

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

Friedrich L. SELL

“Possibilities and Limits for a Labour Market Policy in the Context of a Globalised Economy. A Macroeconomic Perspective”

Revista de Economía Mundial, 12, 2005, pp. 17-37

In this paper, we first critically review traditional labour market strategies such as wage restraint and/or the increase in working hours without wage compensation. We show that a greater degree of wage dispersion and a flexibilisation of working hours perform better in comparison. Globalisation puts the labour markets in the “North” of the world economy under additional pressure and tends to push the wages in the high tech (low tech) sectors upwards (downwards). As a means to “insure” workers against the pitfalls of globalisation, only a better quality of human capital seems to offer a sustainable solution. Governments may help to boost such programmes with temporary subsidies.

Maria Cristina CACCIAMALI

Guilherme ISSAMU HIRATA

“Discrimination or Disadvantaged Groups in the Labour Market?
A Gender and Race Analysis of the Brazilian Labour Market”

Revista de Economia Mundial, 12, 2005, pp. 39-72

This paper attempts to verify the hypothesis of discrimination by gender and race in the Brazilian labor market in the states of Bahia and São Paulo. A probit model has been applied for the accomplishment of the tests. The results indicate that racial and gender discrimination are present in the Brazilian labour market, according to the analysed categories – Managers and supervisors, Registered employees (proxy of the formal labour market), Unregistered employees (proxy of the informal labour market) and Workers who belong to the 20% percent of poorest families. Among the main conclusions, three must be highlighted. Comparing the formal and the informal labour markets, concerning gender, the former is more discriminating than the latter. The informal labour market presents a higher level of discrimination against black men and women. Among the poorest workers, the results show that the labour market discriminates against women, both white and black, especially against the latter, but not against black males.

Eduardo BIDAURRATZAGA AURRE

Artur COLOM JAEN

“Regionalism and Development Strategies in Africa. The Implications and Challenges of the Cotonou Agreement and NEPAD”

Revista de Economia Mundial, 12, 2005, pp. 73-105

The ongoing debates about development paths on the African continent reproduce the same old discussion among development theoreticians, as to the dichotomy between outward-oriented and self-reliant models. Concurrently, in recent years Africa has witnessed dramatic economic and political transformations, at both the international and continental levels, leading to a significantly different scenario. It is within this framework that new initiatives, such as the Cotonou Agreement and the NEPAD, should be analysed. Taking into account the implications of this new scenario and these projects to African regional integration processes, in this paper we attempt to analyse the preeminence of the same old debate between outward-oriented and self-reliant models, and so contribute to the discussion on the pros and cons of these new initiatives for the promotion of development in the continent.

Fernando GONZALEZ LAXE

“Ports and Maritime Transport: Axes of a New Global Articulation”

Revista de Economía Mundial, 12, 2005, pp. 107-132

The proliferation of multifunctional ports allows intensification of transshipment activities, demanding more infrastructures and specific services. Ports, defined as meeting points among the different stakeholders involved in transport and services, become both convergence spaces among the different transport systems and service suppliers; and they also integrate into a system that supplies goods and demands logistic developments.

This paper describes the different forms of organisation adopted by the shipping companies, their collaboration agreements and alliances; and it also determines the different levels of port choice and hierarchy in accordance with the structure and development of the shipping agents with regards to routes and port models.

Joaquin GUZMAN CUEVAS

Francisco LINAN ALCALDE

“Progress of Entrepreneurship Education in the USA and Europe: Its Role as a Development Instrument”

Revista de Economía Mundial, 12, 2005, pp. 133-155

Entrepreneurship education is gaining more and more relevance as an important instrument for entrepreneurial promotion and economic development. Nevertheless, the diversity of training activities that may be included under this category is very wide. Therefore, this paper starts from a definition and a classification of entrepreneurship education. Then, we use this classification to analyse the different evolutions followed by entrepreneurship education in the United States and Europe. In particular, we analyse how the different predominant conceptions in either area have had important effects on the levels of entrepreneurial activity and, through them, on economic growth and development.

Asier MINONDO

“Institutional Quality and Income per Capita: A Survey of Empirical Results”

Revista de Economía Mundial, 12, 2005, pp. 159-180

Since Adam Smith, economists have stressed the role of the protection of property rights, the enforcement of contracts, political stability and the lack of corruption in economic growth. Nevertheless, until recently, scholars were not able to estimate to what extent institutions could explain the differences in per capita income among countries. This article presents the breakthroughs needed to allow these estimations, and it surveys the conclusions of the empirical studies that have analysed the contribution of institutional quality on economic growth.

