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Authors: Claudiu Tiberiu Albulescu, Adrian Marius Ionescu

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The long-run impact of monetary policy uncertainty and banking

stability on inward FDI in EU countries

Claudiu Tiberiu ALBULESCUab and Adrian Marius IONESCUacd

^a Management Department, Politehnica University of Timisoara

^b CRIEF, University of Poitiers

^c Finance Department, West University of Timisoara

^d LEO, University of Orléans

Abstract

In the present paper, we assess the long-run relationship between FDI inflows and the

financial environment in 16 EU countries. For this purpose, we use a cointegration

technique for heterogeneous panels and the FMOLS and DOLS estimators, over the

period 2001 to 2015. We show that financial conditions are important for FDI inflows.

More precisely, the monetary uncertainty, calculated as the difference between the

recorded and the forecasted interest rate values, negatively affects the FDI inflows. In

addition, the banking stability, measured through different Z-score specifications,

positively influences the foreign investment. However, this result is influenced by the

way the Z-score is calculated. We further report a positive relationship between the

business cycle and the FDI entrance. The robustness analyses based on alternative

specifications of monetary uncertainty and banking stability confirm our findings. These

results are also supported by a PMG estimation. Therefore, authorities must pay special

attention to monetary policy predictability and to banking stability in order to facilitate

the investors' access to finance and their investment decision.

Keywords: FDI inflows, monetary uncertainty, banking stability, Z-score, cointegration,

EU countries

JEL codes: F21, E52, E32, C23

1. Introduction

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