FDI and Economic Development in Costa Rica: The Tico Tiger that hasn't.....

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FDI and Development in Costa Rica: The Power of Path Dependency and the Peril of Lack of Strategy



Power...

Poised to attract FDI & derive benefits

...and Peril

- (a) Lack of a cohesive development strategy
- (b) Lack of coherent pro-active government policies to overcome market failures
- (c) low tax ratio

Costa Rica's (and LA's) Approach to Development:

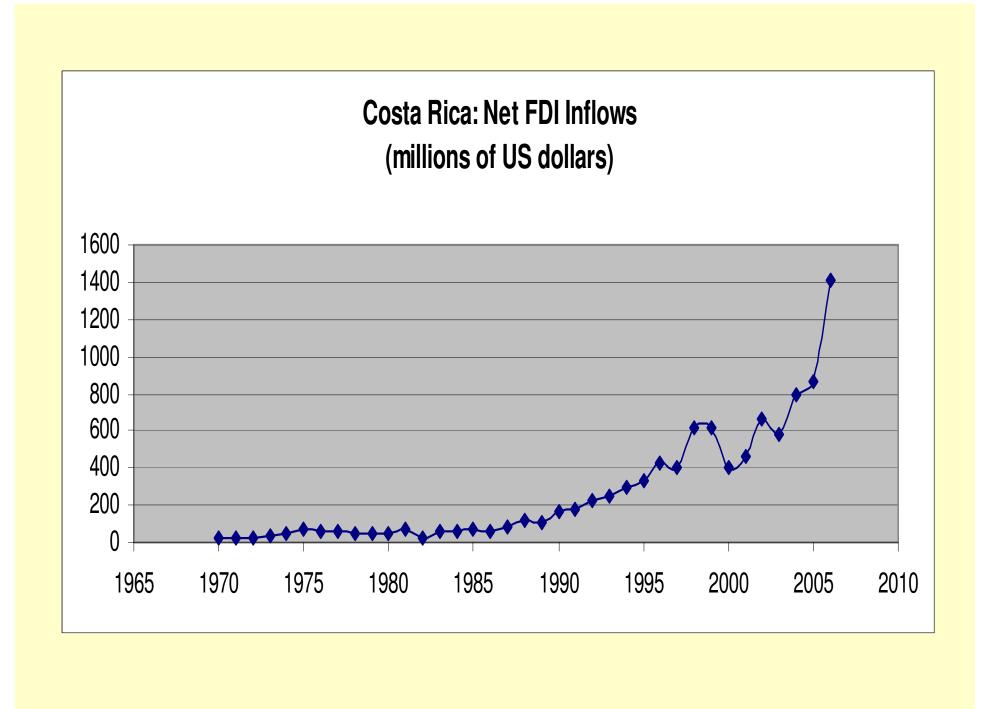
From ISI to Washington Consensus

>Trade liberalization

Average tariff rate – 1985: 60 %, 2004: 6%

- >Pursuit of FDI
 - **CINDE & profit tax exemptions in EPZs**
- ➤ Retrenchment of state as producer & regulator

Privatization & reduction of civil service





The Small Country...

... with the Big Difference

- > Majority of FDI in manufacturing
- > Ability to attract FDI in high-tech sectors
- ➤ Most FDI in greenfield investment

Key Destinations for FDI in Costa Rica

Efficiency-seeking FDI:

- (1) Electronics
- (2) Medical devices
- (3) IT-based services
- (4) Clothing (past)
- (5) Automotive equipment (future)

Market-based FDI:

- (1) Tourism
- (2) Real estate

Why Costa Rica?

