UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

2024 World investment report

Investment facilitation and digital government

OVERVIEW

United Nations

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

2024 World investment report

Investment facilitation and digital government

OVERVIEW

United Nations

Geneva, 2024

© 2024, United Nations

This work is available through open access, by complying with the Creative Commons licence created for intergovernmental organizations, at http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/igo/.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on any map in this work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Mention of any firm or licensed process does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations.

Photocopies and reproductions of excerpts are allowed with proper credits.

This publication has been edited externally.

United Nations publication issued by the United Nations
Conference on Trade and Development

UNCTAD/WIR/2024 (Overview)

Preface

Investment is the fuel for sustainable development. Closing the SDG and climate financing gap will require an estimated $500 billion of international public finance and $500 billion of international private finance per year, much of which would be in the form of foreign direct investment.

But many developing countries are running on empty. Global and regional crises, trade tensions and tighter financing conditions have had a chilling effect on foreign direct investment, which remained subdued in 2023 for a second year in succession. Global flows of foreign direct investment stagnated at $1.3 trillion. Notably, foreign direct investment in new industrial and infrastructure projects in developing countries declined, while new investment in sectors relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals fell by more than 10 per cent.

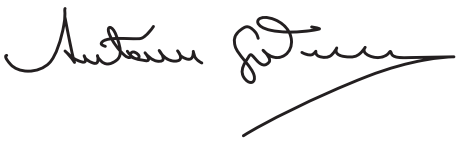
Stagnant SDG investment and insufficient funding is severely hindering implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, particularly in least developed countries. We need urgent action to remove obstacles and provide a transparent, streamlined investment climate for sustainable development.

This *World Investment Report* shows that the lacklustre financial flows to developing countries are not due to a lack of investment policy efforts. Investment facilitation has become a prominent feature of national policies and international agreements. Digital government solutions are proliferating, aiding investors and strengthening governance and institutions.

But despite these efforts, finance is not flowing at sufficient scale, due to high interest rates and geopolitical conditions. That means we must redouble our efforts.

I urge all decision makers to prioritize the mobilization of sustainable finance at scale. The SDG Stimulus we have proposed is a practical and achievable means of delivering this. Our call for reform and scaling up of multilateral development banks is intended to significantly increase the crowding in of private investment.

I also encourage policymakers to prioritize strengthening investment governance in developing countries, to ensure financial flows are directed towards the SDGs. UNCTAD's recommendations for the use of business facilitation and digital government to ease sustainable investment can play an important part in achieving these goals.



António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Foreword

In a world grappling with global and regional crises, the delicate balance of foreign direct investment (FDI) hangs precariously. This *World Investment Report (WIR)* serves as a stark reminder that investment, the lifeblood of sustainable development, is not merely a statistic but a lifeline for developing nations. It is the fuel that powers progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The challenges we face are multifaceted and interconnected. Geoeconomic fragmentation is reshaping the landscape of global investment. Trade networks are fragmenting, regulatory environments are diverging and international supply chains are being reconfigured. These shifts create both obstacles and isolated opportunities, with some countries benefiting from investments in global value chain-intensive manufacturing while others struggle to participate in the global economy.

Overall, however, these trends are leading to a further deterioration of the international investment landscape as seen from the developing world. Last year, FDI fell by more than 10 per cent globally, and by 7 per cent in the developing world. International project finance, crucial for infrastructure development, was particularly hard hit, falling by 26 per cent. Prospects for 2024 remain challenging, with weakening growth prospects and continuing trade and geopolitical tensions.

Furthermore, the *WIR* reveals a crisis in SDG investment, with a more than 10 per cent decrease in 2023. Two sectors, agrifood systems and water and sanitation, registered fewer internationally financed projects in 2023 than in 2015, when the SDGs were adopted. This decline, driven by tighter financing conditions and a slowdown in sustainable finance markets, underscores the need for concerted action to steer investments towards projects that genuinely contribute to a sustainable future.

Meanwhile, the mobilization of funds for SDG investment through sustainable finance products in global capital markets is still growing but slowing down. Sustainable bonds showed marginal growth in 2023, and new inflows in sustainable investment funds dropped by 60 per cent. Greenwashing concerns are increasingly affecting investor demand. More broadly, policy action is needed to mitigate the risk of a widening backlash against sustainable investment strategies. The world needs a robust and credible sustainable finance industry, and no effort must be spared to fortify it before it is too late.

But the way we do that must be carefully considered. Policymakers should be mindful of the spillover effects of international sustainability reporting standards, particularly on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries. These SMEs, the engines of inclusive growth and job creation, are precisely the ones that need sustainable finance flows the most. However they may struggle to meet increased disclosure requirements, potentially affecting their market access and participation in global supply chains. Striking a balance between promoting transparency and avoiding undue burdens on businesses will be crucial for a sustainable and inclusive investment landscape.

