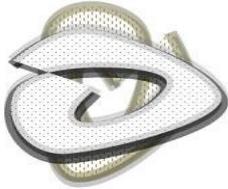


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EDaSS



PROCEEDINGS



**Proceedings of the IX
International Conference on
Economic Development and Social Sustainability**

December, 3rd -4th, 2020

SPAIN

Editor: Isabel Novo-Corti

Assistant Editors: María Cendán Castillo, Matias Membela Pollán & Iuliana Mihai

2020 International Conference on Economic Development and Social Sustainability(EDaSS)

EDaSS 2020

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

INTRODUCTION

3-4 December, 2020

SPAIN

WELCOME TO EDaSS 2020

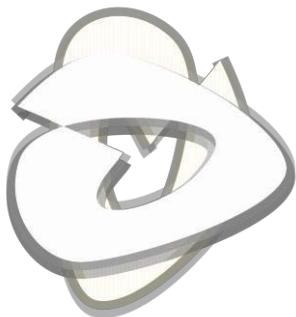
EDASS is an international conference, lunched in 2012 by the University of A Coruña (Spain), the University “Constantin Brâncuși” (Târgu-Jiu, Romania) and the Universidad Santo Tomás de Bogotá (Colombia), among others, as well as other NGOs and Iniciativa Integra, with the main objective of creating an academic forum for discussion of economic problems from a social and ethical perspective.

This year, due to the health situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the IXth edition was held online on Teams platform at the University of A Coruña (Spain). This extraordinary context did not pose any obstacle to continue in sharing opinions and in bringing new insights.

Experts in various fields (economics, law, sociology, etc.) have been invited to participate in this great event, presenting their theoretical and practical researches.

In this publication, we present the abstracts of the papers selected by the Scientific Committee submitted to the blind peer review.

The Organizing Committee appreciates the participation of all the authors and the collaborating institutions.



**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY
3-4 December, 2020
SPAIN**

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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Isabel Novo-Corti

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Magdalena Ziolo	University of Szczecin – Poland

PROGRAM

3-4 December, 2020

SPAIN

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			Room Link Aula Virtual Teams	Chair: María Cendán Castillo 1 Juan Ignacio Palacio Morena "Product and labour market competition" 2 Anelí Bongers & Carmen Díaz Roldán & Jose Luis Torres Radescu Andreea Denisia & Cilibiu Andreea Mihaela "Highly Skilled International Migration, STEM Workers, and Innovation" 3 "The economic and social impact of migration on the family" 4 Beatriz García - Carro & María-Carmen Sánchez-Sellero "Comparación de diferentes metodologías para la construcción de indicadores sintéticos. Análisis aplicado a la evolución de la calidad de vida subjetiva en la Unión Europea" 5 Xose Picatoste & Santos M. Ruesga Benito "Youth employment quality in the OECD: a comparative analysis"
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				2 Vicente J. Coronel Gutierrez & Carmen Díaz Roldán	"On the redistributive effects of public spending in education"	
				3 María Cendán Castillo & Isabel Novo Corti	"La influencia del Índice de desarrollo humano en la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible"	
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				<i>Chair: Matías Membiela Pollán</i>		
				1 Anelí Bongers	"Energy mix, technological change, and the environment"	
				2 Javier Lucena Giraldo & Ernesto Rodríguez-Crespo	"Industries and sustainability: challenges and limitations for development"	
				3 Agustín Álvarez Herranz & Gustavo Giusti Vecino & Cristian Gardoni	"El papel de los bonos verdes en el desarrollo financiero sostenible y su efecto sobre las emisiones de CO2. Caso de Latinoamérica"	
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				4 Caragiani Elena-Sorina	"Disability and poverty - limiting or supporting factors of sustainable economic development? A literature review"	
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				2 Carlos Andres Vergara Tamayo	"Aproximación a las lógicas disfuncionales entre los discursos y realidades ambientales en tiempos de pandemia: Una mirada crítica desde la economía y sociología ecológica en algunos países de América Latina y el Caribe."	
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				<i>Chair: Asunción López Arranz</i>		
				1 Carmen Díaz Roldán & María del Carmen Ramos Herrera	"ICT prices and productivity: Do they really favour economic growth and environmental quality?"	
				2 Fernando Merino & María Prats	"The access to fibre as a strategy to retain population in Spanish countryside"	
				3 Agustín Álvarez Herranz & José Tinizhañay Peralta & Inmaculada Buendía Martínez	"¿Es posible revertir el efecto que posee el desarrollo financiero en las emisiones de CO2?"	
				4 Jacqueline A. Haffner & Alberto Nogueira	"Mudanças estruturais na economia brasileira: A China como parceiro estratégico comercial."	
				5 Melva Gómez-Caicedo & Jenny Paola Danna Buitrago & Héctor Iván Orjuela	"Transformación digital: Factor que aporta al crecimiento de las Pyme"	
				6 Edith Cecilia Macedo Ruiz & Agustín Álvarez-Herranz	"Evolution of Airbnb in Spain: A view towards sustainability in four Spanish cities."	
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Sustainable growth after the Covid-19 crisis: The challenges of the recovery

