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Project Office 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 500, Bethesda, MD 20814 • Telephone: (301) 913-0500 • Telex: 312636
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Under contract to the Agency for International Development, Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Agriculture
Project Office Hampden Square, 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 500, Bethesda, MD 20814 • Telephone: (301) 913-0500
Telex: 312636 • Fax: (301) 652-7530 • Fax: (301) 652-7791

AN OVERVIEW OF MACROECONOMIC POLICY IN COSTA RICA AND ITS INFLUENCE ON AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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Author: Thomas Grennes, North Carolina State University

Prime Contractor: **Abt Associates Inc.,** 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 • (617) 492-7100

Subcontractors: **Harvard Institute for International Development,** Harvard University, One Eliot Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 • (617) 495-2164
Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-6084 • (415) 723-3941
North Carolina State University, Department of Economics and Business, Box 7645, Raleigh, NC 27695-7645 • (919) 737-7187
Abel, Daft & Earley, 1410 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314 • (703) 739-9090
International Science and Technology Institute, 1129 20th Street, NW, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 785-0831
International Food Policy Research Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 862-5600

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

GDP	Gross domestic product
LDC	Less developed countries
RCA	Revealed comparative advantage
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification

ABSTRACT

In the decade of the 1980s, economic growth in Costa Rica has been replaced by economic contraction. Declining real income per capita and rapid inflation replaced the continuous income growth and relatively stable prices of the previous twenty years.

Some of the problems may be attributable to the agricultural sector. It is an important source of output and employment and agricultural exports account for most of the foreign exchange earnings. A major policy issue has been whether to change the relative importance of traditional exports (coffee, bananas, sugar, and beef), basic grains (maize, rice, beans, and sorghum), and non traditional exports.

Costa Rican agriculture has been influenced by domestic monetary, fiscal, and exchange rate policy as well as by sector-specific agricultural policy. It has also been influenced by the international terms of trade and the macro and trade policies of other countries, especially the United States.

Rapid growth in the money supply combined with restrictions on interest rates led to inflation, a shortage of credit, and capital flight. An increase in budget deficits led to foreign borrowing and an external debt crisis.

Inflation combined with a fixed exchange rate led to over-valuation of the colon and devaluation in 1981. A policy of a managed float with exchange controls followed, and inconvertibility of the colon reduced regional trade.

A return to growth for Costa Rican agriculture depends on reform of both macro and agricultural policy. It also requires effective coordination of policies among the central bank and the ministries of finance and agriculture.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the decade of the 1980s, economic growth in Costa Rica has been replaced by economic contraction. Real income per capita fell in the 1980s, and by 1986 the average income level was below what it was in 1979. The recent period of economic decay contrasts sharply with the continuous growth of the previous twenty years.

In order to understand why economic conditions changed, it is natural to focus on the agricultural sector, which is the purpose of the Agricultural Policy Analysis Project II. Agriculture remains an important source of gross national product and employment, and agricultural exports account for the majority of foreign exchange earnings.

An important agricultural policy issue is whether to change the relative importance of traditional agricultural exports (coffee, bananas, sugar, and beef) basic grains (maize, rice, beans, and sorghum) and non-traditional exports. Traditional exports have been a major source of government tax revenue, whereas basic grains and non-traditional exports have received subsidies in several forms. Thus, within the agricultural sector there has been a policy of cross-subsidization from traditional products to basic grain production and non-traditional exports. It is questionable whether the benefits of this policy justify the costs to society, and this issue will be addressed in a subsequent paper.

However, the problems of the agricultural sector in the 1980's cannot be understood without analyzing the broader macroeconomic context in which they occurred. Costa Rica is a small open economy, and both traditional and non-traditional exports are heavily influenced by external economic forces. Costa Rica's agricultural export earnings depend on its international terms of trade and on the trade policies and macroeconomic policies of other countries, especially those of the United States. Export earnings also depend on Costa Rica's own monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies, which experienced fundamental changes in the 1980s. Government policy has separated the basic grains sector from the international market, but the option of substituting imported grain from more costly domestic grain should not be ignored.

This paper is an overview of the macroeconomic policies of Costa Rica and their effects on agriculture. Accelerated growth in the money supply contributed to the sharp increase in the inflation rate in the 1980s. Inflation combined with restrictions on nominal interest rates led to a shortage of credit and capital flight.

Fiscal policy also contributed to inflation and trade restrictions. Government budgetary deficits increased, and government borrowing led to the debt crisis. The search for additional revenue resulted in a surtax on imports.

Inflation combined with fixed exchange rates led to overvaluation of the colon. After depleting foreign exchange reserves and import exchange controls, the colon was devalued in

1981. Since then the government has followed a policy of managed floating which includes exchange controls and the existence of a parallel foreign exchange market. Currency problems have resulted in inconvertibility among the currencies of members of the Central American Common Market and a decline in regional trade.

A return to economic growth for Costa Rican agriculture depends on reform of monetary, fiscal, and exchange rate policies as well as prudent use of those policy instruments that directly affect agriculture. Economic success requires policy coordination by the central bank, the ministries of finance and agriculture and related agencies.

A subsequent paper will focus on the effect of exchange rate policy on Costa Rican agriculture. As a result of the recent high rates of inflation, it is important to distinguish between nominal and real exchange rates. Changes in real rates alter trade in the same way as tariffs and export subsidies, and volatility of real rates may also effect the volume and composition of trade.

1. INTRODUCTION

The paper represents the first of a four part analysis of agricultural trade policy in Central America. It is a broad overview of macroeconomic and trade policy in Costa Rica. A second paper is an analysis of real exchange rate behavior in Costa Rica. A third paper deals with the role of Costa Rican coffee exports. A fourth paper extends the real exchange rate analysis to all the Central American countries and Mexico.

Agricultural trade policy includes border measures such as tariffs, subsidies, and quotas that directly affect imports and exports of agricultural products. It also includes price support programs that affect trade indirectly. More generally any policies that are specific to the agricultural sector, including input policies, can influence trade. In addition to these sector specific policies, a broader class of macroeconomic policies has an important influence on agricultural trade. Indeed during certain periods, monetary, fiscal, and exchange rate policies have had a greater impact on agricultural trade than sector specific policies. For example, the overvalued dollar retarded U.S. agricultural exports prior to 1971. The appreciation of the dollar from 1980-85 had a similar effect on U.S. exports. The importance of macroeconomic policies relative to sector specific policies in developing countries has been verified by Krueger, Schiff, and Valdes. A useful study of Costa Rica's agricultural trade must include an analysis of its macroeconomic policy.

Monetary growth and inflation accelerated sharply in the 1980s. Inflation combined with restrictions on nominal interest rates produced negative real interest rates. As a result saving decreased and capital flight occurred. Dollarization was another domestic response to inflation. The demand for credit increased and credit rationing was necessary including agricultural credit.

Fiscal deficits in the 1980s also increased, and they were financed by external borrowing. The resulting debt crisis brought on exchange controls that interfered with trade. Currency convertibility among the countries of the Central American Common Market ceased and trade within the group decreased sharply. Between 1980 and 1986 intra-regional trade fell by over 60 percent (Brock p. 306). The decline in government tax revenue was large enough to bring about a surtax on imports.

Inflation brought about the end to fixed exchange rates in Costa Rica. A devaluation from 8.57 colones per dollar to 21.76 per dollar occurred in 1981. However, the float has been associated with exchange controls and import licensing that have hampered trade. Thus, it is difficult to understand Costa Rican trade without taking into account monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies.

An implication of this interdependence is that much of agricultural policy in the broader sense is made by people outside the ministry of agriculture. Central bankers and finance ministers play important roles. In addition, Costa Rican agriculture is heavily influenced by the nation's terms of trade, which are determined outside its borders.

The present paper provides an overview of Costa Rican macroeconomic policy and its influence on agriculture. A second paper will discuss the concept of the real exchange rate and its effect on Costa Rican trade.

2. MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 Gross National Product and Its Components

Costa Rica is classified as a middle income developing country by the World Bank. In 1987 Costa Rican gross national product per capita was $1,550. As shown in Table 1 and 1A this income level was far below the average of $14,670 for industrial market economies, but it was above the $720 average for all developing countries. Within Latin America, Costa Rican income was below that of Venezuela ($3,230), Panama ($2,240), Brazil ($2,020), and Mexico ($1,820), but it was above the incomes of Central American neighbors, Guatemala ($950), El Salvador ($850), Nicaragua ($830), and Honduras ($810). The rate of economic growth in Costa Rica in the last twenty years has been below the average for all middle income developing countries, but above the average for Central America. Table 2 shows real gross (in colones) domestic product, population, and rates of growth from 1961-86. Over the entire period Costa Rican GDP per capita grew at a rate of 1.5 percent per year. The comparable rates were 2.5 percent for all middle income developing countries, Panama 2.4 percent, El Salvador -0.4 percent, Nicaragua -2.5 percent, Honduras 0.7 percent, and Guatemala 1.2 percent. (World Bank p. 165).

However, in the 1980s Costa Rica has experienced problems that one observer has described as the worst economic crisis in the history of the nation Villasusa). Real GDP fell by 2 percent in 1981 and by 7 percent in 1982 (See Table 2). Real GDP did not return to its 1980 level until 1984. When population growth is taken into account, the situation was even more bleak. Real GDP per capita decreased each year from 1980-83 and again 1985-86. The level of real GDP per capita in 1986 remained well below (88 percent) the peak level of 1979. Thus the Costa Rican economy was much less successful in the 1980s than it had been in the previous twenty years, when there had been only one year of negative growth. In spite of the seriousness of the economic problems of Costa Rica, they were even more serious in other Latin American countries.