Against this complex backdrop, the *WIR* underscores the importance of investment facilitation and digital government as tools to attract and retain investment. By streamlining procedures, enhancing transparency and leveraging digital tools such as online single windows, we can foster a more conducive investment climate, particularly in developing countries. Furthermore, the report emphasizes that digital business and investment facilitation is not merely a technical solution; it is a stepping stone towards wider digital government implementation, which can address underlying weaknesses in governance and institutions that often hinder investment and impede progress towards sustainable development.

Investment facilitation, while essential, is not a panacea for the challenges facing global investment flows. However, it is an undeniable prerequisite for fostering an environment conducive to sustainable investment. The proliferation of digital solutions for investment facilitation, as highlighted in this report, exemplifies the *WIR*'s commitment to providing tangible and actionable policy recommendations even in the most challenging of times.

As we navigate the complexities of the 21st century, the *WIR* reminds us that investment is not just about capital flows; it is about human potential, environmental stewardship and the enduring pursuit of a more equitable and sustainable world. Let us embrace this vision with renewed determination, recognizing that the choices we make today will shape the world we leave behind for generations to come.

Rebeca Grynspan
Secretary-General of UNCTAD

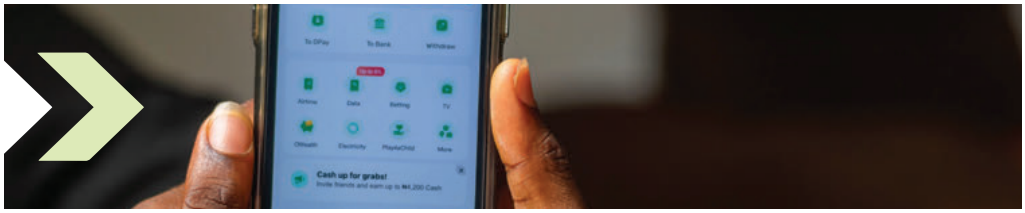
Contents

Preface iii

Foreword iv

International investment trends 2

Investment policy trends 6



Sustainable finance trends. 9

Investment facilitation and digital government 12

Annex table - FDI flows 16

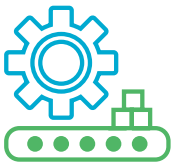
© 2023 Koto Amatsukami/Shutterstock.

International investment trends

Global foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2023 decreased marginally, by 2 per cent, to $1.3 trillion. This headline figure was affected by wild swings in financial flows through a small number of European conduit economies; excluding the effect of these conduits, global FDI flows were more than 10 per cent lower than in 2022.

The global environment for international investment remains challenging in 2024. Weakening growth prospects, economic fracturing trends, trade and geopolitical tensions, industrial policies and supply chain diversification are reshaping FDI patterns, causing some multinational enterprises (MNEs) to adopt a cautious approach to overseas expansion. However, MNE profit levels remain high, financing conditions are easing and increased greenfield project announcements in 2023 will positively affect FDI. Modest growth for the full year appears possible.

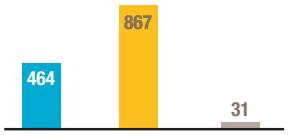
International project finance and cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&As) were especially weak in 2023. M&As, which mostly affect FDI in developed countries, fell by 46 per cent in value. Project finance, important for infrastructure investment, was down 26 per cent. Tighter financing conditions, investor uncertainty, volatility in financial markets and – for M&As – tighter regulatory scrutiny were the principal causes of the decline.



Greenfield investment project announcements provided a bright spot. Project numbers increased by 2 per cent, with the growth concentrated in manufacturing, interrupting a decade-long trend of gradual decline in the sector. Furthermore, growth was concentrated in developing countries, where the number of projects was up by 15 per cent. In developed countries new project announcements were down 6 per cent.

Income groups

FDI value

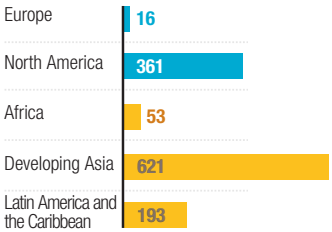


Growth rates

	Developed	Developing	LDCs
FDI	+9%	-7%	+17%
Greenfield projects (mostly industry)	-6%	+15%	+51%
International project finance (mostly infrastructure)	-21%	-26%	-32%

