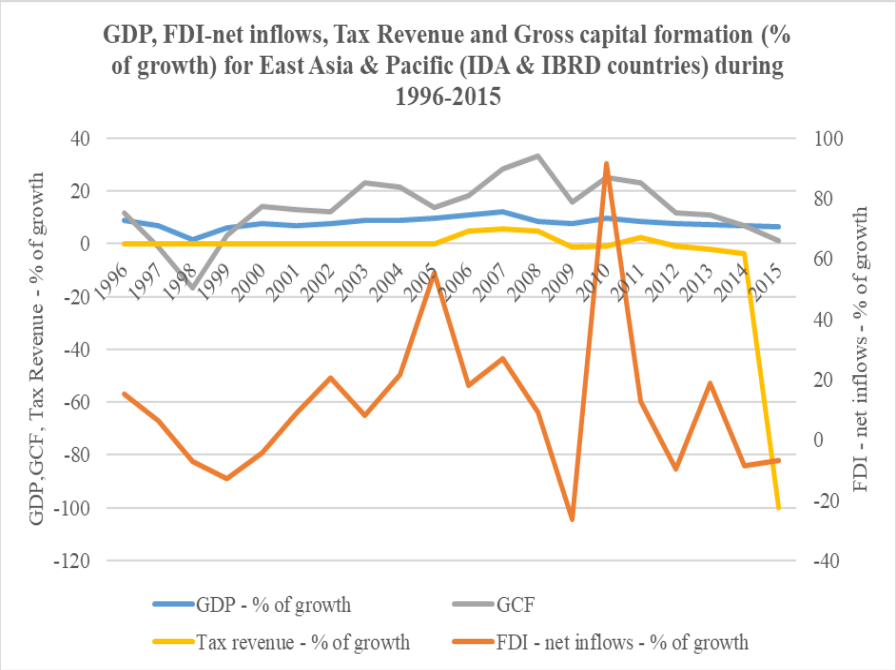

Figure 83

Studying **Europe & Central Asia (IDA & IBRD countries)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.081094FDI\%+0.1175GCF\%+0.0102TR\%+2.5496$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 84.90%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 8.11%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.77% which places the country in the first 48% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 6.02% staying in the top 57% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.75%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 24.30% which places the country in the first 35% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 11.40% which places the country in the first 51% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.02%.

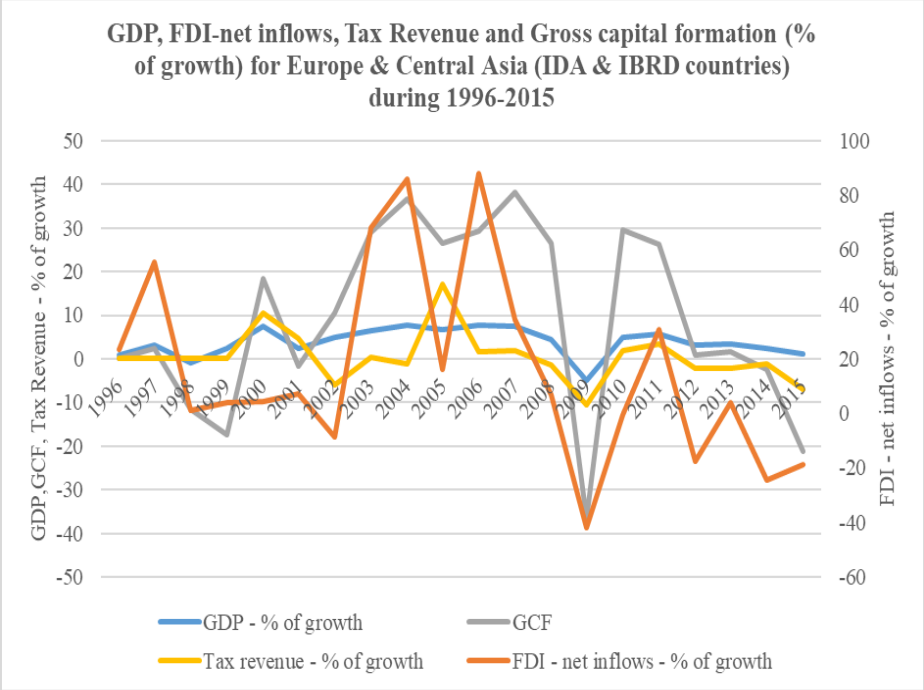

Figure 84

Studying **Togo** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.021456FDI\%-0.0182GCF\%+0.0020TR\%+3.4390$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 2.86% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Thailand** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.050058FDI\%+0.1420GCF\%+0.0046TR\%+2.5102$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 73.38%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -5.01%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.59% which places the country in the first 52% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with

14.30% staying in the top 87% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 14.20%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 28.20% which places the country in the first 17% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 9.20% which places the country in the first 58% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.46%.