Carmen Díaz-Roldán

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real, Spain

The impact of COVID-19 on sustainable developments goals (SDG)

Tîrcă Diana-Mihaela

"Constantin Brâncuși" University of Târgu-Jiu, Romania

Aceleanu Mirela

Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies, Romania

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Thinking and Acting in a Disrupted World: Governance, Environment and People,

André F. Pilon

*University of São Paulo / International Academy of Science,
Health & Ecology, São Paulo, S.P., Brazil
gaiarine@usp.br*

Introduction

Earth regeneration and people regeneration depend on each other and should be dealt with simultaneously in space and time. "Development" proposals, "technological solutions", generally ignore social, cultural and environmental impacts, linking nature (natural capital) to the financial domain, always requiring more resources, without changing the irrational system of production, transport and consumption that plagues the world. The asymmetry of political and economic power between common people and corporations has led to natural devastation, biodiversity loss, precarious housing, lack of sanitation, fatal epidemics, high levels of crime and violence, with severe environmental, political, economic and social impacts. "Social inclusion" only accommodates people to the prevailing order and do not prepare them to change the system; once "included", a new wave of egocentric producers and consumers reproduce the system responsible for their former exclusion, increasing the abuse of nature in the name of "progress". Addressing structural exclusion through legal, social, or economic inclusion in the prevailing system, such as civil rights, social norms, or the market-oriented educational system fails to account for the design, formation and maintenance of institutions, institutional failure or corruption.

Main objectives

Regeneration of natural and built environments, and social and cultural regeneration, are complementary aspects, they depend on each other, changes must be simultaneous in time and space, in order to guarantee their reciprocal support (motivations and enabling environments and contexts are interdependent). Development of institutional capacity, judicial neutrality, informational transparency and social spaces for civic engagement is a necessary condition to change the current paradigms of growth, power, wealth, work and freedom embedded into the political, technological, economic and educational institutions. Advocacy, communication, public policies, research and teaching programmes should consider all dimensions of being-in-the-world

(intimate, interactive, social and biophysical), as they combine, as donors and recipients, to elicit the events (deficits/assets), cope with consequences (desired/undesired) and contribute for change (potential outputs).

Method

Problems and the contexts in which they occur are re-interpreted and restructured and addressed through a new ecosystem lens: advocacy, communication, public policies, research and teaching programmes consider all dimensions of being-in-the-world (intimate, interactive, social and biophysical), as they combine, as donors and recipients, to elicit the events (deficits/assets), cope with consequences (desired/undesired) and contribute for change (potential outputs). Rather than accept the problem as given, design thinking encompasses processes such as context analysis, problem finding and framing, ideation and solutions generating, creative thinking, sketching and drawing, modelling and prototyping, testing and evaluating, in view of path-breaking solutions. Sharing stories in the socio-cultural learning niches about a system help people develop new perspectives on the system they share; a small core of agents emerges within the system as the incumbent for innovation and emergent structures stimulate further niches development. Collective action and interventions for an equitable, just and sustainable future, would engage civil society, conservation units, the media, journalists, faith leaders, advocates, experts, decision makers, activists, young people, political leaders, organisations, groups and communities from across regions, sectors and generations.

Results and discussion

Communication, advocacy, public policies, research and teaching programmes:

- 1) define the problems in the core of the “boiling pot” in view of a holistic, ecosystem framework, instead of reducing them to the bubbles of the surface (effects, fragmented, taken for granted issues);
- 2) combine all dimensions of being in the world (intimate, interactive, social and biophysical) in the diagnosis and prognosis of the events, assessing their deficits and assets, as donors and recipients;
- 3) promote the singularity of (identity, proper characteristics) and the reciprocity (mutual support) between all dimensions, in view of their complementarity and dynamic equilibrium;
- 4) prepare the transition to an ecosystem model of culture, a condition for consistency, effectiveness and endurance, to face the problems of difficult solution in the world. The key challenges are cultural, civic and political: conceptualize problems from an ecosystem approach, support a long-term strategy based on political, economic, environmental and societal commitments, develop an international network of leaders, empower people for problem-solving and qualitative constructs to trigger change towards new forms of being in the world and new dynamics of global governance. An ecological civilization should care for the natural and built environments, for the cultural heritage, for strong collective bonds, for education, health, ethics, aesthetics, equity and justice.