Regions

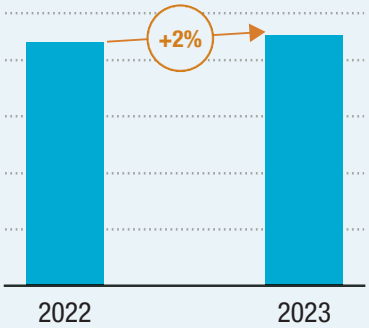
FDI value (Billions of dollars)



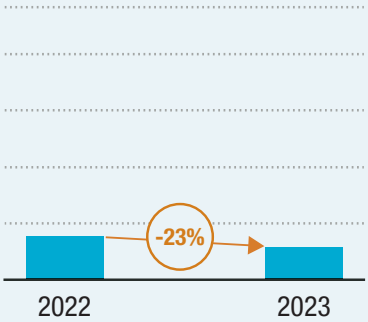
Growth rates

	FDI	Greenfield projects	International project finance
Europe	..	-8%	-25%
North America	-5%	0	-6%
Africa	-3%	+7%	-26%
Developing Asia	-8	+22%	-25%
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1%	-4%	-30%

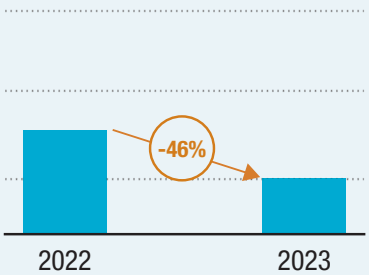
Greenfield projects
(Number)



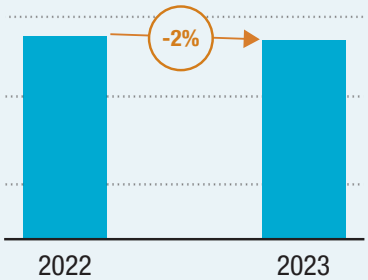
International project finance
(Number)



Cross-border M&As
(Value)



FDI
(Value)



Industries
(Project numbers)

Infrastructure	0%
GVC-intensive industries	+27%
Semiconductors	-1%
Digital economy	-46%
Extractives	-9%

SDG sectors
(Developing economies, project numbers)

Infrastructure	+8%
Renewable energy	-5%
WASH	-17%
Agrifood systems	+13%
Health and education	+6%

In developed countries, the 2023 trend was strongly affected by MNE financial transactions, partly caused by moves to implement a minimum tax on the largest MNEs. FDI flows in Europe jumped from negative $106 billion in 2022 to positive $16 billion because of volatility in conduit economies. Inflows to the rest of Europe were down 14 per cent. Inflows in other developed countries also stagnated, with a 5 per cent decline in North America and sizeable falls elsewhere.

FDI flows to developing countries fell by 7 per cent to $867 billion, mainly due to an 8 per cent decrease in developing Asia. Flows fell by 3 per cent in Africa and by 1 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. The number of international project finance deals fell by a quarter. Greenfield project announcements in developing countries increased by more than 1,000, but these projects were highly concentrated; South-East Asia accounted for almost half, West Asia for a quarter and Africa registered a small increase, while Latin America and the Caribbean attracted fewer projects.

- FDI inflows to Africa declined by 3 per cent in 2023 to $53 billion. Greenfield announcements included several megaprojects, including the largest announcement worldwide – a green hydrogen project in Mauritania. International project finance fell by a quarter in number of deals and by half in value, negatively affecting prospects for infrastructure investment.

- FDI in developing Asia fell by 8 per cent to $621 billion. China, the second largest FDI recipient in the world, saw a rare decline in inflows. Sizeable declines were recorded in India and in West and Central Asia. Only South-East Asia held steady. Industrial investment in Asia remains buoyant, as shown by greenfield announcements, but the global downturn in project finance also affected the region.

- Flows to Latin America and the Caribbean were down 1 per cent, at $193 billion. The number of international project finance and greenfield investment announcements fell, but the value of the latter increased because of large projects in commodity sectors and critical minerals, as well as in renewable energy, green hydrogen and green ammonia.

- FDI flows to the structurally weak and vulnerable economies increased. FDI inflows to the least developed countries (LDCs) rose to $31 billion, or 2.4 per cent of global FDI flows. Landlocked developing countries and small island developing States also saw increased FDI. In all three groups, FDI remains concentrated among a few countries. International project finance is relatively more important in the poorest countries, which are therefore disproportionally affected by the global downturn in this form of investment.

Industry trends showed lower investment in the infrastructure and digital economy sectors, but strong growth in the global value chain-intensive sectors of manufacturing and critical minerals. Weak project finance markets negatively affected infrastructure investment, and digital economy sectors continued their slowdown after the boom ended in 2022. Global value chain-intensive sectors, including the automotive, electronics and machinery industries, grew strongly, showing the effect of supply chain restructuring pressures. In critical minerals extraction and processing, investment project numbers and values nearly doubled.

