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**PARAGOMINAS: A POINT OUTSIDE OF THE CURVE IN PARÁ ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

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Differentiated Paragominas shows up on the historic process of economic development of the municipalities of Pará. This process is characterised by an initial economic growth (exploitation of the abundant natural resources), followed by decrease of the same (reduction in these resources, and increase of the population) and the stagnation of the economy; what it occurs. A comparison more compatible differential Paragominas compared to its counterparts can be done by comparing it to Tomé-Açu.

This comparison is because they have a common training, i.e. from the occupation by migrants. Although migrants are coming from very different historical processes, an economic factor and other politician the converge. The capitalist mode of production in black pepper and livestock respectively, and proximity in political emancipation. The table below presents the comparative data between the two municipalities.

Paragominas and Tomé-Açu: Comparative Data

DATA	PARAGOMINAS	TOMÉ AÇU
Occupation	1957	1933
Emancipation	1965	1959
Population - 2009	97,331	48,607
Area	19,331 km ²	5,145 km ²
GDP 2007	680,5 million R\$	206,5 million R\$
GDP per capita - 2007	7,493 – R\$	4,387 – R\$
ICMS - 2009	1.38%	0.49%

Source: SEFA; SEPOF – PA.

Economy of Paragominas: livestock, wood, agriculture (commercial and family), bauxite, trade and services. The municipality has had the opportunity, so far only in the State, not to lose the accumulation of capital generated by economic cycles, which are

kept active and interconnected, it much more as paulista municipality that Pará. When the decline of grazing in the late 1970s, two facts were of vital importance for the maintenance of this economic profile: PROPASTO and logging. They did not install the decline and the consequent economic stagnation, classic model of economic development of the municipalities of Pará. Another positive factor occurred over the past 13 years. The variable policy favourable with the maintenance of good performance in municipal administrations. These three factors (agronomic research, logging and the latest good administrations) eliminated the inflection of the curve of economic development, and more that this made if installed in conscious collective municipal saga of prosperity.

Economy of Tomé-Açu: black pepper, diversification of agriculture (agroforestry), agribusiness through the Cooperativa Agrícola Mixed Tomé-Açu (CAMTA), trade and services. Had its heyday economical with black pepper, whose exports accounted in the 1970s, 35% of exports from Pará. With the problem of wilt, hitherto unsolved, there was the disorganization of the economy of the municipality with serious social developments. The economic recovery attempt has been given by the diversification of agriculture based on agroforestry system, but so far not been able to provide the golden period of the economy of black pepper. Today Japanese colonization in Pará is known and represented much more by business segment, Shops of group Y Yamada, who by CAMTA. Another aspect that denotes the economic development of the municipality with a low rate of growth is at its low conscious collective that actually occur a municipal economic growth.

Tomé-Açu suffered inflection of its economic growth with the problem of wilt, however economic recovery via agroforestry, until now, has only avoided that the municipality do not park their economy, which occurs in most municipalities of Pará, but has not been able to get it back in the position of the 1970s.