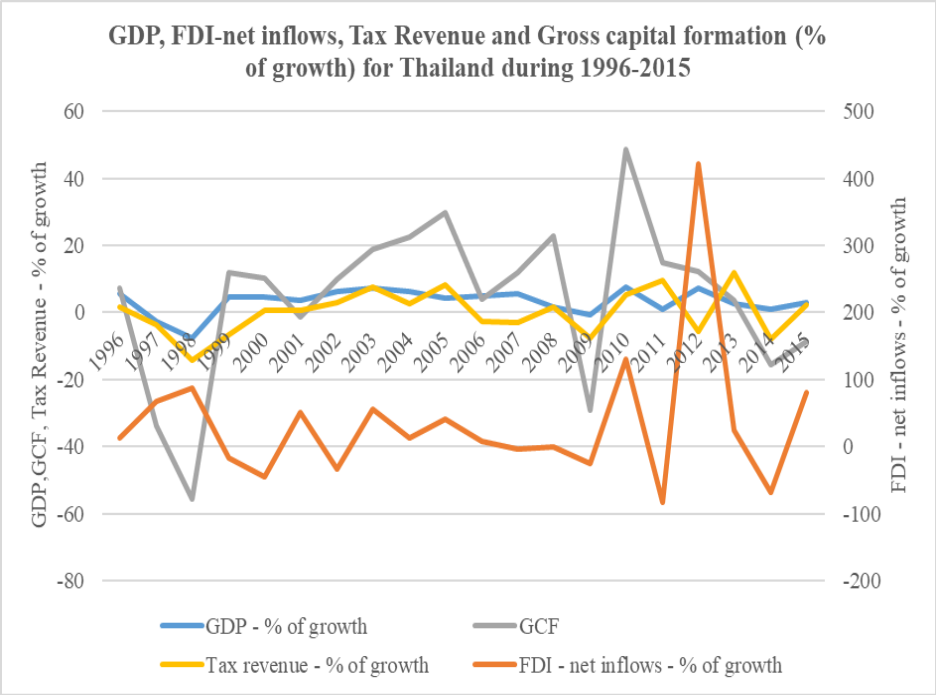

Figure 85

Studying **Tajikistan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0400GCF%+0.0050TR%+4.9866

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 16.41% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Turkmenistan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0292GCF%+0.0033TR%+7.2840

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 8.26% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Latin America & the Caribbean (IDA & IBRD countries)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.004084FDI\%+0.1288GCF\%+0.0121TR\%+1.8828$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 92.60%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.41%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.72% which places the country in the first 49% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 5.62% staying in the top 54% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.88%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 21.19% which places the country in the first 57% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 12.85% which places the country in the first 43% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.21%.

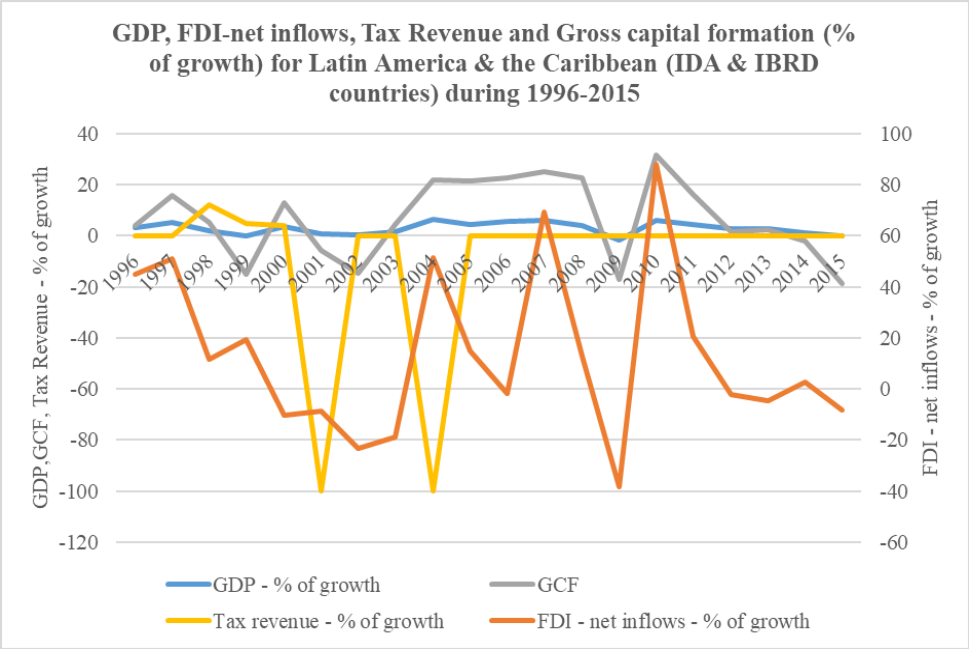

Figure 86

Studying **Timor-Leste** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.054336FDI%+0.1083GCF%-0.0077TR%+4.1238