Global economic fracturing trends are affecting the investment strategies of manufacturing MNEs. The investment behaviour of the top 100 non-financial MNEs shows that, since 2019, the geographical distribution of manufacturing projects, especially in strategic sectors, has shifted towards locations closer to major MNE home markets in Europe and the United States. West Asia, North Africa and Central America are emerging as strategic locations for manufacturing MNEs.

International investment in sectors relevant for the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries declined in 2023. Growth in greenfield project announcements, especially in renewable energy, power and transportation, pushed up the numbers. In value terms, Goals investment in developing countries fell because of the downturn in international project finance, used for larger projects in infrastructure sectors. Project numbers in agrifood systems and in water and sanitation were lower than they were in 2015 when the Goals were adopted. Goals investment is also unequally distributed. The shares of global Goals investment projects attracted by Africa and by Latin America and the Caribbean are smaller than their shares in all projects. Only developing Asia attracts above-average Goals investment.

2024 vic josh/Shutterstock.

Investment policy trends

The number of investment policy measures adopted in 2023 was 25 per cent lower than in 2022 but still in line with the five-year average. Most measures, 72 per cent, were favourable to investors. The overall balance between favourable measures (liberalization, promotion, facilitation) and less favourable ones (restrictions on entry and operation) was unchanged.

Developing countries mostly aim to promote and facilitate investment, whereas developed countries lean towards more restrictive measures. In developing countries, 86 per cent of measures were favourable to investors. In developed countries, 57 per cent of measures were less favourable to investors. Most of these concerned restrictions to address national security concerns.

30%
of measures: investment facilitation

Investment facilitation and incentives were the main types of measures favourable to investors in both developed and developing countries. Facilitation measures reached almost 40 per cent of favourable measures and 30 per cent of all measures – a record. For incentives, the services sector and renewable energy were the primary focus in 2023.

Heightened caution towards foreign investments in critical sectors persisted in 2023. The introduction or expansion of FDI screening mechanisms accounted for nearly half of the measures less favourable to investors. Four additional countries implemented FDI screening in 2023, with several more expected to follow in 2024. Countries that conduct FDI screening now account for over half of global FDI flows and three quarters of FDI stock.

FDI restrictions also increasingly affect outward FDI. Outward FDI policies have evolved over the past decade, reflecting the growing importance of both sustainability and geopolitical considerations in shaping investment policies.

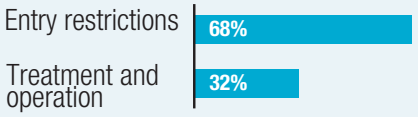
Developing countries continue to prioritize investment attraction

Share of measures more favourable to investors

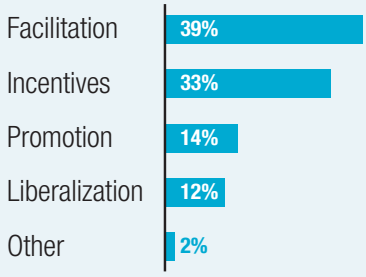
137 national measures

Key trends: facilitation and entry restrictions on the rise

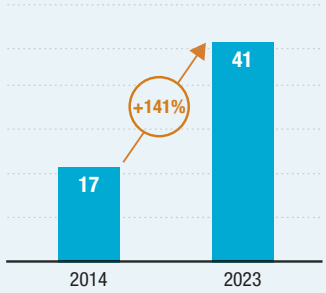
Less favourable measures by type



More favourable measures by type

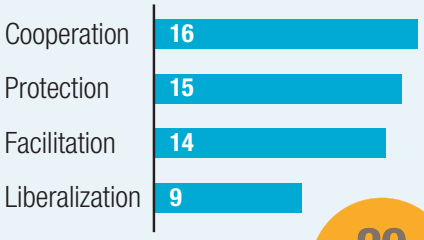


Countries with FDI screening



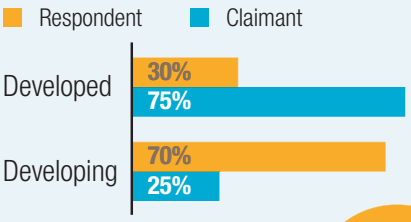
2023 agreements address new investment governance issues, yet old-generation ones persist, raising the risk of investor–State disputes

Commitments in 2023 IIAs



29 IIAs signed

Parties involved in 2023 cases



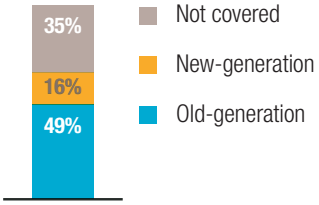
60 new ISDS cases

2023 cases: top sectors

Construction	12
Oil, gas, coal, mining	10
Manufacturing	10

Old-generation agreements cover half of global foreign direct investment stock – with greater exposure for developing countries

Global FDI stock: IIA coverage



FDI stock covered by old-generation IIAs

In 2023, countries and regions concluded 29 new international investment agreements (IIAs). Traditional bilateral investment treaties accounted for fewer than half of the new treaties; most were broad economic agreements with investment provisions.