There has been a secular decline in the relative importance of agriculture in GDP, but there has been no change in relative shares in recent years. Agriculture's share declined from 23 percent in 1967 to 18 percent in 1979 (see Table 3). However, the shares of agriculture (18 percent) industry (27 percent), and services (55 percent) were the same in 1987 as they were in 1979. The long term change in these sectoral shares may have been retarded by the lack of real income growth.

Table 4 shows the annual growth rates of the sectoral components of GDP from 1968-87. Agriculture experienced more frequent negative growth rates than the other sectors, and in all five years of negative agricultural growth the international terms of trade declined. The sensitivity of Costa Rican agriculture to international prices reflects the importance of coffee and bananas in total exports. In most years coffee and bananas constitute most of Costa Rica's export earnings (see Table 17).

2.2 Inflation and Monetary Policy

Costa Rica's experience with inflation has also changed in recent years. In the decade of the 1960s the average inflation rate was less than 2 percent per year. Table 5 shows three different measures of inflation for the period 1961-87. The average rate for the 1970s rose to 13 percent per year in terms of the GNP deflator with peak rates of 24 percent in 1973 and 1974. Notice that inflation rates were higher when measured by the consumer price index, but the peak rates of inflation also occurred in 1973-74. In the 1980s inflation increased again to an average rate of 29 percent per year in terms of the GNP price deflator. Beginning with a 9 percent rate in 1979, the inflation rate approximately doubled in 1980 (18.8 percent), doubled again in 1981 (41.1 percent), and doubled again to a peak rate of 84 percent in 1982. Inflation declined in the next five years to a rate of 10 percent in 1987.

The acceleration of inflation rates in the 1970s and 1980s was a sharp break with the past. In the 1960s and earlier, economic agents in Costa Rica came to expect negligible rates of inflation. There were no important differences between money values and real values. Nominal interest rates equalled real interest rates, and the value of the colon was fixed in terms of the U.S. dollar and other major currencies. However, in the 1970s and 1980s nominal interest rates rose to incorporate expected inflation. Attempts to regulate nominal interest rates resulted in shortages of credit and credit rationing that favored particular sectors. Banks have been nationalized in Costa Rica, and credit allocation is not necessarily guided by the profit motive. Real interest rates on loans were -32 percent in 1982 and -5 percent in 1983 (see Table 5B). Nominal exchange rates that produced currency market equilibrium at Costa Rican inflation rates of the 1960s resulted in an overvalued colon at Costa Rican inflation rates of the 1970s and 1980s. The resulting shortage of foreign currency led to exchange controls and import licensing that disrupted trade.

Negative real interest rates on bank deposits discouraged saving in the early 1980s (see Table 5C). In Costa Rica the ratio of domestic savings to GDP fell from 22 percent in 1977 to 12 percent in 1981. The savings rate increased slightly in 1984 after real interest rates became positive, but it remained well below the 1977 level. A similar pattern occurred throughout Central America where the savings rate declined from 19 percent in 1977 to 10 percent in 1983-84.

Although many domestic and foreign factors may have influenced Costa Rican inflation, one obvious proximate cause is monetary policy. Table 6 shows that rates of growth of money (both narrowly defined money and money plus quasi-money) were greater in the 1970s than the 1960s and greater in the 1980s than the 1970s. Since money affects prices with a variable lag, the relationship between monetary policy and inflation is not precise. However, the sharp acceleration in money growth in 1981 (49 percent) and 1982 (70 percent) undoubtedly contributed to the increase in inflation rates in those years. In the 1960s monetary policy was dominated by the goal of maintaining a fixed exchange rate with the dollar, and the resulting inflation rate was highly correlated with the U.S. inflation rate. However, a new Costa Rican

monetary regime emerged in the 1980s that produced inflation rates that were no longer compatible with a fixed exchange rate with the dollar.

2.3 Inflation and Fiscal Policy

Inflation may also be related to fiscal policy, either through its influence on monetary policy or as an independent source of inflation. International lending agencies are sensitive about the size of budgetary deficits, and their loans are often conditional on the magnitude of deficits. Table 7 shows government spending, tax revenue, and budget deficits for the Costa Rican government for the years 1972-86. Since the figures are expressed in current colones, they are obscured by inflation. The last column on the right expresses the deficit as a percentage of expenditure. Measured this way, the outstanding deficits are in 1972-73 (24 percent and 20 percent), 1979-80 (27 percent and 30 percent). These fiscal deficits roughly coincide with the peak inflation rates in 1974-75 and 1982-83.

Budget deficits of Costa Rica are compared with those of other countries in Table 8. The general pattern is that Costa Rican deficits were above the average of other countries before 1980-81 and smaller than average after that. This relationship holds when Costa Rica is compared with all developing countries, industrial countries, the United States, or the world. An exception to the pattern is 1986 when the Costa Rican deficit rose above the average for industrial countries and the world. The relationship with other Central American countries is less clear.

The relative size of the central government of Costa Rica has increased in the last decade. Table 9 shows central government expenditure relative to GNP for several countries. For Costa Rica the share of government expenditures increased from 19.3 percent in 1977 to 26.3 percent in 1986. This change took Costa Rica from slightly below the average for developing countries (22.7 percent in 1977) to slightly above average (25.4 percent). Costa Rica's ranking within Central America showed little change during this decade. The share of government spending in Costa Rica was above the shares for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras both in 1977 and 1986. It was below the share for Panama in both years. The only ranking change involved Nicaragua, whose share increased from 19.9 percent to 52.3 percent as a result of the revolution.

2.4 Balance of Payments and External Debt

Costa Rica has been a net borrower for many years. The balance of payments on current account has been negative every year since 1955. Table 10 shows exports and imports of goods and services from 1970-1987. The merchandise balance is less negative each year than the current account, because servicing the outstanding debt is a major service import. Indeed the merchandise balance showed small surpluses in 1982, 1984, and 1986. An increase in exports relative to imports is necessary to service the debt. The trade balance improved by $410 million from 1980-1986. However, the improvement was brought about almost entirely by a reduction in imports. The value of imports fell by $326 million and exports rose by $84 million.

Costa Rica's debt problem was aggravated by the sharp increase in dollar interest rates in the early 1980s. Since the external debt is denominated in dollars and the interest rate is variable, the debt service obligation depends partly on interest rates in the U.S. and the Eurodollar market. For example, the interest rate on U.S. Treasury bills (90 day) which averaged less than 7 percent in the 1970s, increased to 14 percent in 1981.

The increase in debt relative to measures of ability to repay such as exports and GNP has resulted in a debt repayment problem for Costa Rica. The Costa Rican government announced deferment of debt repayment in August 1981. The external debt outstanding at any time is the result of previous current account deficits. Table 11 shows Costa Rica's external public debt plus private debt that has been publicly guaranteed. A crude measure of a country's ability to service debt is the ratio of debt to export receipts. Debt increased from 48 percent of exports in 1970 to 2.41 times exports in 1987. Most of the increase occurred from 1978 (.92) to 1983 (2.71), and the ratio has increased slightly since then. Trade was affected by the debt problem because the government restricted imports to service the debt.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua stand out as having more serious debt problems than the rest of Central America. Table 11A shows an increase in Costa Rica's debt relative to GNP from 59.7 in 1980 to 159.1 in 1982 with a slight decline later. Nicaragua's debt ratio increased from 107.3 in 1980 to 236.0 in 1986. By 1985 the debt ratios for Costa Rica (126.3) and Nicaragua (216.0) were well above the averages for Central America (102.9), Latin America (62.3), and the group of developing countries classified as highly indebted (60.2) by the World Bank.

The severity of the debt problems of Costa Rica and Nicaragua can be seen from the discount on their debt in secondary financial markets (Table 11B). In October 1988 Costa Rican debt sold for 12 percent of its face value and Nicaraguan debt sold for 3 percent of face value. A comparable figure for Guatemala was 73 percent (The Banker, December 1988).

During the period of the debt crisis Costa Rica received an increase in official development assistance (see Table 12). Receipts increased from $80 million in 1982 to $252 million in 1983, and they averaged over $200 million per year from then through 1987. Whether aid is expressed per capita, as a percentage of GNP, or in money, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras received more aid than Guatemala, Panama, or Nicaragua. Costa Rica was the largest per capita recipient in 1987 ($87.50) with El Salvador, a close second ($86.40). El Salvador was the largest aid recipient relative to GNP (9.0 percent).

2.5 Exchange Rates

Prior to 1981 Costa Rica followed a fixed exchange rate policy with the dollar. The only exceptions were discrete devaluations of the colon in 1961 and 1974-75 (Table 13). In 1981 the colon was devalued from 8.57 per dollar to 21.76 per dollar. The colon has depreciated continuously since then, and in 1987 the exchange rate was 62.78 per dollar. Instead of a free float Costa Rica has used a complex and changing set of exchange controls that includes import licensing, advance deposit requirements, import surcharges, and prohibitions on certain imports.

The currencies of the Central American Common Market members have become inconvertible within the region (Brock). The depreciation of the colon in recent years mainly reflected the faster rate of growth of money and prices in Costa Rica than in the U.S.

To determine the effect of factors other than inflation on exchange rates, an inflation adjustment can be done. One interpretation of real exchange rates is that they are nominal exchange rates adjusted for inflation. If the nominal exchange rate between two currencies exactly offsets the differential inflation rate between two countries, the real exchange rate should always equal one. If the nominal rate changes by more (less) than the inflation differential, the real rates should increase (decrease), indicating a depreciation (appreciation) of the home currency. A real depreciation should encourage exports and discourage imports by the home country.

