

ANALITICAL SUMMARY

Inmaculada JAÉN, José FERNÁNDEZ and Francisco LIÑÁN
“Cultural Values, Income Level and Entrepreneurship”.
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The aim of this paper is to analyse the interactions between cultural values and entrepreneurial activity in countries with different income levels. Two main data sources have been used. The Schwartz Value Survey (SVS) measures cultural orientations at the country level. The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) provides information on entrepreneurial activity. Cultural variables and entrepreneurship, together, account for over 60% of the variance in GDP per capita. One important implication derived from this study concerns the promotion of entrepreneurship measures. They should take into account the specific cultural characteristics of the environment in which they will be implemented.

José RUIZ NAVARRO and Cristina GARCÍA MONTESINOS
“The Entrepreneurship and the North-South European Convergence: Evidences from the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor”.
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The concern about entrepreneurship and its relationship as a way overcoming the economic crisis is present in most of the political leaders' speeches from Europe. Indeed, there is a broad consensus that quality entrepreneurial initiative, development and consolidation, are closely related with economic growth and job creation. However, these approaches fail to accurately take into account the regional differences in Europe.

This research takes a look at the entrepreneurial phenomenon from the territorial perspective and provides some evidences on European convergence to be raised.

The information covered in the two European geographical areas: The Nordic countries (Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark) and the Mediterranean countries (Portugal Spain, Greece and Italy), It has been generated from the *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor* (GEM).

Domingo RIBEIRO, María del Mar BENAVIDES-ESPINOSA and Antonia MOHEDANO-SUANES

“Cooperative Learning and Learning of Knowledge through a Joint Venture: A Study from the Entrepreneurial Firm Perspective”.

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Academic literature points to the joint venture as an instrument for entrepreneurship and interorganizational learning. This particular type of partnership allows partners to develop two learning processes: one concerns the knowledge provided by the partner in the joint venture, and the other revolves around the process of cooperation. Most studies that analyze the relationship between the two types of learning suggest that learning knowledge provided by the partner is positively influenced by cooperative learning. This study analyzes this assumption by looking at a sample of 81 firms that have participated in joint ventures. Using original measurement scales, the final results show that the relationship between the two types of learning is not unidirectional but bidirectional.

Rafael CÁCERES, Juan Antonio MARTÍNEZ ROMÁN and Isidoro ROMERO

“The Functional and Productive Dependences in the Analysis of the Global Value Chain”.

Revista de Economía Mundial 35, 2013, pp. 87-102

The aim of this paper is to show the relevance of the concepts “functional dependency” and “productive dependence” in the analysis of the characteristics of the business. The paper discusses the main contributions that have been made on these concepts and underlines the application of them to the study of the position of SMEs in global value chains and their impact on firms’ innovative activity.

Pilar TEJADA, Pilar MORENO and María José RODRÍGUEZ

“Tourism SMEs’ Contribution to Development”.

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This paper uses global value chains framework to examine the role and dynamic of small and medium sized tourism enterprises (SMEs), and the development prospects for countries within them. First, we review literature about tourism’s contribution to development. Second, the current configuration of global value chains in tourism industry is analysed.

Third, we put forward the hypothesis that how the GVC approach can be used to study the role that tourism SMEs may play in the present context of globalisation. This may be a new way of analyzing the tourism’s contribution

to the economic development and in particular, a new tool for the recognition of the significance of SMEs.

Małgorzata KOKOCIŃSKA and Marek REKOWSKI

“Impact of the World Crisis on the Employment and Productivity of SMEs: the Case of the Largest European Economies”.

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The financial world crisis caused negative economic consequences within many sectors of national economies. One of the affected is SME (Small and Medium Enterprises) which plays an important role in each economy because its effects on employment creation and added value. Therefore, it has been concluded that symptoms of recovery of this sector after the World Economic Crisis can be an important incentive to the growth of economies. In this article, the changes in employment and labour productivity in SME sector of big European economies, such as Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, Spain and Poland, are described. SME sector was divided into micro, small and medium companies. The period researched cover year from 2002 to 2010, for which Eurostat data is available. It allows to observe the consequences of the world crisis and to evaluate the adjustment of entrepreneurs to changing economic conditions. Universal measures of employment growth rate and labour productivity also allow to spot differences between countries. Those differences indirectly indicate the importance of economic structures and the style of economic policy in different countries.

Alicia CODURAS, José Luis SAIZ and Carlos CUERVO-ARANGO

“Immigrant Entrepreneurship: An International Comparison”.

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The actual triple-C, as a combination of economic and financial crises, in addition to the crisis in credibility of economic policy, has fostered North-North and South-North immigration. The objective of this work is to determine the dimension of immigrant’s entrepreneurship, according to their recipient countries being factor driven, efficiency driven, and innovation driven economies. We demonstrate that efficiency driven nations are characterized by moderate demographic growth and immigrant’s entrepreneurial activity along with a very discrete immigration, while the innovation driven nations are defined by a negative demographic growth and discrete immigrant’s entrepreneurial activity along with an important reception of immigrants.

José Luis MONZÓN CAMPOS

“Social Enterprises and Social Economy: Their Boundaries and Methodological Proposals for Measuring their Socioeconomic Impact in the E.U”.