Efforts to reform the IIA regime are continuing. New treaties tend to include features aimed at safeguarding the right to regulate and they increasingly cover a broader range of issues, including investment facilitation. The recent finalization of the Investment Facilitation for Development Agreement by participating members of the World Trade Organization may provide further impetus for this trend.

IIA reform progress: 16% of FDI stock

Reform of the stock of old-generation IIAs continues to be slow. About half of the global stock of FDI is still covered by IIAs that have not been reformed, which expose countries to higher risk of investor–State dispute settlement cases. This share is about two thirds for developing countries and closer to three quarters for LDCs. Only 16 per cent of global FDI stock is today covered by a new-generation IIA; reform efforts have so far had a limited effect on mitigating the risk of ISDS, especially in the poorest countries.

The total ISDS case count reached 1,332, with 60 new arbitrations initiated in 2023. About 70 per cent of new cases were brought against developing countries, including three LDCs. International investors in the construction, manufacturing and extractive sectors accounted for over half of the claims in 2023.

UNCTAD continues to play a leading role in facilitating IIA reform. It launched the Multi-Stakeholder Platform for IIA Reform during the UNCTAD World Investment Forum to chart the way forward towards an investment regime that puts sustainable development at its core.

© 2016 Sonpichit Salangsing/Shutterstock

Sustainable finance trends

The sustainable finance market continues to grow, but there are clear signs of a slowdown. In 2023, the value of sustainable investment products, encompassing bonds and funds, increased by 20 per cent to more than $7 trillion. However, much of the increase was driven by cumulative issuance and rising valuations, and some segments of the market struggled.

Sustainable bonds showed marginal growth. Issuance climbed 3 per cent to $872 billion, bringing the outstanding value of the market to more than $4 trillion. Green bonds were the main driver of growth, while issuance in other segments, especially social bonds, fell.

Sustainable funds experienced strong headwinds. Despite continued growth in the number of funds and asset values, net inflows dropped from $161 billion in 2022 to $63 billion in 2023. In the principal markets, funds in Europe lost growth momentum and those in the United States saw significant net outflows, exceeding those of the broader fund market.

Greenwashing poses the most significant challenge to the sustainable fund market. The average net exposure of green funds to climate-positive assets (low-carbon assets minus fossil fuels) is only about 20 per cent, and fewer than 5 per cent of these funds are free from oil and gas assets. Further systemic efforts are needed to tackle greenwashing, including well-defined product standards, robust sustainability disclosures, external auditing and third-party ratings.

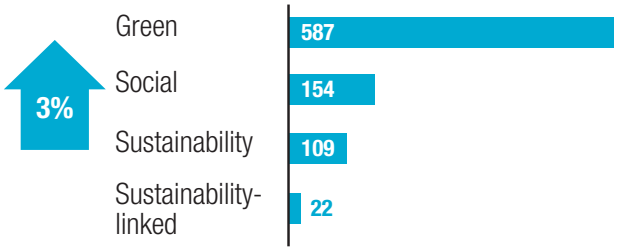
Institutional investors made progress on sustainability reporting, but significant gaps remain. In 2023, 58 of the top 100 sovereign wealth and public pension funds monitored by UNCTAD reported on their sustainability performance, up from 55 in 2022. Only a quarter of reporting funds used third-party verification.

58 of the top100 PPFs and SWFs report on sustainability

The sustainable finance market grew but signs of a slowdown persist

Sustainable bond market

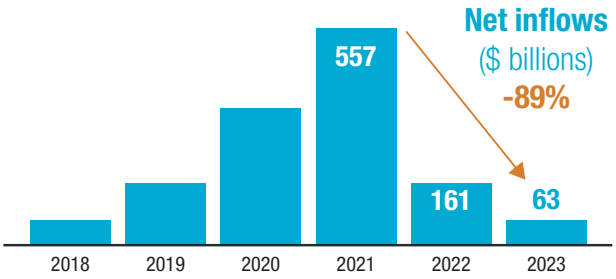
Global issuance, 2023: **$872 billion**



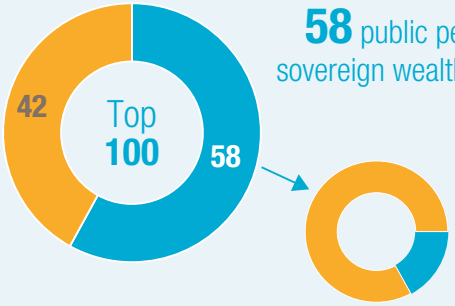
Cumulative issuance since 2018: **$4 trillion**