The last column of Table 13 shows the real exchange rate for Costa Rica from 1960-1987. An increase in the real exchange rate index means a real depreciation of the colon. For much of the period the real rate followed the nominal rate. In 1961 the nominal depreciation of 18 percent resulted in a real depreciation of 17 percent (comparing 1962 and 1960). In 1974 nominal depreciation also resulted in real depreciation. The major nominal depreciation in 1981 also resulted in a major real depreciation. However, the two measures give conflicting results for the periods 1974-80 and after 1982. From 1974-80 there was a nominal depreciation of the colon from 7.93 per dollar to 8.57. However, there was a real appreciation from 1.38 in 1974 to 1.00 in 1980. During this period the excess of Costa Rican inflation over U.S. inflation exceeded the nominal depreciation of the colon. Costa Rican monetary developments favored imports relative to exports. After the large nominal and real depreciation in 1981, a real appreciation occurred in spite of a nominal depreciation.

3. TRADE

3.1 Openness

Costa Rica has a relatively open economy, and one measure of openness is the ratio of trade (exports plus imports divided by two) to GDP (see Table 14). The degree of openness increased from around 20 percent in the early 1960s to around 30 percent in the late 1970s. Some decline has occurred since the crisis of 1981 as a result of debt problems and import licensing. Since the crisis, there has been a greater decline in trade among members of the Central American Common Market (Brock).

3.2 Commodity Composition of Trade

Agricultural products comprise most of Costa Rica's exports, but they have been a small portion of total imports (see Table 15). Agricultural exports were 60 percent of total exports in 1966, and they were 61 percent of exports in 1984. During that period agricultural exports fell below 50 percent of total exports in only four years. Conversely, agricultural imports were 14 percent of total imports in 1966 and 10 percent of imports in 1984, and they never exceeded 20 percent of the total. A policy goal of self-sufficiency in basic grains contributed to the restriction of food imports.

Table 16 shows the commodity composition of trade in more detail from 1975-82. Industrial supplies were about 40 percent of total imports for the entire period. Fuel increased in importance as its import share rose from 10.3 percent in 1975 to 19.8 percent in 1982. This share is sensitive to changes in world oil prices.

Two features stand out from the export data. First, raw and processed agricultural products dominate exports. Second, relative shares of export categories were very stable over this period. Chemicals were the next most important export after agriculture, and their share was close to 10 percent for the whole period. Textiles and metals each accounted for 5 percent of exports during the period.

Coffee and bananas dominated Costa Rican commodity exports (Table 17). Coffee and banana exports were responsible for most of the export earnings in most years from 1972-86. The share of coffee ranged from 20 percent to 39 percent and much of the fluctuation was a result of price changes. For example the 37 percent share for coffee in 1977 was caused mainly by a large increase in the price of coffee. The share for bananas ranged from 15 percent to 30 percent with no clear trend. However, the real price of bananas has trended downward since 1950. Sugar comprised 5-9 percent of exports in the early 1970s, but the share fell to near 1 percent by 1985-86. Beef exports were 4-11 percent of total exports.

Table 18 shows the world market shares for Costa Rica's four major commodity exports. These shares can be interpreted as a crude measure of the country's market power. With 16.6

percent of the world market Costa Rica has a small potential to influence world banana prices. However, their shares for the other products are negligible. Thus, coffee is very important for Costa Rica, but Costa Rican coffee exports have a negligible effect on the world market for coffee.

3.3 Direction of Trade

In spite of the attempt to implement the Central American Common Market, Costa Rica continues to trade primarily with developed countries. In 1972 72.6 percent of Costa Rican exports went to industrial countries and by 1987 the figure had risen to 84.2 percent (Table 19). The importance of the markets of industrial countries declined to 59.7 percent in 1981, but it increased after then, particularly in 1986-87. Imports show a similar pattern with 68.0 percent coming from industrial countries in 1972 and 72.2 percent in 1987. The import share fell to 56.3 percent in 1982, but the imposition of import licensing discriminated against trade with developing countries after 1982. A recent paper by Mendez and Rousslang claims that preferential trade among countries in the Central American Common Market has had a detrimental effect on its members.

The United States and West Germany have been the two most important individual trading partners (Table 20). The U.S. received 55 percent of Costa Rican exports in 1960 and 43 percent in 1986. West Germany received 23 percent in 1960 and 15 percent in 1986. The United States remains the major source of imports although its share declined from 47 percent in 1960 to 36 percent in 1986. Germany's share of imports fell from 11 percent in 1960 to 6 percent in 1986, and it was replaced by Japan as the second largest source of imports. Unlike the U.S. and Germany, Japan is a major source of Costa Rican imports, but it buys a negligible percentage of Costa Rican exports. Costa Rica's ten largest trading partners included six industrial countries (U.S., Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Belgium, and Italy) and four Latin American developing countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico, and Venezuela). A continuous series on trade with Panama, Nicaragua, and Honduras was not available). The trade shares of these ten countries (Table 21) were used to construct a multilateral trade-weighted exchange rate that will be presented later.

3.4 Terms of Trade and Taxes on Trade

Costa Rica's terms of trade have been dominated by changes in prices of coffee and bananas on the export side and fuel prices on the import side (Table 22). The ratio of export prices to import prices was most favorable in 1970 (132.50) and in 1977 (139.40). The ratio was least favorable in 1981 (93.60) and 1987 (84.20). The adverse effect of an increase in fuel prices can be seen in 1974, 1980, and 1987.

Like many developing countries, Costa Rica uses taxes on trade as a major source of revenue (Table 23). In 1986 Costa Rica received 24.8 percent of its revenue from trade taxes, 33.3 percent from taxes on domestic goods and services, 29.2 percent from social security contributions, and 12.8 percent from taxes on income. Of the 24.8 percent from trade taxes,

15.4 percent came from import taxes and 9.4 percent from export duties. Notice that by 1986 a surtax on imports had become a significant revenue source.

Costa Rican reliance on trade taxes is not out of line with other developing countries. Comparable figures for other countries were El Salvador 26.1 percent, Honduras 33.6 percent, Panama 12.1 percent (Table 24). However, developed countries rely much less on taxing trade: USA 1.7 percent, United Kingdom 1.0 percent, Canada 4.2 percent, Australia 4.6 percent. The United States has a constitutional prohibition against taxing exports.

3.5 Comparative Advantage

A crude measure of Costa Rica's comparative advantage can be obtained by comparing the export share of each product category for Costa Rica with the comparable export share for the world as a whole (Marchese and De Simone). Table 25 lists SITC single digit categories 0-9 and shows Costa Rica's export shares in 1972. Food and live animals (0) plus beverages and tobacco (1) were 78.0 percent of total exports. Table 26 shows figures for the entire world, and food and live animals plus beverages and tobacco were only 12.7 percent of world exports. Since SITC category 0 + 1 was 6.14 times as important for Costa Rica as for the world as a whole, it is said that Costa Rica had a revealed comparative advantage (RCA) in that product category (Table 27). The RCA coefficients were below one for all other categories in 1972.

Comparable figures for 1982 (Tables 28-30) show a slight increase in the relative importance of SITC category 0 + 1 to 6.755, indicating a slight increase in the relative importance of that category. Small increases also occurred for manufactures (6 + 8) and the miscellaneous categories. More information would be obtained by considering narrower product categories.

4. AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Agriculture has experienced a small decline relative to GNP (Table 3) and a larger decline relative to total employment. The percentage of the labor force in agriculture has declined continuously from 45.2 percent in 1967 to 30.8 percent in 1980 (Table 31). Two important components of agriculture are the export products (coffee, bananas, beef, and sugar) and basic grains (maize, rice, beans and sorghum) that are produced mainly for domestic consumption.

4.1 Agricultural Exports

World prices are shown in Table 32 (current dollars) and 33 (constant dollars) for bananas, coffee, beef and sugar. The real price of bananas has trended downward from $.25 per pound in 1960 to $.12 in 1987. There has been no trend in the real coffee price, but it has been more volatile. It has been as high as $2.92 per pound in 1977 and as low as $.78 per pound in 1987, and it remained at $.78 in August 1989. The real sugar price has also been volatile, ranging from $.03 in 1985 to $.48 in 1974.

Production of the four export products is shown in Table 34. Banana production reached its peak in 1973 at 1300 thousand metric tons and by 1985 production had not exceeded 1200 thousand metric tons. The withdrawal of United Brands from the country in 1985 may have influenced recent production. Coffee production has increased from 69.9 thousand metric tons in 1960 to 121 in 1985. There has been a significant increase since 1981.

There has been a large increase in sugar production in spite of unfavorable world prices. Costa Rica does have a quota in the U.S. market that receives the high U.S. price, but that quota has decreased over time. For example, the right to sell the quota amount at a premium price in 1984 was worth $17 million (Newfarmer, p. 87). However, the reduction of the quota in 1985 reduced the value by $3 million. Beef production has been quite stable.

Banana exports reached their peak in 1975 in quantity (Table 35). Coffee exports have shown the same trend as coffee production. Exports increased from 69,088 metric tons in 1970 to 122,400 tons in 1985 (Table 36). The export quotas of the International Coffee Agreement were suspended in the summer of 1989. It has been hypothesized that, in absence of quotas, the increase in the quantity of Costa Rican coffee exports would exceed the decrease in the world price.

Taxes on coffee and bananas have been a major source of government revenue (Table 37). In 1986 1624.6 million colons were received from coffee taxes and 688.9 million colons were obtained from taxing bananas. However the relative importance of the products as sources of revenue has fluctuated. For example, in 1981-83 taxation of bananas earned more than twice as much revenue for the government as taxation of coffee.

4.2 Basic Grains

Basic grains production has been protected, as grains were explicitly exempted from the common external tariff of the Central American Common Market in order to achieve self-sufficiency. Costa Rica has supported prices of basic grains above the world level. A government marketing board (Consejo Nacional de Produccion) has incurred large losses from its price support and processing program, and its losses have contributed to expansionary monetary and fiscal policy. The agency has used its exclusive right to import grain to earn profits on maize imports that partially offset losses from price support operations (Lynch and Bouchey). However, the agency has also exported surplus beans at a loss. Policies specific to the agricultural sector will be analyzed in more detail in a subsequent paper. Tables 38-40 show the increasing trend of grain production.

