

» Costa Rica. A change so that everything remains the same

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“In Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa’s *Il Gattopardo* (The Leopard), the character of Tancredi tells his uncle Fabrizio: “Se vogliamo che tutto rimanga come è, bisogna che tutto cambi (“For things to remain the same, everything must change”).

Pablo Duncan-Linch

It seems that Costa Rica clings with tremendous faithfulness to Lampedusa’s logic. The small, yet successful country of Central America, has an extraordinary capacity to manage changes without creating significant disruptions in the political, economic, or social spheres.

The Luis Guillermo Solis Rivera administration began operations in May 2014, surrounded by a high popularity and ambitious expectations in a context where the Citizen Action Party, which had never before governed, would govern as the Executive Branch.



The Costa Rican institutional framework is highly rigid, which is positive in that it provides long-term stability, but it also makes transformations, that are often necessary, impossible. In this sense, the current Government focused more on efficient management and rejected the possibility of carrying out the necessary State reforms or a broad and structural modification of public policies from the outset.

The following article is a brief overview of the internal political situation of Costa Rica, since Solis Rivera’s administration entered into office. The following questions will be approached: how did the main indicators respond during that period and what explains them? What are the main issues on the current political agenda and public opinion? And what is the current political scenario regarding the upcoming national elections?

POVERTY IS REDUCED, UNEMPLOYMENT IS MAINTAINED AND INSECURITY INCREASES

According to a series of public opinion polls conducted by the University of Costa Rica’s Center for Research and Political Studies (CIEP)¹, insecurity and unemployment are the public’s main concerns, for it is these two macro-indicators that the Solís Rivera administration has shown its worst performance. Table 1 presents the results of the main human development indicators for Costa Rica in the last four years.

Focusing first on the positive, the lowest percentage of households in poverty in the last four years, was registered last year. This can be attributed to the “Puente al Desarrollo (Bridge to Development)”

¹<http://www.ciep.ucr.ac.cr/>

strategy which, through a new social policy development that offers the figure of a co-manager, succeeded in involving several thousand people at-risk of poverty, in study and training programs, in exchange for a stipend. Because the implementation of this program began in 2015, long-term results have yet to be evaluated.

The stagnation of the labor market can work against this reduction of poverty, if the people who were trained through the program fail to find jobs or have to return to informal employment and underemployment. Despite the favorable conditions for competitiveness in Costa Rica, there are still challenges pending to foster the development of an innovation-based economy². The high social costs and average wage expectations of Costa Ricans do not favor the introduction of low value-added investments (which require a less qualified labor force). At the same time, the process of networking and expanding domestic business has not been so accelerated.

However, Costa Rica is currently ranked 54th in the Global Competitiveness Index 2016-2017 of the World Economic Forum, a non-profit foundation that annually brings together leaders from all walks of life to analyze global issues.

HEADING TOWARDS THE 2018 NATIONAL ELECTIONS

“There are still challenges pending to foster the development of an innovation-based economy”

Although the performance of key population indicators has not been the best, it is not possible to rule out a scenario in which the Citizen Action Party—which still has to choose its presidential candidate, with no greater internal differences between the contenders—continues in power. On the other hand, the traditional opposition parties (National Liberation and Christian Social Unity) have not yet defined a clear strategy to defeat pro-government political forces, in an election campaign. The Christian Social Unity party has yet to choose

its candidate, although Dr. Rodolfo Piza Rocafort, a renowned Costa Rican jurist, is rumored to be on top of the list.

Outside of these parties, criminal lawyer Juan Diego Castro Salazar has garnered notable support in public opinion polls³. Castro Salazar announced his presidential intentions, but to date lacks a party that will give him formal support, without which he would be unable to run. Several sectors see the presence of this outsider as a source of concern, and accuse him of reactionary and punitive populism. Others

²This is the assessment made by the Global Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018.

³ Available at: <http://www.diarioextra.com/Noticia/detalle/331603/juan-diego-castro-se-dispara-en-encuestas>

Table 1: Results of the main human development indicators for Costa Rica

Results of the indicators of open unemployment rate (fourth quarter), homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants*, percentage of households in poverty and extreme poverty according to income bracket.

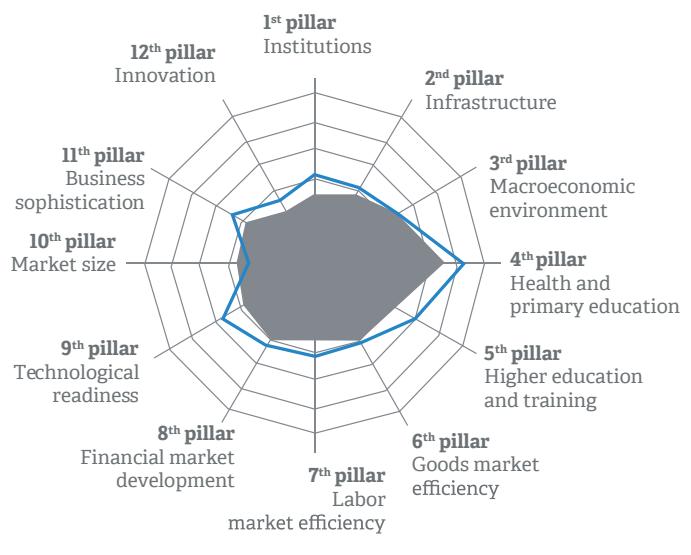
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016
Poverty	20.7	22.4	21.7	20.5
Extreme poverty	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.3
Open unemployment	8.3	9.7	9.6	9.5
Homicides per 100,000 inhabitants	8.7	10.0	11.5	11.8

*This is the best indicator to measure insecurity due to the fact that it is not underreported and is a sample of different types of crime in a given context. It also makes comparative analysis possible.

Sources: ENAHO and ECE of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses; Data from the Judicial Branch.

Figure 1: Global Competitiveness Index 2016-2017

Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rank	57/144	54/148	51/144	52/140	54/138
Score	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4



■ Costa Rica ■ Latin America and The Caribbean

Source: World Economic Forum

like the participation of an independent and anti-establishment candidate. The rise of this figure could mark a break with traditional Costa Rican politics.

Even so, it must be noted that, under these conditions, the results of the public opinion polls are ever-changing and more information will be needed to make a prospective analysis. In any case, it is possible to affirm that, unlike the questioning it underwent in 2014, the continuity of the development model will not be at stake in this campaign. However, the country's economic stability is threatened by the fiscal situation, unresolved for over a decade now, due to the failure to achieve the parliamentary majority needed to make the reforms. Despite the fact that the

measures are unpopular, according to the Ministry of Finance the projected necessary adjustments (possibly a combination of taxes and reduction of expenses) are estimated to a 3 to 4 percent of the gross domestic product.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the internal political scenario in Costa Rica seems to remain relatively stable, at least until national elections are held in February 2018. It will then be seen whether the changes will lay the foundations of a new stage or act as a Lampedusian mirage so that everything remains the same.



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