Sustainable fund market

Market value, 2023: **$3 trillion** +7%



More institutional investors reported on sustainability performance in 2023



58 public pension funds and sovereign wealth funds report…

…but only **17** target fossil fuel divestment and renewables investment

Stock exchanges help drive sustainability disclosure

59% provide written guidance

31% enforce mandatory rules

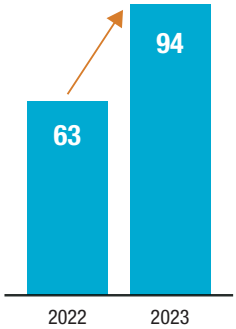
66% provide training 12%

Regulations and standards are proliferating; greenwashing remains a challenge

Sustainable finance regulation

50% growth in **sustainable finance measures,** 2023

Developing economies: 60% of new policies



Sustainability disclosure

17 countries adopted new **ISSB** standards

Greenwashing: only **20%** of "green fund" portfolios are exposed to climate-positive assets

Institutional investors are not moving fast enough to reorient portfolios. Most reporting funds have set out strategies to address climate change. However, only one in three have set a target for fossil fuel divestment and investment in renewables.

Governments in both developed and developing economies are accelerating sustainable finance policymaking. In 2023, 35 economies tracked by UNCTAD, covering the world's largest financial markets, introduced 94 new measures and initiatives, up from 63 in 2022. Policy measures mostly concerned disclosure rules, new national strategies, frameworks and guidelines, and (financial) sector- and product-specific requirements.

Developing countries are becoming increasingly active in sustainable finance policymaking. They accounted for about 60 per cent of new policy measures in 2023. These measures were mostly concentrated in the largest developing economies or financial centres. Developing countries as a group continue to face challenges in leveraging sustainable finance, as evidenced by the persistently low sustainable investment flows.

International standards will have significant spillover effects. The new disclosure standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board and the European Union will affect firms based outside the main financial markets for which they were primarily developed. Companies in developing countries that are part of the supply chains of firms in those markets will face greater pressure to meet higher sustainability standards, and compliance may become a prerequisite for market access.

A key policy challenge is to avoid widening resistance to sustainable investment strategies in financial markets and – more broadly – to sustainability and disclosure requirements. In the United States, 17 states have passed legislation prohibiting fund managers from considering environmental, social and governance factors in their investment decisions or prohibiting states from contracting with asset managers that exclude certain industries, such as fossil fuels, from their portfolios. For firms worldwide, the complexity and compliance costs associated with sustainability reporting are a growing concern.

© 2024 - UNCTAD

Investment facilitation and digital government

Investment and Business facilitation

Investment facilitation has emerged as a top priority for investment policymakers worldwide. Since the publication of the UNCTAD *Global Action Menu on Investment Facilitation* in 2016, an international agreement on investment facilitation for development has been negotiated, facilitation has become a mainstay in regional and bilateral trade and investment agreements, and national implementation efforts have proliferated.

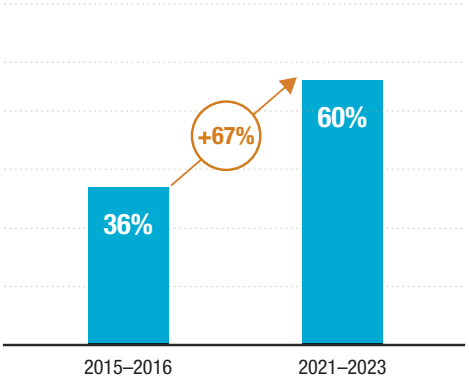
Business and investment facilitation have become central to both private sector development and FDI attraction in developing countries. Making it easier to establish and operate a business not only attracts foreign investors but also improves the business environment for local firms, supporting the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

Investment facilitation and digital government

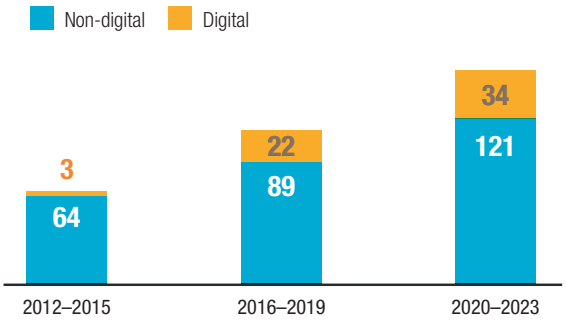
At the core of facilitation efforts are information provision, transparent rules and regulations, and streamlined administrative procedures. Because these elements revolve around information and procedures, digitalization is central to their effective implementation.