5. CONCLUSION

In Costa Rica's economic performance, some things have changed and some things have remained the same. Costa Rica remains an open economy whose prosperity is heavily dependent on external economic conditions. Coffee and bananas continue to dominate exports and fuel is an important import. Hence, the national terms of trade are sensitive to changes in these three prices. Greater volatility of agricultural value added may reflect changes in the terms of trade. There has been no major change in the country's comparative advantage.

Major changes have occurred with respect to economic growth, inflation, exchange rates and external debt. Growth has been replaced by economic decline, and income per capita was lower in 1986 than it was in 1975. Stable prices have been replaced by high inflation rates, and fixed exchange rates have been replaced by a declining currency value. The managed float has featured exchange controls that have interfered with trade. Attempts to service the large external debt have brought about extensive controls on imports.

Monetary and fiscal policy have contributed to the macroeconomic problems. Rapid growth in the money supply led to inflation, and restrictions on nominal interest rates and exchange rates aggravated the problem. Negative real interest rates discouraged saving and encouraged capital flight. Overvaluation of the currency distorted trade and led to exchange controls.

Fiscal deficits contributed to the external debt problem and monetary expansion. The relative size of the government sector grew, and attempts to finance additional spending led to greater taxes on trade.

A return to economic growth will require reform of macroeconomic policies as well as policies specific to the agricultural sector.

TABLES

Table 1. Gross National Product Per Capita ($ 1987)

1. Industrial market economies	$14,670
USA	18,530
Japan	15,760
W. Germany	14,400
European Community	11,210
2. Developing economies	$ 720
Hong Kong	8,320
Venezuela	3,230
South Korea	2,750
Argentina	2,360
Panama	2,240
Uruguay	2,160
Brazil	2,020
Mexico	1,820
Malaysia	1,670
Costa Rica	$ 1,550
Chile	1,310
Colombia	1,230
Ecuador	1,040
Peru	1,430
Guatemala	950
El Salvador	850
Nicaragua	830
Honduras	810
Dominican Republic	730
Bolivia	570
Senegal	$ 510
Pakistan	350
Haiti	360
Kenya	330
China	290
India	300
Bangla Desh	160
Ethiopia	130

Source: World Bank. World Tables 1988-89, pp. 14-17.

Table 1-A. Gross Domestic Product, Total and Per Capita, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1985-1988

	Total (Millions 1988 dollars)							Per capita (1988 dollars			
ounty	1960	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988*	1960	1970	1980	1988*
rgentina	49,775	74,690	96,145	86,009	90,705	92,540	91,493	2,384	3,075	3,359	2,862
ahamas	955	1,836	2,233	2,424	2,487	2,596	2,648	8,448	10,737	10,631	11,317
arbados	462	844	994	963	1,012	1,038	1,075	2,000	3,530	3,994	4,233
oliiva	2,175	3,536	5,473	4,913	4,772	4,869	5,006	634	818	983	724
razil	73,544	131,466	300,851	318,190	342,311	354,664	353,688	1,013	1,372	2,481	2,449
hile	14,046	21,252	27,284	26,758	28,273	29,895	32,095	1,845	2,236	2,448	2,518
olombia	14,399	24,060	41,138	45,973	48,651	51,239	53,155	927	1,157	1,595	1,739
osta Rica	1,774	3,159	5,469	5,546	5,853	6,170	6,404	1,435	1,825	2,394	2,235
ominican Republic	2,660	4,364	8,530	9,209	9,500	10,274	10.363	823	987	1,497	1,509
cuador	3,402	5,472	12,840	14,273	14,734	13,958	15,070	771	904	1,581	1,477
l alvador	2,139	3,703	5,089	4,631	4,660	4,786	4,808	832	1,032	1.125	955
uatemala	4,358	7,447	12,906	12,196	12,214	12,596	13,042	1,100	1.420	1,866	1,502
uyana	573	811	921	768	770	775	752	1,008	1,111	1,215	995
aiti	1,215	1,316	2,092	1,988	2,008	2,003	1,998	331	292	386	319
onduras	1,199	2,053	3,494	3,681	3,794	3,955	4,107	619	782	954	851
amaica	2,623	4,419	4,080	4,094	4,172	4,389	4,472	1,610	2,364	1.880	1,843
exico	54,182	106,721	202,226	222,600	214,083	217,260	219.649	1,425	2,022	2,872	2,588
icaragua	1,575	3,070	3,179	3,281	3,248	3,225	2,967	1,055	1,495	1,147	819
anama	1,397	3,000	5,128	5,900	6,098	6,245	5,176	1,264	2,017	2,622	2.229
araguay	1,381	2,189	5,074	5,678	5,679	5,925	6,290	779	931	1,612	1,557
eru	12,250	20,503	29,686	29,214	32,524	35,055	31,942	1.233	1,554	1,716	1,503
uriname	530	869	1,310	1,293	1,308	1,202	1,228	887	2,337	3,722	3,420
rinidad & obago	3,244	5,060	8,668	7,417	7,175	6,641	6,375	3,848	4,927	8,116	5,510
ruguay	5,968	6,959	9,368	8,049	8,652	9,164	9,209	2,352	2,478	3,221	2,989
enezuela	29,102	52,396	78,497	74,422	79,500	81,904	85,223	3,879	4,941	5,225	4,544
atin merica	234,927	491,193	872,674	899,470	934.184	962,369	968,237	1,374	1.802	2,512	2,336

ource: Economic and Social Progress in Latin America: 1989 Report. Washington: Inter-American Development Bank, 1989, p. 463.

Table 2. Real GDP Population and Growth
(Millions of Colones)

	RGDP COSTA RICA	RGDP GROWTH	POPULATION IN MILLIONS	RGDP PER CAPTIA	GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH
1961	13162.00	-0.83	1.30	10124.62	-4.64
1962	14235.00	8.15	1.35	10544.44	4.15
1963	14916.00	4.78	1.39	10730.94	1.77
1964	15535.00	4.15	1.44	10788.19	0.53
1965	17062.00	9.83	1.49	11451.01	6.14
1966	18404.00	7.87	1.54	11950.65	4.36
1967	19444.00	5.65	1.59	12228.93	2.33
1968	21092.00	8.48	1.63	12939.88	5.81
1969	22250.00	5.49	1.69	13165.68	1.74
1970	23920.00	7.51	1.73	13826.59	5.02
1971	25541.00	6.78	1.80	14189.44	2.62
1972	27630.00	8.18	1.84	15016.30	5.83
1973	29760.00	7.71	1.87	15914.44	5.98
1974	31410.00	5.54	1.92	16359.38	2.80
1975	32069.00	2.10	1.96	16361.73	0.01
1976	33839.00	5.52	2.01	16835.32	2.89
1977	36852.00	8.90	2.07	17802.90	5.75
1978	39162.00	6.27	2.12	18472.64	3.76
1979	41097.00	4.94	2.17	18938.71	2.52
1980	41406.00	0.75	2.25	18402.67	-2.83
1981	40470.00	-2.26	2.27	17828.19	-3.12
1982	37522.00	-7.28	2.32	16173.28	-9.28
1983	38595.00	2.86	2.44	15817.62	-2.20
1984	41694.00	8.03	2.42	17228.93	8.92
1985	41994.00	0.72	2.49	16865.06	-2.11
1986	44281.00	5.45	2.67	16584.64	-1.66

Source: IMF. International Financial Statistics Yearbook 1988.

Table 3. Composition of Gross Domestic Product 1967 - 87
(millions of 1980 colones)

	Gross Domestic Product	Agriculture	Share of GDP	Industry	Share of GDP	Services	Share of GDP
1967	19625.00	4553.00	0.23	3975.00	0.20	11097.00	0.57
1968	21244.00	4964.00	0.23	4510.00	0.21	11770.00	0.55
1969	22387.00	5480.00	0.24	4773.00	0.21	12134.00	0.54
1970	24067.00	5705.00	0.24	5197.00	0.22	13165.00	0.55
1971	25674.00	5969.00	0.23	5718.00	0.22	13987.00	0.54
1972	27733.00	6292.00	0.23	6431.00	0.23	15010.00	0.54
1973	29872.00	6648.00	0.22	6979.00	0.23	16245.00	0.54
1974	31478.00	6535.00	0.21	7786.00	0.25	17157.00	0.55
1975	32109.00	6733.00	0.21	8062.00	0.25	17314.00	0.54
1976	33854.00	6767.00	0.20	8766.00	0.26	18321.00	0.54
1977	36876.00	6916.00	0.19	9689.00	0.26	20271.00	0.55
1978	39159.00	7373.00	0.19	10420.00	0.27	21366.00	0.55
1979	41098.00	7409.00	0.18	11038.00	0.27	22651.00	0.55
1980	41405.00	7372.00	0.18	11166.00	0.27	22867.00	0.55
1981	40470.00	7748.00	0.19	10697.00	0.26	22025.00	0.54
1982	37648.00	7384.00	0.20	9254.00	0.25	21010.00	0.56
1983	38694.00	7679.00	0.20	9632.00	0.25	21383.00	0.55
1984	41716.00	8450.00	0.20	10718.00	0.26	22548.00	0.54
1985	42128.00	8212.00	0.19	10904.00	0.26	23012.00	0.55
1986	44049.00	8454.00	0.19	11578.00	0.26	24017.00	0.55
1987	45350.00	8030.00	0.18	12272.00	0.27	25048.00	0.55

GDP = agriculture + industry + services

Source: World Bank. World Tables 1988-89. pp. 208-9.

