

Issue 62 of the Review presents contributions from six Spanish universities (U. de Santiago de Compostela, U. Autónoma de Madrid, U. Rey Juan Carlos, U. de A Coruña, U. Loyola y U. de Alcalá); Universidad Autónoma de México; Universidad Autónoma del estado de Hidalgo (Mexico); Université de Toulouse (France) and the Real Instituto El Cano. We thank the nineteen authors for their efforts and collaboration with the Journal of World Economy (JWE) editorial team in generating and disseminating knowledge of and advances in analysis techniques related to the global economic reality.

First, we highlight three relevant methodological proposals for improving international economic analysis techniques with significant effects on policy orientation and decision-making. These contributions aim to improve territorial projections of economic accounts, homogenising the conceptualisation and measurement of quality in employment and facilitating decision-making related to the distribution of Official Development Assistance.

Three other papers show research results aimed at better understanding key issues in the international economy to improve policies' effectiveness. Specifically, these papers address: the effects of migration and openness of markets on human development; the contribution of work-life balance policies to the reduction of the gender gap in the labour market; and the role of the capital goods industry in the diffusion of technological change and modernisation of national productive structures.

The issue ends with an interesting essay on the global taxation agreement for multinational companies reached by the G20 in 2021 and an interesting reflection on its possible economic impact and implementation problems.

The first article, "A Modification of the Cross-Industry Location Quotient for Projecting Sub-Territorial Input-Output Tables" (Sánchez-Chóez, Pereira-López and Fernández-Fernández), presents a methodological proposal that could improve the projections of economic accounts at the sub-territorial level by reducing the possible loss of information derived from the analysis techniques used. Specifically, it proposes modifying the location coefficient commonly used in these projections. To test the advantages of their proposal, the authors use input-output tables of the Euro 19 Area for 2010 and 2015 as a reference.

Zárate Gutiérrez, Aroche Reyes and Tania Molina del Villar, in "Cambio

estructural en el sector de bienes de capital y su impacto en tres economías desarrolladas. Análisis de coeficientes importantes”, present their analysis of the role played by the capital goods industry in the diffusion of technological change and the linkage with productive activity as a whole. Using a methodology based on the analysis of significant coefficients, they study the linkage of the different branches producing capital goods with the overall productive activity of Japan, Germany and the United States between 1985 and 2005.

The objective of the research, the results of which are presented in “Impact of Internationalisation on Human Development: A Comparative Analysis of Mexico and France, 2000-2019” (González Romo, Ortiz Zarco and Orozco), is to determine the relationship between the openness of markets and human development. This study is carried out through a comparative analysis of two countries with different levels of development, Mexico and France, for the period 2000-2019, looking at the effect of migration (measured through remittances), the opening of capital markets, and foreign trade on the Human Development Index in both countries. The estimations are based on the Cointegrated Vector Autoregressive model. The results show that direct foreign investment positively influences the HDI in both countries. However, in the case of Mexico, remittances seem to contribute more to human development than trade and capital liberalisation.

Ainhoa Herrarte and Fernando Bellido Gómez-Salcedo, in «Gender Gaps in Wages and Managerial Positions: Do Family-Oriented Policies Contribute to Achieving Gender Equality among European University Graduates?», present the results of their research on the gender pay gap in relation to access to managerial positions among university graduates. Based on data from twelve European countries, their results show that work-life balance measures reduce gender gaps in hourly wages and access to high-paying jobs. However, the effect on access to high-level positions with high availability requirements is limited.

The main objective of the research presented in this article is to provide a proposal for improving the measurement of job quality. The aim is to design a tool to unify criteria for the conceptualisation and measurement of quality in employment, thereby reducing discrepancies between the results obtained by different international institutions. Picatoste, Novo-Corti and Membiela-Pollán in “Calidad del empleo juvenil en el contexto de la OCDE”, using the OECD Quality of Work Index as a reference, present a synthetic indicator with different components to compare averages of the quality of work for all workers and young people in OECD countries. The paper presents the results obtained from the application of their proposal to the analysis of the quality of youth employment in OECD countries. These show significant differences in certain indicators that indicate the steps to solve the problem.

The sixth article, “A Multi-Criteria Optimization Proposal for Aid Allocation: Combining Donor and Recipient Interests” (Muñoz-Ocaña, Torres-Jiménez, Carbonero-Ruz and Pacheco-Martínez), presents a useful tool for reconciling the interests of donors and recipients of official development aid (ODA). They

propose a model for evaluating alternatives that incorporate the interests of both parties and would contribute to a better understanding of the current distribution of ODA and decision-making when selecting recipients based on their characteristics and interests. Using the proposed model at the aggregate level can also facilitate donor coordination, which is essential to improve the effectiveness of official development aid in meeting international development goals.

The issue ends with a contribution by Federico Steimberg in the section Disclosure, review and essays with “Ideas, intereses e instituciones en la reforma de la fiscalidad de las empresas multinacionales”. This article focuses on the G20 agreement to address the alteration of competition rules in international economic relations resulting from differential tax treatment: The Declaration on Tax Coordination agreed by G20 members in Rome in 2021. This article provides a rigorous and clear presentation of the agreement’s content, the fundamental reasons that have made it possible now, the potential economic impact of its fulfilment, and possible difficulties in its implementation.

To conclude the presentation of the final issue of 2022, we would like to express our thanks to those who also disseminate publications in book format that interest our readers. Our Reviews section has an excellent selection of titles thanks to the efforts of the experts who contribute to it.

The two publications reviewed in this issue are: “How China escaped shock therapy. The market reform debate” by Isabella M. Weber, Routledge, 2021 and “Gambling on Development. Why Some Countries Win and Others Lose” by Stefan Dercon, Hurst & Company, London, 2022. Our thanks to Manuel Núñez-García, San Miguel-Pérez, and Beatriz Benítez-Aurioles for their collaboration with JWE.

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