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Nicaragua: Government Reduces Tax Rates, Raises Investment & Production Loan Levels To Stimulate Economy

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On Feb. 28, Finance Minister Emilio Pereira announced fuel price reductions, and tax relief measures aimed at stimulating the economy or reducing overall production costs. Gasoline and diesel prices were reduced by 4% to 5%. As of Feb. 28, the new gasoline prices in the Atlantic region and Managua were US\$1.90 and US\$1.80 per gallon, respectively. The tax on net assets (IPN) was eliminated. Effective in July, individual and business income taxes (ISR) were reduced from 35.5% to 30%, and the general sales tax (IGV) from 15% to 10%. The fee paid for passports obtained by adults was reduced by half to US\$50. Farm taxes were reduced from 2% to 1%, and a 2% tax on coffee and cotton exports was eliminated. Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo told reporters that the government plans to invest 1.4 billion cordobas (US\$280 million) in infrastructure repair and upgrade in 1992. In addition, production loans will be increased by US\$174.4 million. The lion's share of credit is to be channeled to the farm sector, mainly livestock and export crops. According to Lacayo, the increment in production loans, and a reduction in interest rates from an average 18% to 12%, is expected to generate 80,000 new jobs. At present, an estimated 700,000 people are unemployed, equivalent to 40% of the labor force. Public sector investment in 1991 totaled only US \$60 million, and government-provided production loans this year are up 85% compared to 1991. Lacayo said Nicaragua will lose US\$40 million this year in export revenue due to low world market prices for coffee and cotton. Independent economists say that 80% of Nicaraguan households are so impoverished they will not benefit at all or very little from the tax and fuel price cuts. (Basic data from Notimex, Agence France-Presse, Agencia Centroamericana de Noticias-Spanish news service EFE, 02/28/92, 03/04/92)

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