Table 4. Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product and its Components

	Gross Domestic Product	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1968	8.25	9.03	13.46	6.06
1969	5.38	10.39	5.83	3.09
1970	7.50	4.11	8.88	8.50
1971	6.68	4.63	10.03	6.24
1972	8.02	5.41	12.47	7.31
1973	7.71	5.66	8.52	8.23
1974	5.38	-1.70	11.56	5.61
1975	2.00	3.03	3.54	0.92
1976	5.43	0.50	8.73	5.82
1977	8.93	2.20	10.53	10.64
1978	6.19	6.61	7.54	5.40
1979	4.95	0.49	5.93	6.01
1980	0.75	-0.50	1.16	0.95
1981	-2.26	5.10	-4.20	-3.68
1982	-6.97	-4.70	-13.49	-4.61
1983	2.78	4.00	4.08	1.78
1984	7.81	10.04	11.27	5.45
1985	0.99	-2.82	1.74	2.06
1986	4.56	2.95	6.18	4.37
1987	2.95	-5.02	5.99	4.29

Source: World Bank: World Tables 1988-89. pp. 208-9.

Table 5. Rates of Growth of Costa Rician Price Indexes (1980 = 100)

	GDP Deflator	GDP Deflator Growth Rate	CPI Deflator	CPI Deflator Growth Rate	Import Price Deflator	Import Price Deflator Growth Rate
1961	22.3	3.2	29.1	2.5	19.9	2.6
1962	22.4	0.4	29.9	2.7	19.8	-0.5
1963	22.8	1.8	30.8	3.0	20.4	3.0
1964	23.2	1.8	31.8	3.2	20.7	1.5
1965	23.0	-0.9	31.6	-0.6	20.5	-1.0
1966	23.3	1.3	31.6	0.0	20.6	0.5
1967	23.8	2.1	32.0	1.3	21.3	3.4
1968	24.3	2.1	33.3	4.1	22.3	4.7
1969	25.4	4.5	34.2	2.7	23.3	4.5
1970	27.3	7.5	35.8	4.7	24.8	6.4
1971	27.9	2.2	36.9	3.1	26.3	6.0
1972	29.7	6.5	38.6	4.6	27.8	5.7
1973	34.1	14.8	44.4	15.0	32.4	16.5
1974	42.1	23.5	57.8	30.2	45.2	39.5
1975	52.4	24.5	67.8	17.3	55.0	21.7
1976	61.1	16.6	70.2	3.5	60.1	9.3
1977	71.5	17.0	73.1	4.1	64.6	7.5
1978	77.1	7.8	77.5	6.0	69.6	7.7
1979	84.2	9.2	84.7	9.3	80.8	16.1
1980	100.0	18.8	100.0	18.1	100.0	23.8
1981	141.1	41.1	137.1	37.1	165.3	65.3
1982	259.9	84.2	260.6	90.1	344.2	108.2
1983	327.3	25.9	345.6	32.6	434.4	26.2
1984	391.0	19.5	386.9	12.0	467.6	7.6
1985	471.3	20.5	445.1	15.0	516.2	10.4
1986	559.5	18.7	497.8	11.8	562.7	9.0
1987	614.8	9.9	581.6	16.8	622.4	10.6

GDP - Gross Domestic Product
CPI - Consumer Price Index

Source: IMF. International Financial Statistics Yearbook. Various issues.

Table 5a: Central America: Representative Real Interest Rates on Loans and Deposits (percentages) 1982-86

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Loans					
Costa Rica	-32.0	-5.1	12.4	9.7	10.9
El Salvador	3.4	1.0	2.0	-5.3	-10.4
Guatemala	7.0	8.2	-6.9	-14.0	-16.9
Honduras	10.5	7.6	10.7	9.0	10.0
Nicaragua	-6.5	-11.4	-14.9	-62.3	-82.7
Deposits					
Costa Rica	-34.2	-8.0	9.9	5.0	6.4
El Salvador	-0.9	-2.7	-1.8	-8.6	-15.2
Guatemala	4.1	5.3	-9.4	-16.4	-19.1
Honduras	5.3	1.8	5.0	3.8	4.6
Nicaragua	-11.4	-15.6	-16.5	-62.7	-82.8

Source: Gongalez-Vega and Poyo, p. 198.

Table 5b. Ratio of Domestic Savings to GDP (in percentages)

	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984
Costa Rica	22	18	12	13	15
El Salvador	25	19	10	9	9
Guatemala	17	13	9	8	8
Honduras	13	20	16	11	12
Nicaragua	18	-3	6	6	6
Central America	19	15	11	10	10

Source: Feinberg, p. 274

Table 6. Costa Rican Money Supply (1960-87)

	Money	Percent. change	Quasi-Money	Percent. Change
1960	433.00	1.40	128.00	0.07
1961	422.00	-2.54	124.00	-3.13
1962	480.00	13.74	137.00	10.48
1963	535.00	11.46	148.00	8.03
1964	568.00	6.17	166.00	12.16
1965	598.00	5.28	185.00	11.45
1966	622.00	4.01	186.00	0.54
1967	832.00	33.76	248.00	33.33
1968	849.00	2.04	219.00	-11.69
1969	959.00	12.96	236.00	7.76
1970	1006.00	4.90	270.00	14.41
1971	1317.00	30.91	494.00	82.96
1972	1501.00	13.97	665.00	34.62
1973	1847.00	24.85	767.00	15.34
1974	2146.00	14.51	1300.00	9.49
1975	2771.00	29.12	2133.00	64.08
1976	3408.00	22.99	3182.00	49.18
1977	4504.00	32.16	4160.00	30.74
1978	5625.00	24.89	5442.00	30.82
1979	6226.00	10.68	8642.00	58.80
1980	7271.00	16.78	9965.00	15.31
1981	10832.00	48.98	21439.00	115.14
1982	18448.00	70.31	22545.00	5.16
1983	25619.00	38.87	30524.00	35.39
1984	30132.00	17.62	35632.00	16.73
1985	32439.00	7.66	43563.00	22.26
1986	42611.00	30.98	49671.00	14.02
1987	42611.00	0.29	64535.00	29.92

Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Yearbook.

Table 7. Government Spending and Revenue
(millions of Colones)

	Budget Deficit	Revenue	Expenditure	Lending Minus Payments	Deficit to Expenditure
1972	-356	1260	1506	110	0.236
1973	-380	1620	1864	155	0.204
1974	-89	2449	2415	122	0.037
1975	-371	3027	3217	180	0.115
1976	-704	3648	4148	203	0.170
1977	-818	4393	5085	127	0.161
1978	-1507	5755	7000	261	0.215
1979	-2341	6317	8601	58	0.272
1980	-3062	7373	10369	67	0.295
1981	-1940	10199	11994	-156	0.162
1982	-864	17027	17944	-54	0.048
1983	-2591	28115	30490	216	0.085
1984	-1195	36382	37198	378	0.032
1985	-2467	41011	43136	342	0.057
1986	-11034	54564	65127	471	0.169

Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Yearbook 1988, p. 309.1

Table 8. Budget Deficits as a Percentage of Government Spending*

	World	Indus-rial Countries	USA	Develop-ing Countries	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatem-ala	Nicara-gua	Panama
1972	7.60	5.60	8.10	17.50	24.00	8.00	19.80	23.60	NA
1973	6.30	4.70	6.30	14.30	24.50	3.00	15.20	11.20	NA
1974	4.80	4.20	1.60	8.20	13.70	5.30	14.00	29./40	NA
1975	14.20	14.40	15.70	14.10	17.30	11.30	8.60	28.90	NA
1976	14.60	14.50	19.60	15.90	26.30	3.40	21.40	21.90	31.30
1977	11.50	11.00	12.30	13.20	15.70	+8.40	8.00	39.50	17.90
1978	11.80	11.30	12.40	13.40	20.80	9.60	9.70	30.70	21.10
1979	9.80	9.50	6.90	11.00	27.00	6.70	18.30	30.40	34.80
1980	11.20	10.90	12.20	12.00	29.30	33.50	25.80	22.20	17.00
1981	12.80	11.20	11.00	17.70	13.90	37.40	37.30	27.20	24.50
1982	14.80	13.20	16.00	20.00	4.80	38.50	32.00	41.00	28.60
1983	17.40	17.00	23.70	18.40	8.40	30.90	26.70	46.30	17.10
1984	15.70	15.50	19.90	16.50	3.20	23.50	NA	36.90	19.80
1985	15.90	15.10	21.10	18.30	5.70	4.20	NA	36.80	10.00
1986	15.30	13.70	20.50	20.50	16.80	6.80	NA	28.10	12.30
1987	NA	10.10	14.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*Spending includes lending minus repayments.

+Budget surplus

Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics Yearbook. various issues.

Table 9. Central Government Expenditures As a Percentage of GNP

	1977	1986
World	27.2%	31.2%
Industrial Counntries	28.7	22.7
USA	21.7	24.0
W. Germany	29.4	30.2
Switzerland	21.0	21.0
Sweden	37.1	45.4
Developing Countries	22.7	25.4
Costa Rica	19.3	26.3
El Salvador	13.9	12.3
Nicaragua	19.9	52.3
Panama	31.4	32.3
Guatemala	10.8	12.9*
Honduras	17.5	19.6
Mexico	15.4	22.3
Brazil	18.7	26.7
Argentina	15.5	21.5
Chile	32.0	29.8

*1983

*1979

Source: Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 1988, pp. 90-91.

