

**TABLE 5-1**

 Global FDI inflows for selected regions and economies, 2002-2006  
 (billions US\$)

Host Region/economy	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Growth rate 2002-06 <sup>a</sup>
World	617.7	557.9	710.8	916.3	1230.4	18.8
<b>Developed world</b>	<b>441.2</b>	<b>358.5</b>	<b>396.1</b>	<b>542.3</b>	<b>800.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Canada <sup>b</sup>	22.1	7.6	1.5	33.8	66.6	31.7
United States	74.5	53.1	122.4	99.4	177.3	24.2
Europe	314.2	274.1	217.7	433.6	589.8	17.1
EU-25	307.1	253.7	213.7	421.9	549.0	15.6
France	49.0	42.5	31.4	63.6	88.4	15.9
Germany	53.5	29.2	-15.1	32.7	8.1	-37.6
Italy	14.5	16.4	16.8	20.0	30.0	19.8
Luxembourg	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	n/a	n/a
UK	24.0	16.8	56.2	164.5	169.8	63.1
Czech Republic	8.5	2.1	5.0	1.0	5.4	-10.7
Japan	9.2	6.3	7.8	2.8	-8.2	n/a
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>275.0</b>	<b>334.3</b>	<b>367.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>
Africa	13.0	18.5	17.2	30.7	38.8	31.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	54.3	46.1	100.5	103.7	99.0	16.2
Brazil	16.6	10.1	18.1	15.1	14.8	-2.8
Chile	2.6	4.3	7.2	6.7	9.9	40.4
Mexico	18.3	14.2	18.7	18.1	16.5	-2.5
Asia and Oceania	96.2	110.5	157.3	200.0	229.9	24.3
China	52.7	53.5	60.6	72.4	70.0	7.3
Hong Kong	9.7	13.6	34.0	35.9	41.4	43.8
India	5.6	4.6	5.5	6.6	9.5	14.0
Korea	3.0	3.9	7.7	7.2	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	-36.3
Singapore	7.3	10.4	14.8	20.1	31.9	44.4
Russia	3.5	8.0	15.4	14.6	28.4	69.2

Source: UNCTAD Investment Brief 2007 No. 1 and UNCTAD World Investment Report 2006.

a This is the compound annual average growth rate over the indicated period.

b Since data for Canada is not available from UNCTAD for 2006, these data are from Statistics Canada, converted to US\$ using the annual average exchange rate of each year.

c UNCTAD notes that this is likely an underestimation based on data released by the Bank of Korea.

Inflows to Africa reached a new high of \$38.8 billion in 2006, past the record high of 2005, with flows concentrated in West, North, and Central Africa. Continued high demand for commodities and high prices played a key role, especially for oil, which drew investment not only from developed countries but other developing countries as well.

Meanwhile, flows to Latin America and the Caribbean slowed by 4.5 per cent. This was partly a result of high commodity prices, which helped lead to appreciation in many countries' currencies. But the growing role of the state control in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela may also have contributed to lower FDI flows to the region, as less favourable