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 43.02% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Middle East & North Africa (IDA & IBRD countries)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.008241FDI%+0.0730GCF%+0.0064TR%+3.0157

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 20.06% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Tonga** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0389GCF%+0.0006TR%+1.3042

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 34.13% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **South Asia (IDA & IBRD)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.001497FDI%+0.0925GCF%-0.0013TR%+5.5406

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 46.24% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Sub-Saharan Africa (IDA & IBRD countries)** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.002562FDI%+0.0879GCF%+0.0022TR%+3.8667

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 37.55% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Trinidad and Tobago** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.016564FDI%+0.0022GCF%+0.0013TR%+5.4255

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 6.23% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Tunisia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.005591FDI%+0.1341GCF%+0.0003TR%+3.3964

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 44.40% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Turkey** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.061347FDI%+0.1284GCF%+0.0004TR%+3.5669

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 63.28%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 6.13%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.43% which places the country in the first 76% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 11.53% staying in the top 80% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.84%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 26.29% which places the country in the first 23% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 5.43% which places the country in the first 77% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.04%.

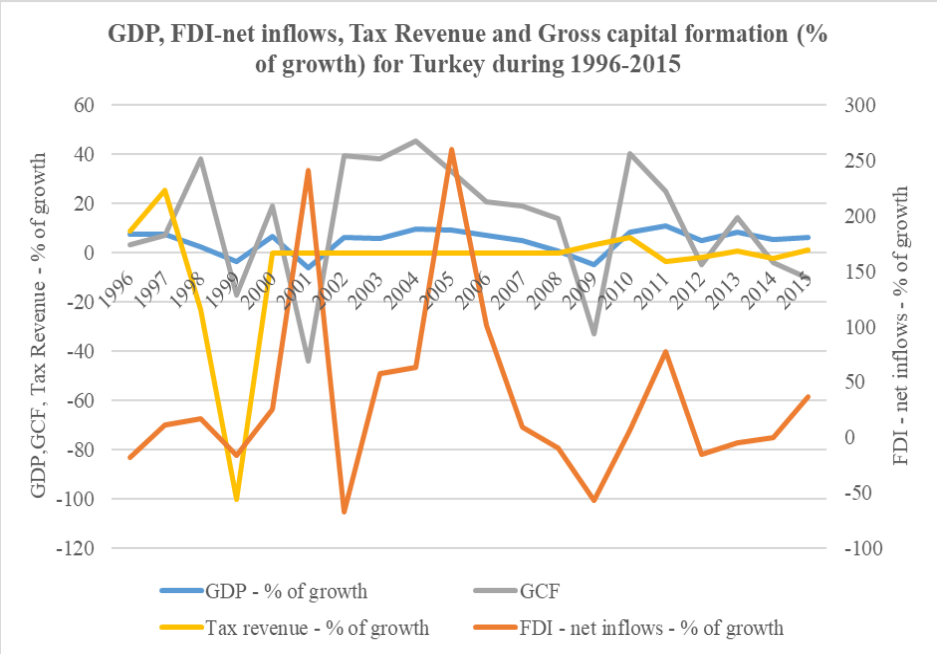

Figure 87

Studying **Tuvalu** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%0.0000GCF\%-0.0004TR\%+1.7752$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 42.60% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Tanzania** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.018399FDI\%+0.0125GCF\%-0.0001TR\%+5.9223$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 3.15% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Uganda** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.082010FDI%+0.0530GCF%+0.0191TR%+5.5594

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 47.09% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Ukraine** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.015032FDI%+0.2098GCF%-0.0226TR%+0.8730

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 75.38%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 1.50%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.07% which places the country in the first 44% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 6.19% staying in the top 58% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 20.98%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 21.88% which places the country in the first 51% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 14.03% which places the country in the first 39% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -2.26%.