Table 10. Exports. Imports and the Trade Balance
(millions of current dollars)

	Exports Goods and Services	Exports Merchan-dise	Imports Goods and Service	Imports Merchan-dise	Balance Merchan-dise	Balance Current Account
1970	278	231	358	287	-56	-74
1971	281	225	403	317	-92	-114
1972	344	279	451	337	-58	-100
1973	419	345	538	412	-67	-112
1974	540	440	815	649	-209	-266
1975	601	493	828	627	-134	-218
1976	711	592	925	695	-103	-202
1977	969	828	1211	925	-97	-226
1978	1025	864	1405	1049	-185	-363
1979	1111	942	1682	1257	-315	-558
1980	1219	1001	1897	1375	-374	-664
1981	1199	1003	1639	1091	-88	-409
1982	1143	869	1451	805	64	-267
1983	1173	853	1528	898	-45	-283
1984	1314	998	1610	997	1	-155
1985	1270	939	1619	1005	-66	-130
1986	1440	1085	1676	1049	36	-84
1987	1503	1114	1916	1375	-261	-225

Source: World Bank. World Tables 1988-89. pp. 210-211

Table 11. External Debt
(million U.S. Dollars)

	Public Debt +	Official Creditors	Private Creditors	Exports Goods and Services	Debt to Exports
1970	134.00	96.00	38.00	278.00	0.48
1971	167.00	112.00	55.00	281.00	0.59
1972	207.00	138.00	69.00	344.00	0.60
1973	249.00	154.00	95.00	419.00	0.59
1974	303.00	178.00	125.00	540.00	0.56
1975	421.00	239.00	182.00	601.00	0.70
1976	542.00	304.00	238.00	711.00	0.76
1977	733.00	385.00	347.00	969.00	0.76
1978	947.00	501.00	446.00	1025.00	0.92
1979	1301.00	600.00	700.00	1111.00	1.17
1980	1692.00	776.00	916.00	1219.00	1.39
1981	2192.00	894.00	1298.00	1199.00	1.83
1982	2378.00	1063.00	1315.00	1143.00	2.08
1983	3178.00	1372.00	1757.00	1173.00	2.71
1984	3128.00	1404.00	1756.00	1314.00	2.38
1985	3160.00	1711.00	1794.00	1270.00	2.49
1986	3505.00	1800.00	1780.00	1440.00	2.43
1987	3629.00	1998.00	1631.00	1503.00	2.41

+ Long term including publicly guaranteed debt.

Source: World Bank, World Tables 1988-89. pp. 210-11.

Table 11a. Ratio of Debt to GNP

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Costa Rica	59.7	149.2	159.1	138.2	119.4	126.3	118.7
El Salvador	26.0	33.3	41.3	46.8	43.2	46.8	43.7
Guatemala	14.9	14.9	17.9	20.2	25.8	40.5	35.7
Honduras	62.5	67.0	69.3	74.3	77.7	85.1	84.0
Nicaragua	107.3	112.0	138.0	170.0	188.0	216.0	236.0
Central America	54.1	73.5	85.1	89.9	90.8	102.9	
Latin America	35.3	37.8	47.5	59.7	60.5	62.3	
Highly Indebted	33.2	37.0	45.6	57.3	58.4	60.2	
Ratios:							
CA/LA	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	
CrNe/Hi	2.5	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	

Source: Feinberg, Richard, p. 273.

Table 11b. LDC Debt Indicative Prices

	Offer
American	
Argentina	24-1/2
Bolivia	13
Brazil	46-1/2
Chile	60
Colombia	67
Costa Rica	12-1/3
Dominican Republic	23
Equador	20
Guatemala	73
Honduras	27
Jamaica	50
Mexico	48-1/3
Nicaragua	3
Panama	26
Peru	8
Uruguay	61-3/4
Venezuela	46-1/2
Africa	
Egypt	55
Morocco	52
Cameroon	85
Congo	30
Ivory Coast	28
Liberia	20
Nigeria - trade notes	27
South Africa	69
Sudan	8
Zaire	24
East Europe	
Poland	40
Romania	88
Yugoslavia	48
Asia	
Philippines	54

Source: The Banker, December, 1988

Table 12. Official Development Assistance: Receipts
(millions of U.S. dollars)

	Costa Rica	Panama	Honduras	Nicar-agua	El Salvador	Guate-mala
1979	56.00	35.00	97.00	115.00	60.00	67.00
1980	65.00	46.00	103.00	223.00	97.00	73.00
1981	55.00	39.00	109.00	145.00	167.00	75.00
1982	80.00	41.00	158.00	121.00	218.00	64.00
1983	252.00	47.00	190.00	120.00	290.00	76.00
1984	218.00	72.00	286.00	114.00	261.00	65.00
1985	280.00	69.00	272.00	102.00	345.00	83.00
1986	196.00	52.00	283.00	150.00	341.00	135.00
1987	228.00	40.00	258.00	141.00	426.00	28.50
Per Capita Dollar 1987	87.50	17.70	55.00	40.20	86.40	28.50
Percentage of GNP 1987	5.30	0.70	6.40	4.40	9.00	3.40

Source: World Bank. World Development Report (1987-89).

Table 13. Nominal and Real Exchange Rates: GDP Deflators

	Nominal Exchange Rate (e)	Nominal Exchange Rate to Base	Costa Rica GDP Deflator (1980=100)	U.S.A. GNP Deflator (1980=100)	Relative Inflation Costa Rica US GNP	Real Exchange Rate (e)
1960	5.61	0.66	21.60	36.10	0.60	1.10
1961	5.95	0.69	22.30	36.40	0.61	1.13
1962	6.63	0.77	22.40	37.30	0.60	1.29
1963	6.63	0.77	22.80	37.80	0.60	1.28
1964	6.63	0.77	23.20	38.40	0.60	1.28
1965	6.63	0.77	23.00	39.40	0.58	1.32
1966	6.63	0.77	23.30	40.80	0.57	1.35
1967	6.63	0.77	23.80	41.90	0.57	1.36
1968	6.63	0.77	24.30	44.00	0.55	1.40
1969	6.63	0.77	25.40	46.40	0.55	1.41
1970	6.63	0.77	27.30	49.00	0.56	1.39
1971	6.63	0.77	27.90	51.80	0.54	1.44
1972	6.64	0.77	29.70	54.20	0.55	1.41
1973	6.65	0.78	34.10	57.80	0.59	1.31
1974	7.93	0.93	42.10	63.00	0.67	1.38
1975	8.57	1.00	52.40	69.20	0.76	1.32
1976	8.57	1.00	61.10	73.60	0.83	1.20
1977	8.57	1.00	71.50	78.50	0.91	1.10
1978	8.57	1.00	77.10	84.30	0.91	1.09
1979	8.57	1.00	84.20	91.70	0.92	1.09
1980	8.57	1.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
1981	21.76	2.54	141.10	109.60	1.29	1.97
1982	37.41	4.36	259.90	116.70	2.23	1.96
1983	41.09	4.80	327.30	121.20	2.70	1.78
1984	44.53	5.20	391.00	125.90	3.11	1.67
1985	50.45	5.89	471.30	130.10	3.62	1.63
1986	55.99	6.53	559.50	133.50	4.19	1.56
1987	62.78	7.33	614.80	137.10	4.48	1.63

Source: IMF. International Financial Statistics Yearbook 1988.

Table 14. A Measure Of The Openness+ Of Costa Rican Trade

1961	0.19
1962	0.21
1963	0.21
1964	0.23
1965	0.24
1966	0.24
1967	0.24
1968	0.25
1969	0.25
1970	0.28
1971	0.27
1972	0.26
1973	0.26
1974	0.35
1975	0.30
1976	0.28
1977	0.30
1978	0.29
1979	0.29
1980	0.26
1981	0.42
1982	0.34
1983	0.30
1984	0.29
1985	0.26
1986	0.26

+ Openness = [(Exports + Imports) / 2] / RGDP

Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Yearbook 1988. p. 309.

Table 15. Total Trade and Agricultural Trade

	Merchandise Imports Total ($1000)	Agricultural Imports Total ($1000)	Agriculture to Imports	Merchandise Exports Total ($1000)	Agricultural Products Exports	Agriculture to Merchandise Exports
1966	135509	19394	14	178453	107893	60
1967	143780	22960	16	190698	114532	60
1968	170821	28315	17	213942	133616	62
1969	189707	26222	14	245138	150253	61
1970	231163	35428	15	316687	181199	57
1971	225363	43808	19	349743	168682	48
1972	280877	39220	14	372775	218599	59
1973	344464	49128	14	455326	260724	57
1974	440344	86323	20	719663	316206	44
1975	493305	71026	14	693969	361164	52
1976	592941	70937	12	770412	424057	55
1977	828164	87023	11	1021430	624806	61
1978	814465	94065	12	1091729	592131	54
1979	934391	110118	12	1396800	690383	49
1980	1001700	143097	14	1523800	659967	43
1981	1008100	114736	11	1208500	667286	55
1982	871582	90034	10	893200	607758	68
1983	874626	106661	12	988500	542912	55
1984	985914	103463	10	1093739	669931	61

1972 Vol 26 p. 491
1973 Vol 27 p. 497
1979 Vol 33 p. 316
1985 Vol 39 p. 328

Source: FAO Trade Yearbook. Various issues.

Table 16. Composition of Imports, 1975-82

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total Imports	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food-beverages	8.5	7.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.6
Indust. supplies	43.0	38.8	37.7	37.0	35.3	38.4	39.6	41.3
Fuel	10.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	12.7	14.7	15.9	19.8
Machinery-equipment	16.8	19.4	17.7	17.3	19.2	15.2	16.1	10.7
Transport	10.4	10.4	12.8	12.5	11.2	8.7	6.5	4.4
Consumer goods	10.4	10.9	11.4	12.7	11.8	11.7	8.9	7.9
Other goods	.7	4.5	4.9	5.0	3.6	4.2	6.2	9.3

Source: United Nations Yearbook of International Trade Statistics.

