ANALITICAL SUMMARY

Vito TANZI
“The Challenges of Taxing the Big”
Revista de Economía Mundial 37, 2014, pp. 23-40

Over the past three decades the income distribution of various advanced countries and especially of Anglo-Saxon countries has become much more uneven than in earlier decades. Several theories have been advanced to explain this change. This paper focuses on the role played by changes that took place in the “architecture” of the income taxes. The changes were promoted by theoretical arguments and empirical studies, presented by some leading economists, that argued that lower income taxes, especially on individuals at the top of the income distribution, would generate significant beneficial results. The paper challenges some of these arguments and concludes that the lowering of tax rates on high incomes was a major reason for increasing income inequality.

Jorge MARTINEZ-VAZQUEZ and Violeta VULOVIC
“Tax Structure in Latin American: Its Impact on the Real Economy”
Revista de Economía Mundial 37, 2014, pp. 41-73

In this paper we review the structure of tax systems in Latin America and analyze their impact on the real economy - economic growth, macro-economic stability, and income redistribution. We find that in Latin America relatively higher reliance on direct taxes slows economic growth, although this effect is smaller than in the ‘Rest of the World.’ However, unlike in most other countries, higher reliance on direct taxes in Latin America does not appear to play a significant role in dampening economic volatility or in reducing income inequality in the region.
The paper analyses whether the composition of public spending is converging in the European Union. The novelty of the paper lies in the use of different techniques from traditional beta and sigma convergences, of the economic and functional classifications of public spending, and of two measures of the size of public expenditure: as a share of GDP and as a share of total public expenditures. The tests do not detect a convergence of the composition of public expenditures, mainly when the composition of public expenditures is measured as a share of total public expenditures.

Against a background of rather mixed evidence about transfer pricing practices in multinational enterprises (MNEs) and varying attitudes on the part of tax authorities, this paper explores how multiple aims in transfer pricing can be pursued across four different transfer pricing regimes. A MNE has a production subsidiary in one country, from where it sells the produced good locally as well as to a sales subsidiary in a second country. The latter subsidiary is engaged in duopolistic competition with a local competitor. The MNE has two aims in setting the transfer price: strategic delegation and tax minimization. We examine the extent to which the four transfer pricing regimes we set up allow the MNE to pursue these aims. While neither strategic delegation nor tax minimization will be eliminated, trade-offs are inevitable, albeit to varying degree.

The objective of this article is to perform an analysis of the impact that the grave financial crisis has had that, since the latter part of 2008, has ravaged over the credit systems of some countries that have required a bailout of their banking systems; concretely, for Spain, Germany, Ireland, Iceland and the United States. For that reason and after expounding upon the main mechanisms of assistance received in each one of them, as well their importance to the whole of their economies, the main changes that the banking systems have
suffered will be presented, for which an analysis of the evolution of some of the more relevant economical-financial data and the diverse indicators of the banking service has been realized.

Ana Salomé GARCÍA MUÑIZ and Valentín SOLÍS ARIAS
“International Trade: Global Value Chains. An Approximation from Network Theory”
Revista de Economía Mundial 37, 2014, pp. 151-180

Based on techniques of the networks analysis, the hierarchies and relative positions attained by countries in the global value chains formed by bilateral trade (2005-2009) are studied. The propose methods solve some limitations of the traditional networks analysis toolbox, facing directly the structural asymmetry and the double counting in the international trade. The methodology allows us to set-up statistical criteria of the reliability of the center-periphery hypothesis to this case, and an accurate estimation of those structures. The results show that core role of United States and Germany in global value chains and the different role of the technology intensity levels.

Encarnación MORAL-PAJARES and Francisca JIMÉNEZ JIMÉNEZ
“Migration within the EU-15: Pull Factors and Choice of Destination”
Revista de Economía Mundial 37, 2014, pp. 181-200

In this paper we examine the migratory dynamics in the EU-15 during the decade 2000-2010 and its relationship with characteristics of the destination country. Using statistics from Eurostat, a panel data model is estimated with country and year fixed effects. Like previous research, we find that per capita income and networks increase significantly immigrant inflows. As outstanding factors, we introduce the production structure and the migratory policy in our analysis. The results show that whereas agriculture and construction sectors exert significant pull forces, manufacturing sector reduces considerably migrant density. Last, we also find that immigration policies influences significantly on immigrant inflows.

Yoichi OIZUMI and Félix Fernando MUÑOZ PÉREZ
“Kaname Akamatsu and the Japanese Industrial Development Model”
Revista de Economía Mundial 37, 2014, pp. 201-224

The flying-geese development model was originally conceptualized by Akamatsu (1896-1974) as a strategic model of industrial development for developing countries. In recent years, this strategy has been largely assumed by several economies of the Far East (mainly China and South Korea). The model focu-
ses on the interaction between trade, foreign direct investment and economic growth based on industrial development. However the work of Akamatsu and his disciples is unknown to many economists--mainly because the most of literature is in Japanese. The aim of this paper is to present the value and originality of Akamatsu contribution to economics.

Francisco RODRÍGUEZ ORTIZ
“Germany: An Adjustment Model Not Comparable To Europe”
Revista de Economía Mundial 37, 2014, pp. 225-247

European economic crisis is a structural one that has pointed out limits of an accumulation regime levered on wage restraint offset and excessive indebtedness of private agents. Crisis has also revealed that once a federal architecture of the Eurozone is ruled out, member States will face individual challenges related to external account balance on the wake of inherent weakness resulting from monetary integration, which in turns comes as an inconsistency to economic integration logic. Projecting Germany as the economic model to be followed will head Europe towards a prolonged period of low growth, making more difficult ongoing fiscal consolidation. Instead, Germany should stand-up and take a sensible leadership, guiding an expansionary bias to its economic policy to offset impact of Eurozone’s peripheral countries adjustments. Time has come to put an end to restrictive economic governance and pave the way to a European economic government.

Antonio SIANES CASTAÑO, Mª Luz ORTEGA CARPIO and Mª Rosa CORDÓN PEDREGOSA
“May Development Education enhance Policy Coherence for Development?”
Revista de Economía Mundial 37, 2014, pp. 249-278

In the last years, Policy Coherence for Development is playing a capital role on the so-called system of “development Aid and beyond”. Nevertheless, the causes which enhance Policy Coherence for Development haven’t been studied yet. Aimed to analize if Development Education could be one of them, we perform a systematization of the literature on both concepts and the relationship between them. Finally, we review the existing indexes to evaluate the performance of each country in both dimensions, in order to support the future development of statistical analysis in this regard.