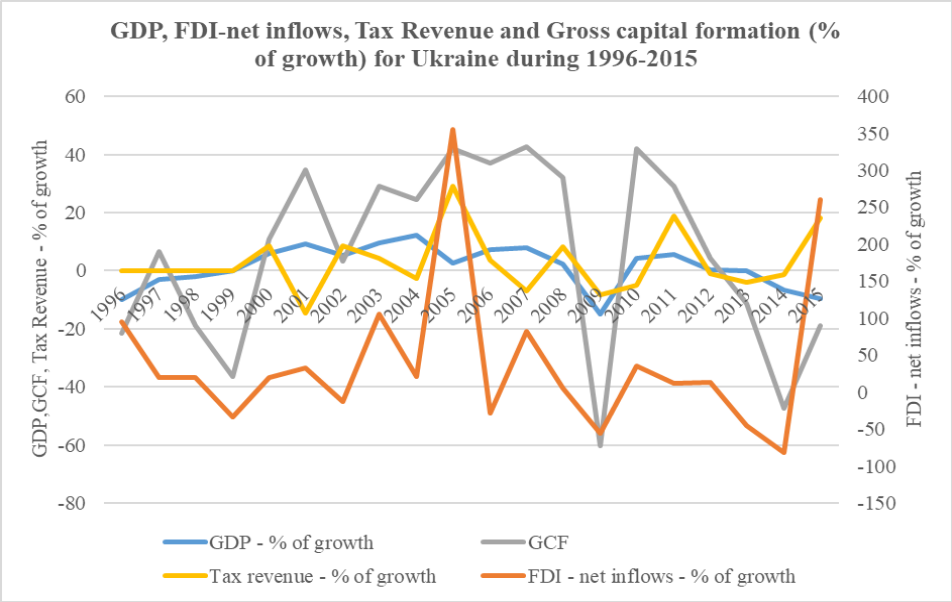

Figure 88

Studying **Upper middle income** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.008671FDI\%+0.1242GCF\%+0.0288TR\%+3.4582$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 85.64%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -0.87%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.59% which places the country in the first 52% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.95% staying in the top 40% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 12.42%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 31.01% which places the country in the first 8% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 8.35% which places the country in the first 62% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.88%.

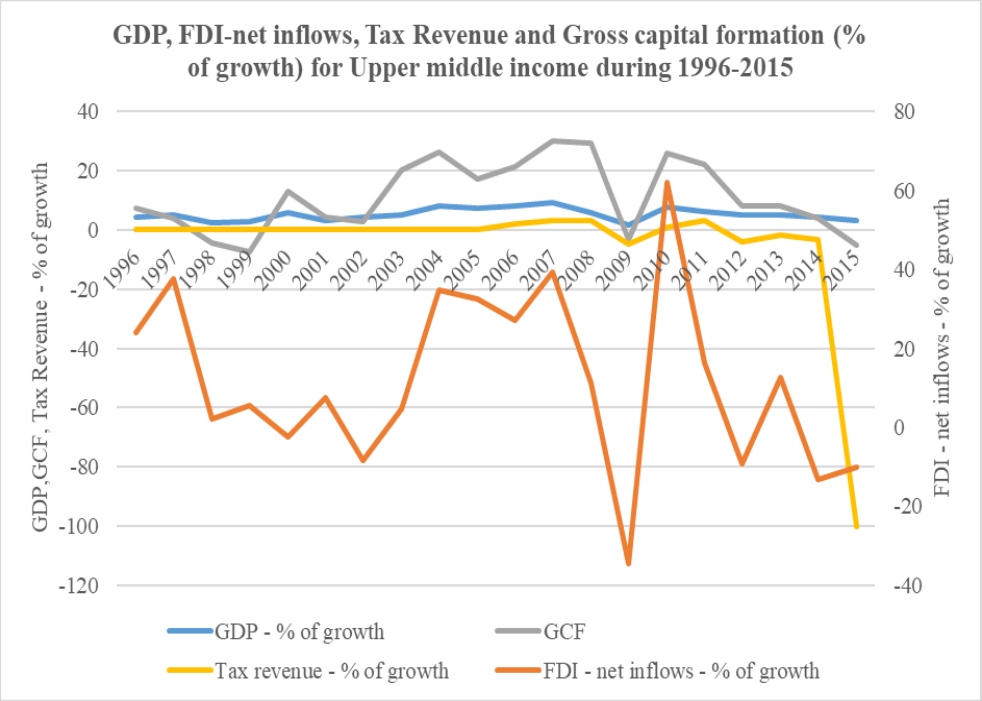

Figure 89

Studying **Uruguay** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.054824FDI\%+0.1733GCF\%-0.0117TR\%+1.8951$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 72.95%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -5.48%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 3.16% which places the country in the first 42% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 16.43% staying in the top 90% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 17.33%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 18.67% which places the country in the first 68% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 16.91% which places the country in the first 30% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with -1.17%.

