ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

Silvia ANDRÉS GONZÁLEZ-MORALEJOS and María Teresa COSTA ROMERO
“Structural Funds: Regional Distribution (2000-2006) and Financial Impact in Spain of the EU Enlargement”
Revista de Economía Mundial 21, 2009, pp. 27-55

European regional policy has undergone important changes the last few years, which have implied some modifications both at financial level and on State Members mechanisms of support. In this context, an information system about the structural support on the different Spanish regions is an instrument that will allow the monitoring and evaluation of the total amount of support and its distribution. Methodologically, the work made is based on the estimate of the regional distribution of structural support indicators. Moreover, once agreed the co-financing criteria for regions that have lost their Objective 1 condition, it is obtained the annual lost in Spain caused by the EU enlargement for the current financial framework 2007-2013.

Encarnación CORDÓN LAGARES and Félix GARCÍA ORDAZ
“Historical Evolution and Current Perspectives in the Fishing Spanish-Moroccan Relationships”
Revista de Economía Mundial 21, 2009, pp. 57-86

Fishing has been traditionally one of the most important aspects in Spanish-Moroccan trade relationships. These relationships have been established in fishing cooperative agreements with evolving conditions. In the first agreements Spain clearly had a position of power, but over time the situation has become more complex because of the increase in demands requested by the kingdom of Morocco. For this reason, the achievement of new fisheries agreements might not be viable in the future. The main objective of this paper is to describe the history and the evolution of these fishing agreements. The paper emphasizes the continuous cutbacks in catches and the dramatic increase in the financial and commercial compensations.
Carmen ECHEBARRÍA MIGUEL, Itziar AGUADO MORALEJO and José Mª BARRUTIA LEGARRETA
“The Sustainable Development Along the History of the Economic Thought”
Revista de Economía Mundial 21, 2009, pp. 87-110

The objective of this paper is analyzing the origin of the term Sustainable Development. With this aim we revise the History of the Economic Thought up to XXth century, when this term appears, while synthesizing the key contributions of different authors about Economic Growth: Physiocrats, Mercantilists, Classic, Neoclassic. Next, we analyze the different Theories of the Economic Development, distinguishing five groups. Finally, we tackle the conceptual frame of the Sustainable Development, presenting the conflicting positions supported by ecological economists and economists environmentalists, highlighting as well a few important issues on the concept of Human Sustainable Development.

Luis Ángel HIERRRO RECIO, Pedro ATIENZA MONTERO and David PATIÑO RODRÍGUEZ
“The Origen of Inequality and Progressivity in the Financing of the Canadian Provinces and Territories”
Revista de Economía Mundial 21, 2009, pp. 111-133

The present paper has as aim to analyse the contribution to the inequality and progressiveness of financing resources of Canada’s Provinces and Territories. Applying the additive decomposition of the Gini and Suits indexes, the results show that, the tax resources have high progressiveness in its distribution. The transfers increase lightly the inequality and the progressiveness of the tax resources. Likewise the equalisation transfer and the personal income tax the resources, in this order, contribute to the inequality and progressiveness of the overall financing system.

Aydée HURTADO GARCÉS, Carmen RAMOS CARVAJAL and Esteban FERNÁNDEZ VÁZQUEZ
“Elaboration of the Social Accounting Matrix for Colombia (2003)”
Revista de Economía Mundial 21, 2009, pp. 135-168

The main objective of this research is to construct a Social Accounting Matrix for Colombia referred to year 2003, since this is the last year with available statistical information to its elaboration. The interest of this work is therefore to provide a countable framework as the MCS that can be used in the analysis as the incorporated in this study (a realistic analysis of the interrelationships of all the agents in an economy) as well as in other futures studies of greater importance (to be used, among others, as database for economic modelling).
Once constructed the matrix, we will proceed to analysing it. Thus, the analysis of multipliers will allow us to observe the interrelation between the exogenous and endogenous accounts of the economy and the identification of the key sectors.

