

Issue 61 of the *World Economy Journal* offers us a broad overview of interesting topics. These include those related to well-being and quality of life both in the EU and in Latin America; aspects related to investment, economic and monetary integration, in particular related to NAFTA/T-MEC, foreign aid for development and responses to crises in import and export policies.

The issue begins with the article *Evolución de la calidad de vida subjetiva en la Unión Europea. Comparación de diferentes metodologías para la construcción de indicadores sintéticos*, by Beatriz García-Carro and María-Carmen Sánchez-Sellero from the Universidade da Coruña, which focuses on quality of life and the difficulties of creating a synthetic indicator for measurement given its multidimensional character.

In the second article, *Reassessing the classical investment function. A panel data analysis for NAFTA–USMCA*, Fahd Boundi-Chraki from the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) introduces us to the evaluation of the classic investment function for the specific case of NAFTA through empirical data, detecting bidirectional or feedback causal relationships.

Next, *Integración monetaria en Sudamérica: elección de candidatos a través del aprendizaje automático no supervisado*, by León Padilla and Eduardo Marín of the Universidad de las Américas and the Handytec Academy respectively, analyses the possibilities of creating an optimal monetary union in South America, analysing each candidate using an unsupervised machine learning technique.

Then we return to the issue of welfare and compare it with the official development aid received in Latin America in the article entitled *Bienestar e integración en América Latina: el papel de la IED*, by José Luis Hernández Mota and Iván Abdel Marín Medrano from the Autonomous Metropolitan University Azcapotzalco Unit and the Banque de France/ Université de Bourgogne respectively.

We continue with the topics of well-being in the case of Europe in the following article, *Medida del Bienestar Individual con indicadores socioemocionales. Aplicaciones al caso europeo*, thanks to Jose Manuel Lasierra Esteban from the University of Zaragoza. In this article, as in the first, subjective variables are taken into account to explain this phenomenon using the same database. However, it is used to build a socio-emotional indicator that explains the differences.

The sixth article, *Monetary Policy: effects of the decrease in Federal Reserve Interest Rates in dollarized economies (USA, Ecuador, El Salvador and Panama)*, by Marcelo León and María de la O Barroso González from the Universidad de Universidad ECOTEC, Guayaquil, Ecuador and the University of Huelva respectively, introduces us to the problem of the influence changes in US monetary policy have on the real economies of dollarized countries.

The Latin American and US economies are also compared in the following work focused on the Mexico and effects of its integration into the T-MEC: *Integración económica de México a la zona de libre comercio de América del Norte: un análisis insumo-producto multipaís en el marco normativo del T-MEC* by Edgar David Gaytán-Alfaro from Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico.

Next, Jordi Ripollés and Lidia Vida-Melià from the Universitat Jaume I introduce us to the subject of environmental fiscal convergence and interdependence (*Environmental Tax Convergence and Interdependence in the European Union*), which conveys the issue that with this type of tax there is also some downward competition between countries.

Changing subject, the article *Overeducation and overtraining: the influence of social origin on job placement*, by Santos Miguel Ruesga Benito and Javier Baquero Pérez from the Autonomous University of Madrid, introduces us to the difficulty of job placement as result of overeducation and overtraining by parents.

Finally, the article *Do Turbulent Business Environments Shape Asymmetric Trade Policy Responses? Insights into the Covid-19 Pandemic and the Great Recession*, by Rozalia Kicsi, Aurel Burciu, Veronica Grosu and Ionel Bostan, from the Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Romania, focuses on the effects of economic policies in relation to imports and exports during these two great crises.

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