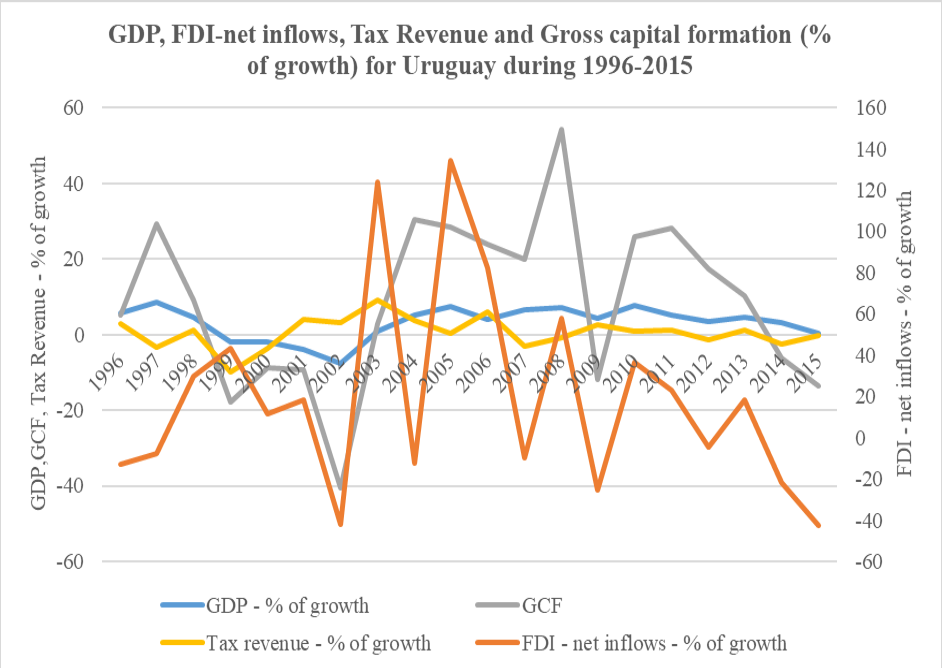

Figure 90

Studying **United States** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.052779FDI\%+0.2841GCF\%+0.0031TR\%+1.1496$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 86.40%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -5.28%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.47% which places the country in the first 75% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 10.86% staying in the top 76% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 28.41%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 21.33% which places the country in the first 55% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 6.91% which places the country in the first 70% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.31%.

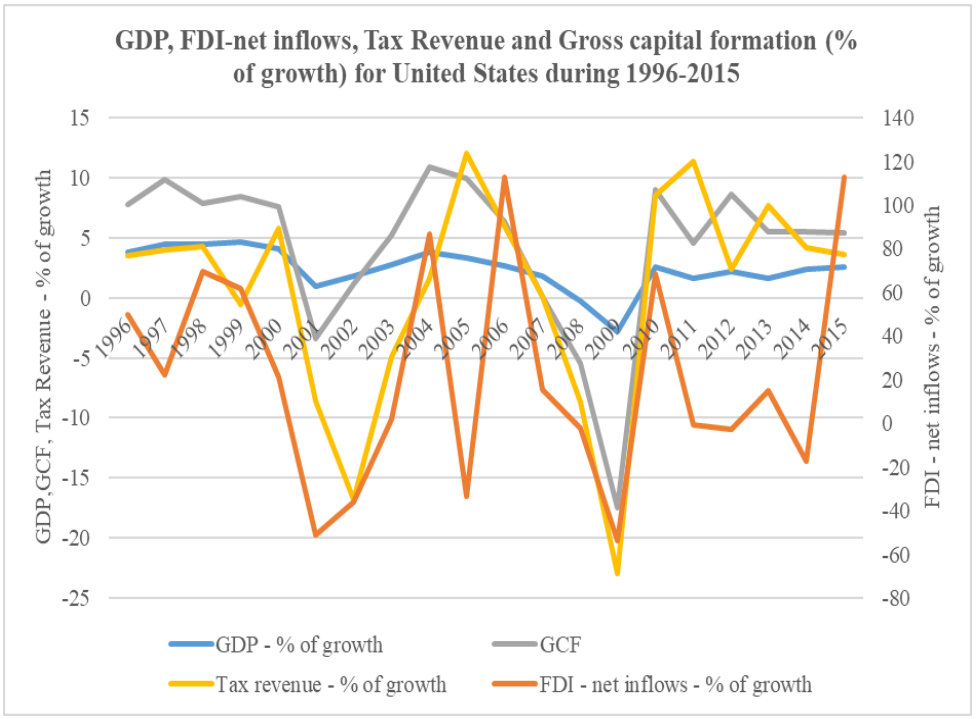

Figure 91

Studying **Uzbekistan** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.000000FDI\%+0.0629GCF\%+0.0075TR\%+5.9199$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 66.38%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is very small. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.39% which places the country in the first 77% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 6.29%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 24.01% which places the country in the first 37% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 5.80% which places the country in the first 76% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.75%.