Revista de Economía Mundial 35, 2013, pp. 151-164

The social economy and the organisations that comprise it, particularly social enterprises, are attracting increasing interest from national and European authorities. This article examines the characteristics that identify the social economy and social enterprises and proposes methods for measuring their socioeconomic impact.

Alain FAYOLLE and Olivier TOUTIAN

“Four Educational Principles to Rethink Ethically Entrepreneurship Education”.

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While most entrepreneurship education stakeholders still assume the position that the main aim of entrepreneurship courses at the university and business schools levels would be to produce entrepreneurs, we advocate in this article that entrepreneurship education is much more. Entrepreneurship education can be seen as a powerful lever to help students in learning how to create new economic and social wealth in a complex and dynamic world, how to think and act entrepreneurially in a range of situations and contexts, how to see entrepreneurship mainly as a method and not as a end by itself. In order to better address these issues, we argue that entrepreneurship education should be conceptualized and designed based on four educational principles: learning to understand the interplay of multiple social interactions, learning to navigate in a complex and dynamic environment, learning how to build and permanently revise knowledge and strategies and learning how to turn ideas into action.

Francisco J. SANTOS, María de la O BARROSO and Carmen GUZMÁN.

“The Global Economy and Social Entrepreneurship”.

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In this article, the role which can play social entrepreneurship in the achievement of a fairer global economy is studied. Thus, we start paying attention to the most important problems observed in the global economic system and the influence which is exerted on them by the existing distance among ethics and economics. Secondly, the general features of the entrepreneurial activity boosted by the global economic system are studied and, later, it is explained how a specific kind of entrepreneurship, such as social entrepreneurship, can promote a change in the current economic paradigm to build a fairer global economic system. Lately, based on data from the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor about entrepreneurial activity in the world, an empirical analysis

is carried out in order to show some existing differences between market entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship. The final aims of this work are, on the one hand, to encourage economic authorities to design policies which support the social start-up process and the social business persistence and, on the other hand, to encourage economists of being aware of the importance to teach and research Economics from a different perspective.

Koldo UNCETA SATRUSTEGUI

“Degrowth and BuenVivir, Bonverging paradigms? Debates on the Post-development in Europe and Latin America”.

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Debates on post-development continue to occupy a prominent place both within the academic and social spheres. Within this context, post-development approaches such as BuenVivir – which emerged in Andean America – and degrowth – originating initially in Europe and specifically in France – are usually treated as equivalent proposals that share the same ground and represent similar alternatives. This work, interrogating the relevant literature on both approaches, investigates the reality of this assumption, analyzing the scope of possible convergences and/or divergences between them.

Miguel Angel GALINDO MARTÍN and María Teresa MÉNDEZ PICAZO

“Economic Progress: Different Approaches and Moral and Social Aspects”.

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The study of progress is not recent. Greek thinkers pointed out that progress means a progressive advancement of science and technology and, sometimes, this advance is related to happiness. Some literature has identified economic progress with economic growth. However, there is an important difference between both concepts. According to Holcombe, economic growth refers to the quantity of products, while economic progress refers to the quality of them. The objective of this article is to analyze three points of view, Adam Smith, Keynes and Schumpeter, showing the different implications for society, and possible solutions to the problems rose.

Blanca MIEDES and David FLORES

“The Invention of Homo Economicus and the Expulsion of Ethics from Economics. A Way without Return?”.

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Through a literature review, this article analyses the relationships between Ethics and Economics, and the process to which the invention of the concept of homo

economicus signified the separation of both disciplines that have been seen as different intellectual domains since then. However, the work highlights some aspects of the criticism of prominent authors like A. Sen and A. O. Hirschman on neoclassical economic agency. These criticisms show that the link between both fields of thought had not been completely and definitively broken. One the last section, as conclusion, we suggest that nowadays there is evidence in the research field and in the social action terrain of such a link is being restored improving theoretical and practical capabilities of Economic Sciences to deal with main current human challenges.

Mikel GÓMEZ URANGA and María Luz DE LA CAL BARREDO

“Potential Ethical Conflicts between Dominant Scientific and Technological Paradigms and Improving the Well-being of the Population in some Emerging Economies”.

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In recent years, some emerging countries such as China, India and Brazil, have been major advances in the area of scientific and technological innovation. This article is a first approach to the ethical dilemmas that arise between various scientific and technological paradigms and the improvement of the well-being of the population in these countries. We evaluate the various types of knowledge (patents and intellectual property rights, traditional knowledge, grass-roots innovations and inclusive innovations) according to criteria that have to do with their local base, their objectives and the values related to these objectives. For middle and low-income countries, grass-roots innovations and inclusive innovations could favor further improving the welfare of their populations.

Carlos BERZOSA

“The Difficult Relationship between Ethics and Economics”.

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The mainstream Economic theory does not take into consideration Ethics in its analysis. This limitation not only has an impact in the theory, but also is determining the performance on reality. We intend to go through the history of economics to study the views of some economists on the relationship between Ethics and Economy. The most relevant reform that has taken place in capitalism has arrived with the establishment of the welfare state. The social rights have implied an advance in the common interest which should be one of the aims of Ethics. In the last decades, and to a greater extent with the crisis, they are trying to dismantle partially or completely this welfare state by favouring free market.