Malgorzata KOKOCINSKA and Marcin PUZIAK
“Structural Changes in Economy in the Light of Economic Development. A Case Study: Spain and Poland”
Revista de Economía Mundial 21, 2009, pp. 169-193

The Spanish and Polish economies are often compared due to their similar potential, as far as area, population and importance of the agricultural sector are concerned. However, the division created by an 18-year time distance between their EU accession fundamentally influences their experience of the market economy, as well as the extent and pace of structural changes. The problem, which was posed in this article, in the context of comparative analysis, was identifying the paths of economic development of Spain and Poland, facing the fact that the three-sector structure of both economies, measured by the share in gross value added of agriculture, industry and service sector have been generally and apparently similar in the last decade. It is easy to find similarities, as far as high levels of unemployment are concerned, in some periods. However, their ways of achieving economic development are fairly different and lead to different results of effective character.

The Spanish economic transformation took place mainly as a result of deep, effectiveness changes in agriculture. The Polish economic transformation took place mainly in the industrial sector. In both countries there is a completely different picture of relations between labour and capital inputs, as well as tendencies in changes of labour and capital productivity. As a result, economic growth, if we look at it from the point of traditional growth factors, has a totally different picture in Spain and Poland.

In order to define the factors differentiating the economic development we used a neoclassical approach, taking into account the supply side of the economy. The research covers the dynamics and size of such parameters as: real GDP, employment, gross fixed capital formation, total factor productivity –TFP, measured by the Solow residual, labour productivity and value of capital per one person employed. The researched period comprises the years between 1980-2005 in the case of Spain, and 1995-2005 in the case of Poland. Time series used in the analysis come from the databases of Eurostat and OECD.
Concern about the improper use of natural resources is causing changes to be made in order to reach what is known as Sustainable Development. Local Agenda 21 is a programme that involves the commitment of local government to this goal.

In this paper, the characteristics of the social organization used by European municipalities to develop Local Agenda 21 are analysed to determine the effect that the organisational and political structures of town councils have on the social organisation practices carried out, controlling for certain municipal characteristics.

To do so, diverse dependence models based on multiple linear regression estimations were carried out on a sample of 97 European towns subscribing the Aalborg Charter.

The results point to the importance of organisational structure, but only a limited effect of the political structure is observed. Thus, a leftist ideology involves a fostering of social participation, whereas the leadership of the mayor and his or her stay in power is only noted in certain specific aspects and in a different way. The existence of opposing effect in municipal characteristics is also observed.

In this paper, we discuss new aspects of exchange rate policy which can be observed in the emerging economies. In the first place, we concentrate on the recent strategy of systematic undervaluation of one’s own currency—figuring prominently among “big” players such as China—and the most likely implications of such a strategy for domestic allocation, distribution and stabilization goals.

On the background of Germany’s experiences in 1969, almost on the eve of the Bretton Woods' system collapse, we secondly model a speculative attack on an undervalued currency in the vein of the Flood-Garber seminal paper from 1984. Now, however, the country in concern possesses strong rather than weak fundamentals. We finally propose a sequence of reforms/policies which should be implemented in China on its still long way to an autonomous monetary and a flexible exchange rate with little if any capital controls. A brief summary and an outlook for future research close the paper.
Andreu LOPE
“Human Resources Strategies of Spanish Firms in Cuba”
Revista de Economía Mundial 21, 2009, pp. 253-279

This paper analyzes the Spanish firms’ HR management strategies in a country, Cuba, with more labour requirements towards foreign companies than other South American countries. Nevertheless, Spanish firms meet such demands easily, ensuring better salaries, training, incentives as well as better work conditions than those legally stipulated as a way of assuring personnel’s loyalty. The research is based on a study of 8 firms, through in-depth interviews with their chief, HR supervisors and/or unions representatives. For contextualization purposes, secondary data and additional documentation on the country’s economical evolution, describing the Spanish presence in the business domain, as well as the legal frame regulating the foreign capital action in Cuba, have been gathered.