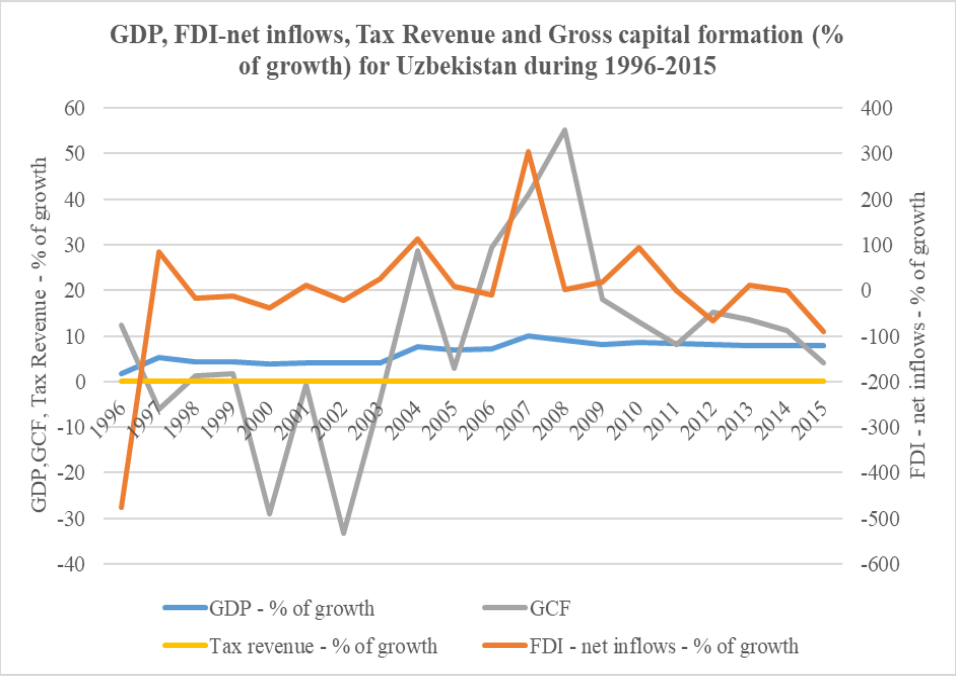

Figure 92

Studying **St. Vincent and the Grenadines** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.032740FDI%+0.1184GCF%+0.0196TR%+1.2910

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 52.69%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -3.27%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 12.76% which places the country in the first 6% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 5.99% staying in the top 57% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 11.84%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 25.58% which places the country in the first 28% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 49.91% which places the country in the first 5% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 1.96%.

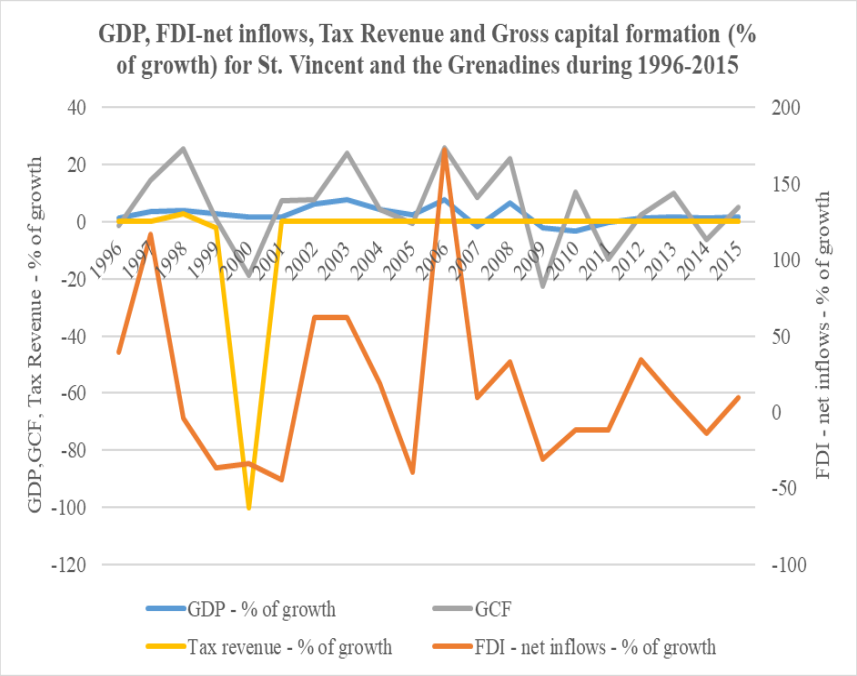

Figure 93

Studying **Venezuela, RB** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.1003GCF%+0.0014TR%+1.1987

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 58.57%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is very small. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 1.13% which places the country in the first 83% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 10.03%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 22.55% which places the country in the first 46% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 5.00% which places the country in the first 78% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.14%.