Table 17. Composition of Exports, 1975-82

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total Exports	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture	53.3	56.7	63.9	58.1	58.6	48.1	49.1	58.7
Mining quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
Manufacturing	46.7	43.2	36.1	41.9	41.4	51.8	50.8	41.3
Food/bev./tobacco	20.2	14.4	11.5	13.1	16.7	16.8	17.6	11.8
Textiles	4.6	5.6	4.2	3.8	4.5	6.8	5.4	4.6
Wood & products	.6	.7	.8	.7	.6	.9	1.0	1.0
Paper & products	1.3	.9	.8	.7	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.7
Chemicals	11.2	10.6	8.4	8.2	8.3	10.2	12.0	10.4
Non-metal	.1	.2	.2	.3	.9	.9	2.3	1.3
Basic metal	.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	.9
Metal manufactures	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.3	6.2	5.9
Other manufacturing industries	2.8	3.6	3.5	8.7	2.7	6.4	3.4	3.8

Source: United Nations Yearbook of International Trade Statistics.

Table 18. Costa Rica's Share of World Products Of Selected Commodities, 1982-84 Average

Product	Percent
Bananas	16.6%
Coffee	2.4
Sugar	0.2
Beef	0.6

Source: Commodity Trade and Price Trends, 1987-88 edition, Washington: IMF, p. 14.

Table 19. Direction of Trade, 1972-87 (percent of total Costa Rican exports or imports)

	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	Indust. Countries	Develop Countries	Other Countries	Indust. Countries	Develop Countries	Other Countries
1972	72.6%	25.3%	2.1%	68.0%	31.4%	.6%
1973	68.2	8.9	2.9	66.8	32.6	.7
1974	67.9	31.8	.8	65.5	33.8	.7
1975	68.7	30.9	.4	63.9	35.5	.6
1976	67.7	30.6	1.7	65.2	34.2	.6
1977	66.3	32.7	1.0	65.6	33.7	.7
1978	68.2	29.9	1.9	68.0	31.3	.7
1979	71.6	27.5	1.0	62.4	36.8	.8
1980	62.9	36.6	.5	63.7	35.2	1.2
1981	59.7	37.9	2.4	60.9	38.2	.9
1982	65.5	31.7	2.8	56.3	42.9	.8
1983	61.0	34.2	4.7	58.8	40.0	1.3
1984	68.6	29.4	2.1	61.7	36.2	2.1
1985	69.7	27.7	2.6	63.1	34.7	2.2
1986	81.0	17.4	1.6	68.9	28.4	2.7
1987	84.2	14.6	1.2	72.2	25.7	2.0

Source: International Monetary Fund (1988). Inaternational Financial Statistics, Supplement on Trade Statistics, Washington, DC, p. 106.1

Table 20. Trade With Ten Major Trading Partners, Selected Years 1960-86 (percent of exports or imports)*

Rank Country	1960 Export	1960 Import	1970 Export	1970 Import	1980 Export	1980 Import	1986 Export	1986 Import
U.S.	.55	.47	.69	.35	.34	.34	.43	.36
Germany	.23	.11	.08	.08	.11	.05	.15	.06
Guatemala	.01	.01	.05	.07	.07	.07	.03	.05
El Salvador	.01	.01	.05	.06	.05	.05	.03	.03
Netherlands	.03	.04	.05	.02	.03	.03	.03	.01
Italy	.02	.01	.03	.02	.04	.02	.03	.02
Belgium	.04	.02	.02	.01	.03	.01	.01	.01
Japan	0	.07	.05	.02	.01	.12	.01	.11
Mexico	0	.01	0	.02	0	.05	.01	.05
Venezuela	0	.02	0	.02	0	.06	0	.05

Costa Rica's Total Trade

Value in Million Dollars	1960	1970	1980	1986
Exports	87.7	226.8	980.9	1091.4
Imports	109.9	315.5	1470.8	1144.6

International Monetary Fund (Various Issues). Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, Washington, D.C.

*Continuous series were not available for Panama, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

Table 21. Ten Largest Costa Rican Trading Partners for 1980*

	Exports	Imports	Weight
US	331.4	503.8	.46
Germany	110.5	70.9	.10
Guatemala	65.5	100.6	.09
El Salvador	52.5	67.6	.07
Netherlands	28.8	38.5	.04
Italy	39.0	23.4	.03
Belgium	26.0	7.0	.02
Japan	8.0	171.3	.10
Mexico	1.1	75.5	.04
Venezuela	2.4	84.9	.05

Weight = (exports + imports) / (total exports + total imports)

*Contiuous series were not available for Panama, Nicaragua and Honduras.

Source: IMF. Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook 1981.

Table 22. Terms of Trade 1967-87

(1980 = 100)

	Terms of Trade	Export Prices	Nonfuel Primary Products	Fuels	Manu-facture	Import Prices
1967	130.80	32.20	32.70	4.30	30.10	24.60
1968	131.10	32.10	32.60	4.30	31.70	24.50
1969	130.00	33.50	34.00	4.30	32.40	25.80
1970	132.50	36.50	37.70	4.30	37.50	27.50
1971	112.70	33.10	34.00	5.60	36.50	29.40
1972	121.90	37.80	38.20	6.20	38.50	31.00
1973	127.10	47.10	46.80	8.90	49.50	37.10
1974	98.10	55.00	51.60	36.70	67.20	56.10
1975	98.90	58.00	55.70	35.70	66.10	58.70
1976	120.40	72.90	75.90	38.40	66.70	60.60
1977	139.40	91.80	101.00	42,00	71.70	65.80
1978	114.10	84.10	88.00	42.30	76.10	73.70
1979	111.80	96.10	98.30	61.00	90.00	86.00
1980	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1981	93.60	94.70	92.50	112.50	99.10	101.20
1932	94.20	91.50	90.20	101.60	94.80	97.10
1983	97.50	92.60	93.50	92.50	90.70	95.00
1984	96.50	90.20	90.60	90.20	89.30	93.50
1985	94.80	87.80	87.20	87.50	89.00	92.60
1986	103.40	100.80	100.80	44.90	103.20	97.50
1987	84.20	91.50	81.30	56.90	113.00	108.60

Source: World Bank. World Tables 1988-89. pp. 210-11.

Table 23. Costa Rican Tax Revenue by Type of Tax (percent of total tax revenue)

	1978	1986
Tax on income	17.5%	12.8%
Social Security contributions	25.8	29.2
Domestic taxes on goods and services	33.1	33.3
International Trade	21.5	24.8
Import duties	12.6	15.4
Import surtax and fees	0.8	6.5
Export duties	8.9	9.4

Source: Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 1988, p. 130

Table 24. Revenue from Taxing International Trade as a Percentage of Total Tax

Developed Countries	
USA	1.7
United Kingdom	1.0
Canada	4.2
Australia	4.6
Developing Countries	
Costa Rica	21.1*
El Salvador	26.1
Honduras	33.6
Nicaragua	7.0
Panama	12.1
Mexico	3.4
Brazil	2.3
Argentina	15.2
India	27.7
Ghana	42.5
South Korea	13.8

*Year varies by country, but they are either 1985, 1986, or 1987.

Source: Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 1988, pp. 38-39.

Table 25. Costa Rica Exports by SITC, 1972 (thousand dollars)

	Value of Exports	Share
Food and live animals (10)	219,104	.780
Bananas (0153)	83,442	.297
Coffee (071)	77,882	.277
Beverages and tobacco (1)	-	-
Crude materials and fuels (2)	1,690	.006
Minerals, fuels (3)	648	.002
Animal, vegetable oil (4)	-	-
Chemicals (5)	17,638	.063
Basic manufactures (6)	19,358	.069
Machinery, transport (7)	7,853	.028
Misc. manufactures (8)	9,934	.035
Miscellaneous	4,458	.016
Total Exports	280,877	

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1975, Part 1, p. 288.

Table 26. World Exports by SITC 1972 (million dollars)

SITC	Value of Exports x_i	x_i Share (X)
0 + 1	54,499	.127
2	36,445	.085
3	43,796	.102
4	2,591	.006
5	29,183	.068
6 + 8	116,420	.271
7	125,009	.291
9	7,555	.018
0 - 9	415,498	.967
Total world exports	429,800	

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1975, p. 26, 30.

Table 27. Coefficients of Revealed Comparative Advantage, Costa Rica 1972

SITC	Costa Rica X_i/X	World W_iW	RCA
0 + 1	.78	.13	6.14
2	.01	.09	0.71
3	.00	.10	0
4	-	-	-
5	.06	.07	.93
6 + 8	.10	.27	.38
7	.03	.29	.096
9	.02	.02	.89

Where RCA = $\frac{X_i X}{W_i/W}$

Source: Calculated from Tables 25-26.

Table 28. Costa Rican Exports by SITC, 1982 (thousand dollars)

	Value of Exports	Share
Food and live animals (10)	$604,470	.689
Bananas (0153)	218,546	.249
Coffee (071)	241,546	.275
Beverages and tobacco (1)	1,504	.002
Crude materials and fuels (2)	11,992	.014
Minerals, fuels (3)	8,013	.009
Animal, vegetable oil, fat (4)	0	-
Chenmicals (5)	62,824	.072
Basic manufactures (6)	81,951	.093
Machinery, transport (7)	37,177	.042
Misc. manufactures (8)	39,184	.045
Miscellaneous (9)	28,543	.033
Total Exports	$876,826	

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1984, Part 1, by country, p. 459.

Table 29. World Exports by SITC, 1982 (million dollars)

SITC	Value of Exports (X_i)	Share $\frac{X_i}{(X)}$
0 + 1	$188,444	.102
2	104,192	.056
3	426,652	.232
4	9,230	.004
5	137,277	.074
6 + 8	433,409	.235
7	509,648	.277
9	35,000	.019
0 - 9	1,843,373	.991

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics 1984, Part 1, pp. 42-131.