The Country's Location-Specific Assets

- (1) Strategic Location
- (2) The Fruits of Past Investments
 - (a) high human capital
 - (b) political stability
 - (c) adequate infrastructure
 - (d) strong institutions
- (3) The Fruits of Present Policies
 - (a) English
 - (b) CINDE & tax incentives in EPZs
 - (c) Figueres' strategic efforts to attract Intel



FDI and Development:

Desired Results

| Investment | |
|------------------------|--|
| Employment | |
| Foreign exchange | |
| Tax revenue | |
| Knowledge-based assets | |

| Investment | √ |
|------------------------|----------|
| Employment | |
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Investment

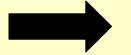
| | Average 1970 - 1979 | Average 1980 - 1989 | Average 1990 - 2004 |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Net FDI Inflows/GDP | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.1 |
| Net FDI Inflows/GFCF | 10.1 | 8.8 | 16.1 |
| GFCF/GDP | 22.7 | 20.3 | 19.9 |
| Real GDP Growth | 6.4 | 2.2 | 4.7 |

| Investment | √ |
|------------------------|----------|
| Employment | √ |
| Foreign exchange | |
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| Knowledge-based assets | |

Employment in Zonas Francas



| 1997 | 16,577 |
|------|--------|
| 2005 | 39,009 |



Higher wages

| Investment | √ |
|------------------------|----------|
| Employment | √ |
| Foreign exchange | √ |
| Tax revenue | |
| Knowledge-based assets | |

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Problem I: Insufficient Tax Revenues

(1) Trade tax revenue/total tax revenue

1990: 40%

2006: 8 %

(2) Tax ratio

2006: 13.9

(3) Continued profit tax exemptions in EPZs until 2015

| Investment | √ |
|------------------------|----------|
| Employment | √ |
| Foreign exchange | √ |
| Tax revenue | |
| Knowledge-based assets | |

Problem II: Insufficient Advancement in Knowledge-Based Assets

(1) Some training; collaboration with technical curricula

(2) High-tech TNCs: into back-office services, NOT up the value chain.

(3) Very limited backward linkages.

Costa Rica: FDI and Missing Links

| TNC expenditures on national inputs | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Total (Mill. of U.S.\$) | 98.9 | 232.7 | 228 | 139.1 | 206.9 | 244.5 | 269.3 | 335 | 368.3 |
| National expenditures as a % of imports | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11.8 | 13.1 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 10.4 |
| Machinery, electrical materials & comp. | 6.6 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Precision instruments & med.equipment | 5.7 | 10.8 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 7.8 |
| Agroindustry | 63.0 | 64.1 | 44.7 | 74.3 | 82.7 | 77.7 | 86.2 | 84.0 | 78.1 |
| Textiles, clothing, leather & shoes | 5.4 | 12.0 | 15.3 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 6.0 |

Source: Based on Procomer

Why so few linkages?

TNCs global production strategies

- Global sourcing, contract manufacturers
- ➤ Insufficient national capabilities
 - Lack of information
 - Lack of access to credit
 - Lack of technical capabilities
 - Inability to meet global standards (e.g. ISO, JIT)

How to Respond to Market Failures: Pro-active Policies

Not well enough accepted for domestic linkage promotion:

e.g. Ireland:

1958: Irish Development Authority (IDA)

1985: National Linkage Program

1995: Enterprise Ireland (EI)

e.g. Costa Rica:

1982: CINDE

2003: Costa Rica Provee

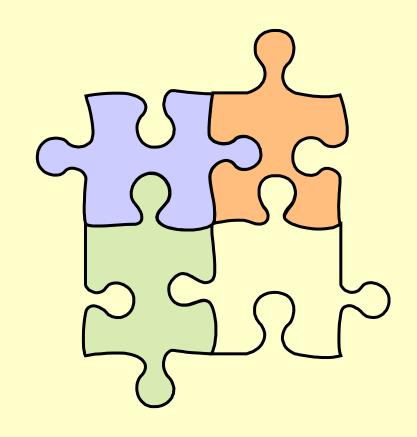


Lesson (I):

FDI has to be part of a coherent development strategy.

Focus: KBA





Lesson (II):

Attracting FDI is not enough: pro-active policies are needed to develop spillovers.



Lesson (III):

The need to increase fiscal resources:

- > To advance human capital
- > To improve infrastructure
- > To support the private sector
- > To achieve MDGs



Lesson (IV):

The need to regulate tourism & real estate expansion.

Focus: Sustainable Development