Business and investment facilitation have thus led to a wave of digital government initiatives, including information portals and online single windows. Such initiatives now make up a significant share of national investment policy measures monitored by UNCTAD; modern IIAs also increasingly encourage digitalization to implement commitments.

More investment agreements encourage digitalization

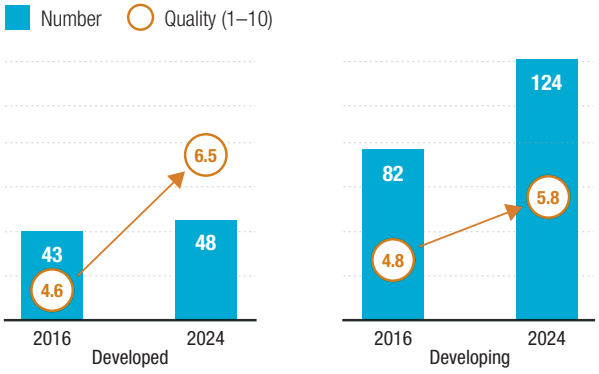


Investment facilitation policy measures are increasingly digital

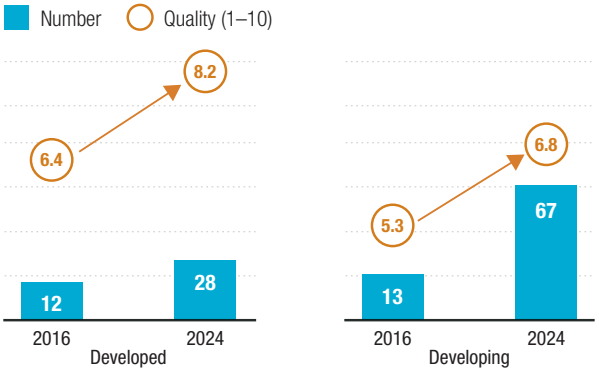


Investment facilitation portals are growing in number and quality

Information portals

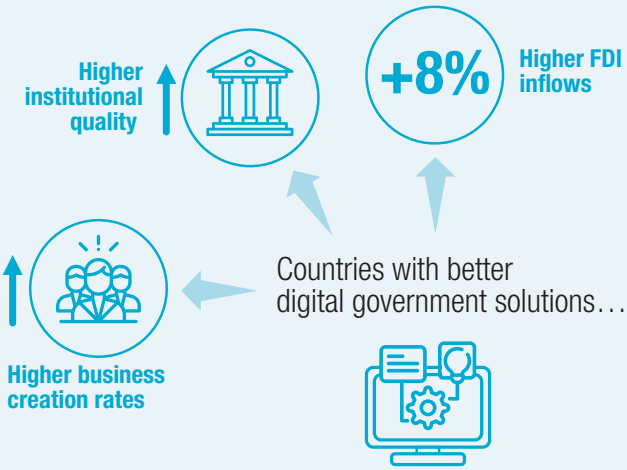


Single windows



Top three business services provided online

Digitalization has broad benefits



The number of digital facilitation tools has grown significantly in recent years, and their quality has improved. UNCTAD data show that the number of national government information portals for business and investor registration in developing countries increased from 82 in 2016 to 124; in developed countries, it increased from 43 to 48. In developing countries, the number of online single windows – which allow for multiple procedures to be carried out online – increased from 13 to 67 in the same period; in developed countries it increased from 12 to 28. The quality of portals has also improved, with some in LDCs rivaling those in developed countries, showing that leapfrogging opportunities exist.

Challenges remain in building, maintaining and enhancing digital platforms. Despite progress, issues such as outdated information, portal closures and "single window dressing" persist. Continuous updates, clear ownership and adequate resources are essential for the long-term success of digital facilitation platforms. Technical support for developing countries is important; the highest-rated portals in LDCs often were created through development assistance.

Digital government tools can have a positive impact on FDI attraction. On average, for each additional point in the quality of digital business and investment facilitation portals (in the rating methodology of the UNCTAD Global Enterprise Registration initiative), developing countries gain about 8 per cent more FDI. This effect is not automatic; it is part of the impact of broader investment climate improvements.

Digital business and investment facilitation also boosts formalization and inclusivity. Countries that implement digital single windows see substantial increases in small business registrations. Many new businesses are established by women, young entrepreneurs and populations outside urban centres, indicating that platforms improve access to services, even in countries with a significant digital divide.

Governments should adopt a comprehensive approach to digital investment facilitation, avoiding dedicated processes for investment procedures. Progressively incorporating all mandatory procedures for business establishment, such as business registration, tax and social security, and operating licenses, helps capture economies of scale and scope and ensures that benefits extend to all firms, foreign and domestic, large and small.

