Nicaragua has an economic policy that promotes international investment and keeps ties with foreign businesses strong. Nicaragua has implemented a number of measures to draw in outside capital and foster the nation's economic expansion. The nation draws interest by providing investors with a range of incentives. These consist of incentives for taxes, trade facilitation, possibilities to participate in infrastructure development projects, and assurances from the law protecting investments. In Nicaragua, foreign businesses significantly boost the country's economy. These include boosting exports, integrating into regional supply networks, creating jobs, and transferring technology. Furthermore, the operations of foreign businesses frequently support the expansion and development of the local economy. Nicaragua manages its relationships with international corporations in an open and equitable manner. To safeguard the interests of foreign investors and guarantee that they coexist peacefully with the community, the nation has put in place a number of laws and guidelines. Furthermore, by taking into account the social and environmental effects of foreign investments, the government supports the principles of sustainable development. Nicaragua adopts a stance that promotes foreign investment and fosters partnerships with international businesses. The nation carries out a number of policy initiatives to establish an equitable and transparent business climate and to pass the required legislation to safeguard investors' rights.

Nicaragua's relationship with international corporations is complicated. Throughout the 19th century, the US conducted multiple military incursions into the nation; one significant incident occurred in 1912. The 20th century saw more of this intervention. Nicaragua was ruled by a dictatorship in the 1950s and 60s, a time when American and other foreign corporations dominated the nation's economy. But the Sandinista Revolution in 1979 brought an end to the system and installed a communist government. The assets of foreign corporations were nationalized and placed under governmental supervision at this time. The late 1980s and early 1990s saw political and economic unrest in Nicaragua. The nation started opening up its markets in an effort to make things more welcoming to foreign investors. The economy continued to be fragile, though, and this process was unstable. Foreign investment in Nicaragua grew starting in the early 2000s, especially in the travel and energy industries. Yet, dangers for foreign investors persisted due to the nation's political and economic instability as well as shifts in governmental policies.

The Republic of Nicaragua thinks that foreign companies are assistive for most of the nations in Central America although they have to be inspected considering that working conditions, low wages, exploitation of natural resources and local workforce, higher pollution and environmental damage risks foreign companies can cause.