Table 30. Coefficients of Revealed Comparative Advantage, Costa Rica 1982

SITC	Costa Rica X_i/X	World W_i/W	RCA
0 + 1	.689	.102	6.755
2	.014	.056	.250
3	.009	.232	.039
4	-	-	-
5	.072	.074	.973
6 + 8	.138	.235	.587
7	.042	.277	.152
9	.033	.019	1.737

Where $RCA = \frac{X_i/X}{W_i/W}$

X_i is Costa Rican exports of product i.

X is total Costa Rican exports.

W_i is world exports of i.

W is total world exports.

Source: Calculated from Tables 28-29.

Table 31. Percentage of Labor Force in Agriculture, 1967-80

1967	45.2%
8	44.3
9	43.5
1970	42.6
1	41.4
2	40.2
3	39.0
4	37.8
5	36.6
6	35.4
7	34.3
8	33.1
9	32.0
1980	30.8

Source: World Bank. World Tables 1988-89, pp. 210-11.

Table 32. Commodity Prices US Cents per Pound Current

	Bananas All Origins US Ports	Sugar Caribbean New York	Beef All Origins US Ports	Coffee All Origins US Ports
1960	9.15	3.13	33.41	33.81
1961	8.88	2.92	30.93	31.87
1962	8.44	2.98	32.39	31.09
1963	8.09	8.51	30.23	33.22
1964	7.76	5.87	38.14	43.51
1965	7.25	2.12	39.99	41.04
1966	6.99	1.87	46.37	38.20
1967	7.15	2.00	47.22	37.08
1968	6.93	1.99	49.22	37.36
1969	7.24	3.39	55.47	38.53
1970	7.53	3.76	59.16	50.53
1971	6.36	4.53	61.05	44.66
1972	7.33	7.48	67.14	50.40
1973	7.47	9.62	91.19	62.16
1974	8.34	29.94	71.77	67.95
1975	11.15	20.56	60.20	72.48
1976	11.73	11.56	71.71	141.96
1977	12.38	8.11	68.33	229.09
1978	13.00	7.82	96.99	155.00
1979	14.78	9.66	130.82	169.50
1980	17.01	28.67	125.19	150.71
1981	18.20	16.89	112.12	115.82
1982	16.99	8.41	108.39	125.62
1983	19.46	8.47	110.67	127.94
1984	16.76	5.20	103.11	141.24
1985	17.25	4.05	97.67	133.47
1986	17.93	6.05	94.98	170.28
1987	17.09	6.76	108.18	107.32

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics Yearbook, Washington, DC, 1988.

Table 33. Commodity Prices US Cents Per Pound at Constant 1980 Prices Deflated by USA GNP Deflator

	Bananas All Origins US Ports	Sugar Caribbean New York	Beef All Origins US Ports	Coffee All Origins US Ports
1960	9.15	3.13	33.41	33.81
1961	8.88	2.92	30.93	31.87
1962	8.44	2.98	32.39	31.09
1963	8.09	8.51	30.23	33.22
1964	7.76	5.87	38.14	43.51
1965	7.25	2.12	39.99	41.04
1966	6.99	1.87	46.37	38.20
1967	7.15	2.00	47.22	37.08
1968	6.93	1.99	49.22	37.36
1969	7.24	3.39	55.47	38.53
1970	7.53	3.76	59.16	50.53
1971	6.36	4.53	61.05	44.66
1972	7.33	7.48	67.14	50.40
1973	7.47	9.62	91.19	62.16
1974	8.34	29.94	71.77	67.95
1975	11.15	20.56	60.20	72.48
1976	11.73	11.56	71.71	141.96
1977	12.38	8.11	68.33	229.09
1978	13.00	7.82	96.99	155.00
1979	14.78	9.66	130.82	169.50
1980	17.01	28.67	125.19	150.71
1981	18.20	16.89	112.12	115.82
1982	16.99	8.41	108.39	125.62
1983	19.46	8.47	110.67	127.94
1984	16.76	5.20	103.11	141.24
1985	17.23	4.05	97.67	133.47
1986	17.93	6.05	94.98	170.28
1987	17.09	6.76	108.18	107.32

Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Yearbook 1988.

Table 34. Production of Coffee, Bananas, Beef, and Sugar

	1000 MT Sugar Cane MT	1000 MT Coffee Green	1000 MT Beef	1000 MT Bananas
1960	692	69.9		-
1	708	68.9		-
2	880	54.4		-
3	1178	60.7		437
4	1200	49.5		486
5	1732	615		567
6	1730	73		567
7	1785	82		399
8	1777	74		512
9	1980	91		703
1970	1950	97		967
1	2043	95		1250
2	2248	95		1250
3	2331	97		1300
4	1151	83		1151
5	1240	85		1240
6	2292	82	290	1187
7	2243	82	333	1112
8	2437	82	279	1170
9	2615	82	394	1078
1980	2516	82	375	1092
1	2522	85	380	1144
2	2544	115	338	1136
3	2618	123	243	1153
4	2936	151	334	1161
5	2800	121	311	1100

Source: FAO Production Yearbook.

Table 35. Banana Exports

	Quantity of Exports (Metric Tons)	Value of Exports ($1000)	Unit Value ($ per ton)
1970	866633.0	67619.0	78.0
1971	928300.0	64528.0	69.5
1972	1083818.0	83373.0	76.9
1973	1191905.0	91418.0	76.7
1974	1047444.0	98981.0	94.5
1975	1116656.0	144985.0	129.8
1976	1076215.0	149670.0	139.1
1977	1013079.0	151701.0	149.7
1978	965400.0	155300.0	160.9
1979	1006721.0	171442.0	170.3
1980	1026696.0	221998.0	216.2
1981	950000.0	272670.0	287.0
1982	1015800.0	242700.0	238.9
1983	1032509.0	219908.0	213.0
1984	1029817.0	257314.0	249.9
1985	882000.0	209270.0	237.3

Source: FAO Trade Yearbook. various issues.

Table 36. Coffee Exports

	Quantity Of Exports (metric tons)	Value of Exports ($1000)	Unit Value ($ per ton)
1970	69088.00	7309.00	1057.93
1971	63933.00	5930.00	9275.77
1972	86114.00	7788.00	904.38
1973	72916.00	9402.00	1289.43
1974	90171.00	12481.00	1384.15
1975	75034.00	9255.00	1233.44
1976	67771.00	16514.00	2436.74
1977	67614.00	31922.00	4721.21
1978	84700.00	30300.00	3577.33
1979	97403.00	31541.00	3238.20
1980	71732.00	24783.00	3454.94
1981	106300.00	26584.00	2500.85
1982	95922.00	24155.00	2518.19
1983	108533.00	20588.00	1896.94
1984	113001.00	26728.00	2365.29
1985	122400.00	30477.00	2489.95

Source: FAO Trade Yearbook. various issues.

Table 37. Revenue from Taxing Commodities

(Millions of Colones)

	Excise sugar	Excise coffee	Sugar	Bananas
1972	1.7	7.4	6.2	-
3	2.4	7.8	9.2	-
4	2	67.9	10.1	69.1
5	2.2	79.5	19.1	192.1
6	2.3	127.3	22.1	206.5
7	2.6	257.4	11.4	203.9
8	2.6	247.7	13.3	197.8
9	2.7	223	3	208.0
1980	2.8	169.8	15.4	217.7
1	2.8	338.8	80.9	1080.1
2	2.6	699.3	2.5	1681.0
3	2.7	749.4	53.2	1795.6
4	2.9	894.4	20.8	1586
5	2.8	1205.	15.9	1320.6
6	3.2	1624.6	22.1	688.9

Source: IMF Government Financial Statistics Yearbook 1988.

Table 38. Maize Production

	Area Harvested (1000 Hectares)	Yield (Kilograms per Hectare)	Production (1000 metric tons)
1970	42	1093	45
1971	52	1185	61
1972	57	1116	64
1973	50	1040	52
1974	41	1024	42
1975	65	1416	92
1976	60	1484	89
1977	44	1772	78
1978	50	1960	98
1979	50	1458	73
1980	50	1492	75
1981	47	1876	88
1982	54	1579	85
1983	62	1697	105
1984	61	1680	103
1985	74	1608	119
1986	76	1579	120
1987	75	1507	113

Source: FAO Production Yearbook. various issues.

Table 39. Rice Production

	Area Harvested (1000 Hectares)	Yield (Kilograms per Hectare)	Production (1000 Metric Tons)
1970	43	1835	79
1971	36	2583	92
1972	32	2775	89
1973	32	2813	90
1974	80	1593	127
1975	87	2246	196
1976	80	1868	150
1977	71	2374	169
1978	73	2663	195
1979	80	2600	208
1980	60	3000	180
1981	80	2630	210
1982	77	1896	146
1983	88	3185	281
1984	72	3079	223
1985	69	3173	219
1986	56	2911	163
1987	40	3325	133

Source: FAO Production Yearbook. various issues.

Table 40. Sorghum Production

	Area Harvested (1000 Hectares)	Yield (Kilograms per Hectare)	Production (1000 Metric Tons)
1970	7	1644	12
1971	7	1653	8
1972	7	1538	12
1973	7	1644	10
1974	7	1947	14
1975	11	1840	20
1976	19	1639	31
1977	25	1641	41
1978	26	2115	55
1979	30	2248	67
1980	20	2000	40
1981	21	2007	42
1982	16	1738	28
1983	20	1975	39
1984	23	1647	37
1985	16	2375	38
1986	16	2313	37
1987	12	1583	19

Source: FAO Production Yearbook. various issues.

Table 41. Dry Bean Production

	Area (Thousand Hectares)	Yield (Kilograms per Hectare)	Production (Thousand of Tons)
1970	30	400	12
1975	36	417	15
1980	22	545	12
1981	24	500	12
1982	38	421	16
1983	42	333	14
1984	43	488	21
1985	44	591	26
1986	56	571	32
1987	56	554	31

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1988.

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