

**INTERACTION OF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD:  
THE INVESTMENT DIMENSION**

**Maksymenko Ia.A., Diachenko T.A., Kharchenko A.O.**

*National Technical University*

*«Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute», Kharkiv*

The modern global economy is characterized by the intensification of interaction among countries, including through the cross-border flows of foreign direct investment (FDI). FDI contributes to economic modernization and structural transformation, the transfer of advanced technologies and the adoption of improved production management practices. This, in turn, enhances the efficiency and innovation capacity of the economy, promotes deeper production integration with a focus on high value-added output and ultimately leads to increased economic competitiveness, export growth and expansion of the labour market.

Inflows of foreign direct investment depend on the investment climate, which is shaped by a wide range of factors. According to official data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the top ten largest outward investors in 2024 are led by the United States of America, which provided approximately USD 266 billion. Japan ranks second with USD 204 billion, while China holds third place with USD 163 billion. They are followed by Luxembourg (USD 109 billion), Hong Kong (USD 87 billion) and Canada (USD 86 billion). Singapore and the Netherlands each account for USD 85 billion, while Spain and South Korea complete the ranking with USD 49 billion [3].

Among host countries, the United States of America also leads, attracting approximately USD 279 billion. Singapore ranks second (USD 143 billion), followed by Hong Kong with USD 126 billion and China (USD 116 billion). Luxembourg (USD 106 billion), Canada (USD 64 billion), Brazil (USD 59 billion) and Australia (USD 53 billion) are next, while Egypt (USD 47 billion) and the United Arab Emirates (USD 46 billion) complete the list [3].

To increase participation in international investment processes and derive greater benefits from them, it is necessary to ensure a favourable investment climate, which depends on institutional factors, infrastructure development, macroeconomic stability, the resource base and other relevant factors. It is also important to create conditions for optimizing the commodity structure of foreign trade, developing a competitive environment and fostering innovation activity [1, 2].

**References:**

1. Arkhiereiev S. Factors of export incomes formation and ways to increase currency incomes of Ukraine / S. Arkhiereiev, Ia. Maksymenko, T. Diachenko // *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice*. – 2021. – vol. 2. – No. 37. – pp. 406-413, DOI:<https://doi.org/10.18371/fcaptp.v2i37.230325>.

2. Дяченко Т. А., Максименко Я. А. Конкуренція та її роль в стратегічній орієнтації підприємств в умовах євроінтеграційного курсу. *Ефективна економіка*. 2026. № 2. URL: <http://www.nayka.com.ua>

3. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). *Explore global investment data and changing trends* [Electronic resource]. Available at: <https://unctad.org/news/explore-global-investment-data-and-changing-trends>