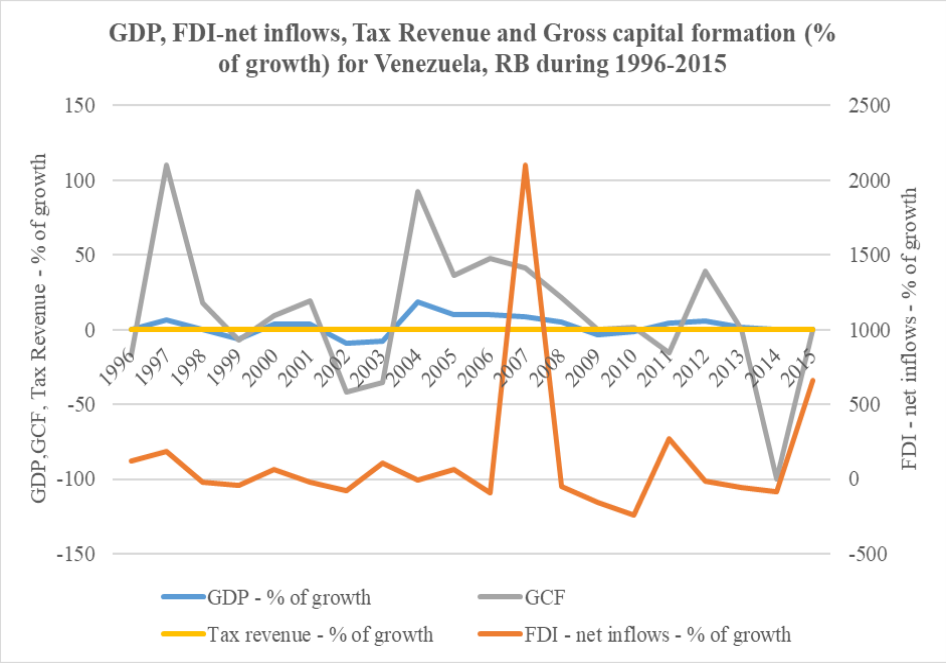

Figure 94

Studying **Vietnam** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.003281FDI\%+0.0984GCF\%-0.0075TR\%+5.4461$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 38.01% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Vanuatu** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\% = -0.017476FDI\% + 0.0568GCF\% + 0.0174TR\% + 2.0476$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 36.94% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **World** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\% = 0.076596FDI\% + 0.0721GCF\% + 0.0208TR\% + 2.2939$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 78.45%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with 7.66%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 2.36% which places the country in the first 57% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 13.98% staying in the top 86% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 7.21%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 24.63% which places the country in the first 33% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 9.56% which places the country in the first 57% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 2.08%.

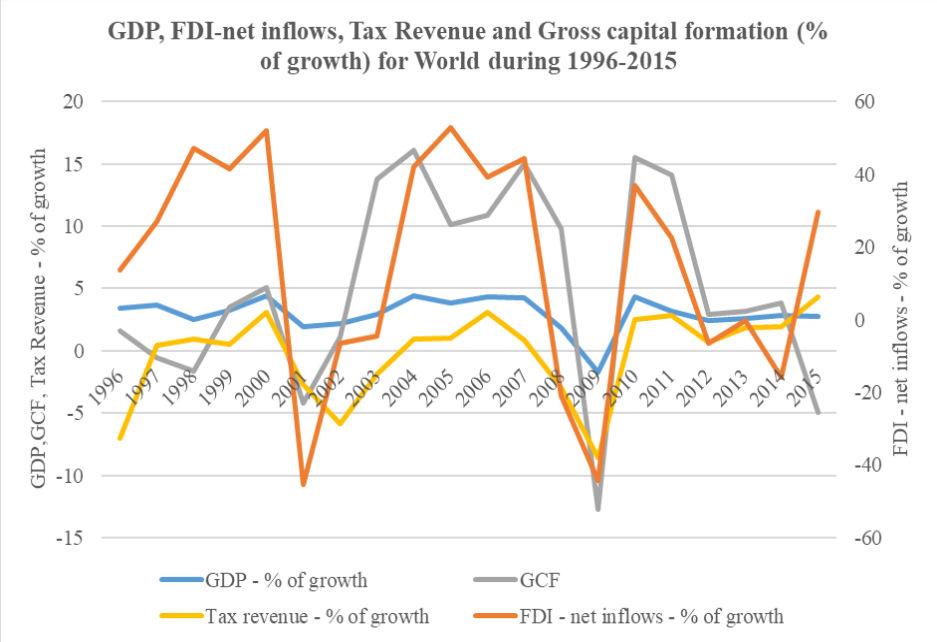

Figure 95

Studying **Samoa** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.289334FDI%0.0000GCF%-0.0016TR%+2.9868

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 23.82% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Kosovo** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=0.000000FDI%+0.0179GCF%+0.0136TR%+3.5825

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 2.89% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Yemen, Rep.** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

GDP%=-0.011224FDI%+0.1923GCF%+0.0015TR%+0.5345

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 57.64%, so there is a significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of FDI's-net inflows growth is equal with -1.12%. This is due to the FDI/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 0.87% which places the country in the first 86% from the world. Also, the level of taxes has an average equal with 2.22% staying in the top 31% place in the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of GCF's growth is equal with 19.23%. This is due to the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period 12.56% which places the country in the first 84% from the world. Also the GCF/GDP ratio in the analyzed period is 6.94% which places the country in the first 70% from the world. From the regression equation, we can see that the influence of Tax rate growth is equal with 0.15%.

