

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

Miguel CARRERA TROYANO and Rafael DOMÍNGUEZ MARTÍN
“Poverty Reduction in Brazil and Mexico. Growth, Inequality and Public Policies”
Revista de Economía Mundial 45, 2017, pp. 23-42

This paper compares poverty reduction performance of Brazil and Mexico between 1990 and 2013, showing the great differences brought about by the substantial falls in Brazil and very limited results in Mexico. This paper explains these contrasting outcomes focusing on the interaction between growth and inequality reduction, and on the different public policies developed by each country. Mexico's greater openness exposed the country to external shocks (a financial shock in 1995 and another in 2008, caused by the USA crisis in 2008) and, at the same time, the rise of China as a global power had a negative impact on Mexico and a positive one on Brazil. On the other hand, labour market policies were also different (i.e. in minimum wage development) and the welfare state was less developed and less generous in Mexico than in Brazil.

Marco Antonio CRUZ MORATO, Antonio GARCÍA LIZANA and Josefa GARCÍA MESTANZA
“The Impact of Social Exclusion into Economic Growth at the European Union”
Revista de Economía Mundial 45, 2017, pp. 43-64

The aim of this paper is to verify that the presence of poverty and social exclusion at the European Union involves a limitation into the levels of economic growth, not only hampering to achieve the desired “inclusive economic growth” pursued by EU institutions, but also conventional economic growth itself. Thus, after theoretical grounds based on the ideas of great economists such as Keynes and Myrdal, it will be analyzed various empirical tests, different indicators being used and at different times, verifying that relationship. With poverty and social exclusion figures increasing at the EU during the difficult times we are going through, the results of this research may also be of great interest to the field of public policy recommendation.

Maria Teresa FERNÁNDEZ NÚÑEZ, María MAESSO CORRAL and Miguel Angel MÁRQUEZ PANIAGUA

“The Role of Imported Inputs and FDI on Economic Growth: Evidence from Emerging and Advanced Economies”

Revista de Economía Mundial 45, 2017, pp. 65-86

The role of imported inputs (capital and intermediate goods) and foreign direct investment [FDI] on economic growth as a mechanism of international technology transfer has been highlighted by different growth models. However, empirical evidence regarding the concurrent impact of both imported inputs and FDI on economic growth is still scarce. The main aim of the paper is to give empirical evidence about the effects of these variables as channels of international technology diffusion. In the same framework, this study captures the different responses in economic growth when considering two different groups of countries separately, emerging and advanced. Our findings reveal different responses in economic growth between advanced and emerging countries. Some important economic political recommendations can be derived from the empirical results.

Elena VILLAR RUBIO, José Manuel QUESADA RUBIO and Valentín MOLINA MORENO

“Environmental Fiscal Effort: Spatial Convergence within Economic Policy on Taxation”

Revista de Economía Mundial 45, 2017, pp. 87-100

Environmental fiscal effort, when compared with environmental fiscal pressure, represents a far more precise parameter when measuring a country’s environmental sacrifice given that it introduces GDP per capita as an analysis variable. This paper focuses on the analysis of convergence in environmental fiscal effort amongst the EU-15 Member States between 1987 and 2008, employing, to this end, the techniques of sigma, beta and gamma convergence. On a complementary level, a spatial autocorrelation study is carried out in order determine whether or not the geographical proximity of countries has any bearing on similar fiscal effort.

María-Jesús GUTIÉRREZ PEDRERO and Miguel-Angel TARANCÓN MORÁN
“Assessing the Level of Productive Efficiency in EU Countries: An Intersectoral Approach”

Revista de Economía Mundial 45, 2017, pp. 101-120

This paper suggests the measurement of the level of efficiency of a productive system by means of an approach based on the concept of Uniform Rate of Growth of the Economy. This rate is obtained from the dominant eigenvector



of the matrix of technical coefficients of the input-output table of the analysed country. In turn, the right-eigenvector associated to such an eigenvalue indicates the importance of the economic sectors in terms of their influence over the level of productive efficiency of the system. This methodology is applied to the countries belonging to the European Union.

Michał BRZOZOWSKI and Grzegorz TCHOREK
 “The “Euro Effect” and Outward Foreign Direct Investment”
Revista de Economía Mundial 45, 2017, pp. 121-142

The “euro effect” is an important phenomenon in the debate on monetary integration results in Europe. While in the existing literature the impact of the euro adoption is usually studied on trade data, the main goal of the paper is to examine whether the “euro effect” can be detected in Outward Foreign Direct Investment flows from the OECD countries.

Using the difference-in-differences method and the gravity equation corrected for the sample selection and firm-heterogeneity biases, we investigate the trends of the strength of the impact of the euro over the 1985-2012 period. Our results suggest that the influence is positive, is not time invariant and does not display a clear trend. It was the strongest in the years 2003-2005 and 2010-2011. The impact faded in the years 2006-2007, and the euro was insignificant shortly after its introduction and during the global financial crisis.

Carmen TRUEBA and Lorena REMUZGO
 “Evolution of Inequality in Latin America (1980-2014): A Multidimensional Approach beyond Income”
Revista de Economía Mundial 45, 2017, pp. 143-160

Latin America is the region with the greatest inequality in terms of incomes. Thus, during the last years, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has showed concern about the obstacle that inequality causes in the human development of this region. Given that higher economic growth does not necessarily lead to the achievement of further progress social, development beyond income will be one of the most important UNDP's messages for its upcoming report for this region to be launched early 2016. In this paper, we propose a new multidimensional approach to study inequality in welfare in terms of the components of the Human Development Index of the UNDP –health, education and income– in the period 1980-2014. For this purpose we use the multidimensional inequality indices proposed by Maasoumi (1986) that can be decomposable into the between- and within-group inequality components.

Iliana OLIVIÉ and Aitor PÉREZ

“A Micro Tale of a Trade-Off: Structural Change versus Balance-of-Payments Equilibrium in an Egyptian Foreign Investment Project in Algeria”

Revista de Economía Mundial 45, 2017, pp. 161-188

Resource-rich economies can find themselves trapped in a dilemma over whether to prioritize processes of structural change or to preserve their balance of payments equilibrium. The objective of national development strategies to diversify the productive structure might reflect on the attraction of foreign direct investment projects, with a negative impact on net exports – therefore leading to current account deficits and increased needs of external financing. This article analyses this macroeconomic trade-off, through the particular case of one Egyptian direct investment in Algeria by way of a cable manufacturing company. The case study is conducted following a previously elaborated methodological framework for the study of the development effects of foreign direct investment (FDI).