Digital business and investment facilitation can be a stepping stone for wider implementation of digital government. Because the basic architecture of digital government solutions is fundamentally the same across many types of services, platforms can gradually extend beyond the core mandatory procedures for investor entry and business establishment. Other administrative procedures affecting business operations may be sector specific or cover policy areas ranging from the environment to health and safety, labour and social issues.

Business and investment facilitation provides a bottom-up avenue to digital government development. Such an approach, starting from basic services for business – usually the first government services to be digitized – and gradually expanding to adjacent policy areas can begin in one or a very few public sector entities, does not necessarily depend on major legislative interventions, is relatively low cost, and adds immediate value to users and revenue-generating potential for government.

Such a bottom-up approach provides a valuable complementary route for developing countries. The prevailing guidance on digital government implementation favours a top-down approach based on a national strategy and supported by a digital government authority. Although central steering is necessary to push enabling legislation, budget support and stakeholder engagement, it can lead to lengthy and complex programmes that are often too costly for developing countries to pursue. Online single windows for businesses and investors can add value quickly and cheaply, and gradually expand coverage of services and institutions.

Digital government tackles some of the root causes of low investment in sustainable development

Wider implementation of digital government is a natural complement to investment policy. Online information and streamlined processes alone cannot bring the sea change in investment potential that is needed in many developing countries. Surveys of investors and investment promotion agencies consistently show that weaknesses in governance and institutions are among the most important challenges in attracting foreign investment. Digital government, by increasing transparency, improving efficiency and reducing corruption, helps address those weaknesses and support investment for sustainable development objectives.

The digital tools for business and investment facilitation included in the UNCTAD Digital Government Platform are operational in more than 60 countries. Looking ahead, UNCTAD will continue to support developing countries and – in collaboration with other international organizations – look for opportunities to maximize the benefits of digital government for the promotion of investment in sustainable and inclusive development.

Annex table
FDI flows
(Billions of dollars)

Region	FDI inflows 2021	FDI inflows 2022	FDI inflows 2023	FDI outflows 2021	FDI outflows 2022	FDI outflows 2023
World	**1 622**	**1 356**	**1 332**	**1 882**	**1 575**	**1 551**
Developed economies	732	426	464	1 376	1 023	1 059
Europe	179	-106	16	706	217	328
European Union	267	-85	59	620	170	183
Other Europe	-88	-21	-42	86	47	145
North America	450	379	361	383	449	494
Other developed economies	103	154	87	287	357	238
Developing economies	890	930	867	506	552	491
Africa	82	54	53	5	9	0.1
Asia	667	678	621	458	471	440
Central Asia	7	10	7	2	-2	1
East Asia	334	315	286	290	286	279
South Asia	53	58	36	18	16	14
South-East Asia	208	223	226	91	83	89
West Asia	64	72	65	58	87	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	196	193	41	69	50
Oceania	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.8	2.6	0.7
Least developed countries	29	27	31	-0.4	1.4	1.2
Landlocked developed countries	20	24	24	2.0	-1.8	3.5
Small island developing States	6	7	8	1.1	1.7	1.8
Memorandum: percentage of world FDI flows						
Developed economies	45.1	31.4	34.9	73.1	65.0	68.3
Europe	11.0	-7.8	1.2	37.5	13.8	21.1
European Union	16.4	-6.3	4.4	32.9	10.8	11.8
Other Europe	-5.4	-1.6	-3.2	4.6	3.0	9.4
North America	27.7	27.9	27.1	20.4	28.5	31.9
Other developed countries	6.4	11.3	6.5	15.2	22.7	15.3
Developing economies	54.9	68.6	65.1	26.9	35.0	31.7
Africa	5.1	4.0	4.0	0.3	0.6	0.004
Asia	41.1	50.0	46.6	24.3	29.9	28.4
Central Asia	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.1
East Asia	20.6	23.2	21.5	15.4	18.2	18.0
South Asia	3.2	4.2	2.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
South-East Asia	12.9	16.4	17.0	4.8	5.3	5.7
West Asia	4.0	5.3	4.9	3.1	5.5	3.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.6	14.4	14.5	2.2	4.4	3.2
Oceania	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.2	0.05
Least developed countries	1.8	2.0	2.4	-0.02	0.1	0.1
Landlocked developed countries	1.2	1.7	1.8	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Small island developing States	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: UNCTAD, FDI/MNE database (www.unctad.org/fdistatistics).

Printed at United Nations, Geneva – 2411001 **(E)** – July 2024 – 1,120 – **UNCTAD/WIR/2024 (Overview)**