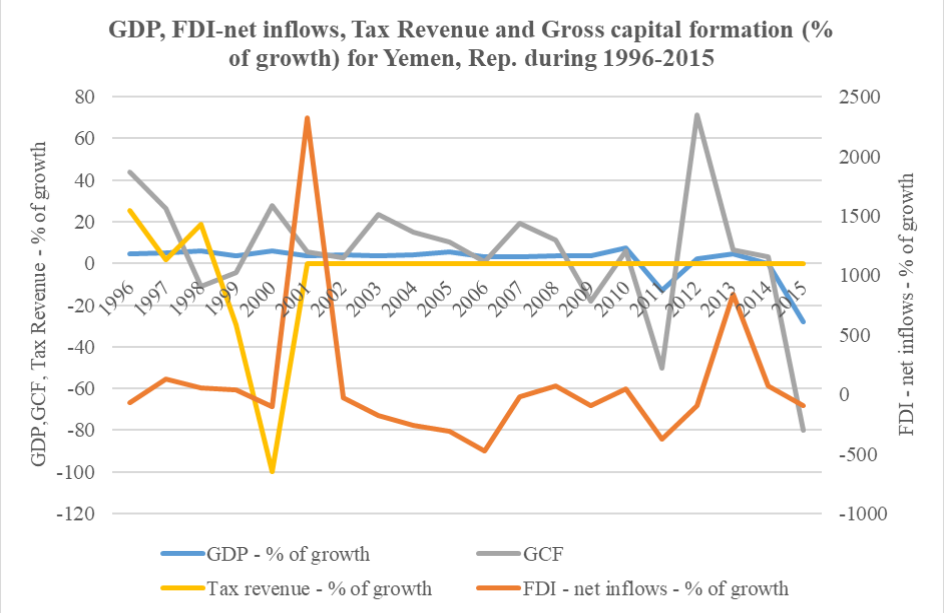

Figure 96

Studying **South Africa** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=0.173796FDI\%+0.0326GCF\%+0.0016TR\%+2.4332$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 43.12% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Zambia** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.000988FDI\%+0.0120GCF\%+0.0157TR\%+5.5054$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 11.51% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

Studying **Zimbabwe** for the period 1996-2015, the link between the percentage of GDP variation and the variation rates of FDI - net inflows, GCF and Tax Level, the regression equation is:

$$GDP\%=-0.031817FDI\%+0.0129GCF\%-0.0041TR\%+0.6195$$

By calculating the Adjusted R Square, this is equal to 5.39% so there is no significant link between the percentage change of GDP and the percentages of FDI variation - net inflows, GCF and Tax.

3. Conclusions

The idea unanimously accepted and true at the same time is that the investments represent a major vector of economic growth. But there are situations when research reveals a reverse link between these two variables. Certainly, it is desirable for an economy as high as possible to invest. In practice, investments take place in all sectors of the economy. We know that in any economy there are sectors with higher or lower competitiveness, depending on several factors, not just the structure of the economic sector. In developed countries, investments are often made in technology, result being a delayed effect on the real economy. Many endogenous models claim that the volume of foreign investment leads to growth and long-term economic development. Even though the economic shock from 2007-2011 has been somewhat has been overcome, the economic environment remains a fragile one that involves risks in the decision to invest. In less developed or emerging countries the volume of foreign investment is below that of developed countries. This depends both on the economic situation not only in the host country and on economic fundamentals that justify the investment decision.

The main conclusions regarding the analysis in this research are:

- A low level of the tax variation implies in 36.23% of the cases a direct dependence of the GDP variation in relation to the FDI variation;
- A high level of the tax variation implies in 22.26% of the cases an inverse dependence of the GDP variation in relation to the FDI variation;

- A low level of the tax variation implies in 46.79% of the cases a direct dependence of the GDP variation in relation to the GCF variation;
- A high level of the tax variation implies in 2.64% of the cases an inverse dependence of the GDP variation in relation to the GCF variation;
- A low level of the tax variation implies in 24.91% of the cases a direct dependence of the GDP variation in relation to the TR variation;
- A high level of the tax variation implies in 20.00% of the cases an inverse dependence of the GDP variation in relation to the TR variation.

As a final conclusion, we can therefore point out that a boost to GDP growth through investment can only be achieved under the conditions of fiscal stability, which is necessary for high predictability in business processes.

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