Conclusions

Humanity has already passed through many catastrophes, wars and conflicts of all kinds, but suffering is not transformative, unless people decide to change the forms of being in the world. Huge parts of the societies and governments remain in the role of a spectator, leading to

frustration, resistance and obstruction; sound governance, arrangements in socio-ecological systems (human niches) should involve the citizens actively, combining different means of sense-making; the sustainability of human niche-building depends on the governability of social-ecological systems. Beyond describing barriers to change, understanding lock-ins requires uncovering the dynamics that create and sustain them, a better knowledge of how societies are governed and a collective willingness to change the status quo.

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An exploratory analysis of the interactions between the determinants of migratory flows

Iuliana Mihai

University of A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain

iuliana.mihai@udc.es

Isabel Novo-Corti

University of A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain

isabel.novo.corti@udc.es

Introduction

Migration movements have traditionally responded to people's need of improving their standards of living. The relationship between migration and development has gained much attention in development research due to its significant policy implications. One specific feature, the one explaining migration causes, has gained even more attention. More than often, studies on this matter center on economic explanations, minimizing the explanatory power of other factors.

Main objectives

In this context, this research aims at creating a comprehensive model of migration determinants taking into account the following dimensions: economic, social, cultural and digital.

Method

A path-model consisting of these dimensions was created and estimated through partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). The PLS-path model was applied to the case of Romanian migration flows to 21 EU member states during the period 2007-2017.

Results and discussion

The findings indicate that social and technological developments have significant consequences on migration flows and that digital distance has a full mediation effect on the relationship between cultural distance and migration flows.

Conclusions

The findings emphasize the need to study more thoroughly the impact of digital performance on

migration studies and the need to develop more agreements between origin and destination countries directed toward improving the satisfaction of basic human needs, well-being and increased opportunities. In addition, the paper argues in favor of developing more instruments of digital technologies and societal development that will enable better management of migration flows.

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Energy mix, technological change, and the environment

Anelí Bongers
Universidad de Málaga, Málaga, España
abongers@uma.es

Introduction

This paper studies the relationship between the energy mix and the environment using a theoretical framework in which two alternative energy sources are considered: fossil fuels (dirty energy) and renewable energy (clean energy). We find that a positive aggregate productivity shock increases energy consumption and emissions but reduces energy intensity and emissions per unit of output as renewable energy consumption increases, that is, carbon emissions are procyclical but emissions per unit of output are countercyclical. Second, an energy efficiency improvement provokes a "rebound effect" above 100% (the backfire effect), resulting in a rise of pollutant emissions by increasing energy use. Third, a technological improvement in emissions leads to a reduction in emissions per unit of fossil fuel but also implies a slow-down in the adoption of renewable energy sources. Finally, we also study the effects of a price shock to the pollutant energy, resulting in a substitution of the "dirty" by the "clean" energy, leading to a decline in energy consumption and emissions but at the cost of decreasing output.

Main objectives

Analyze the relationship between energy and environment

Method

This paper contributes to the literature by studying the relationship between production and the environment in a Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE) model with alternative energy sources and endogenous energy transition. In particular, we propose an economy where two alternative energy sources can be used in the production sector: one energy that produce emissions (i.e. fossil fuels), and another clean energy (i.e., renewable energy). In this framework emissions do not depend on final output, as it has been considered previously in the literature (see Fischer and Springborn, 2011; Angelopoulos et al., 2010, 2013; Heutel, 2012; Annicchiarico and Di Dio, 2015), but on the consumption of fossil fuel energy. Our model considers a three inputs production function: physical capital, labor, and energy. Energy used in the production function is a composite of fossil fuels and renewable energy, and emissions depend on the quantity of fossil

fuels used in the final energy mix. The stock of pollutants is an externality affecting negatively to final output (see Nordhaus, 2008; Heutel, 2012). Two types of technologies related to energy and emissions are considered: a technology that improves energy use efficiency, and a technology that reduces the quantity of emissions as a function of the quantity of fossil fuels.

We use the model to study the implications for the economy, the energy mix, and the environment of four shocks: an aggregate productivity shock, an energy use efficiency technological shock, a clean energy technological shock, and a fossil fuel price shock. First, a positive neutral technological shock produces two opposite effects on output. First, the increase in aggregate productivity also increases output, as expected, but also increases the demand of the two types of energy, resulting in an increase of carbon emissions and in the accumulation of CO₂ in the atmosphere. The higher level of CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere has a negative impact on productivity, limiting the positive effects of the productivity shock on final output. We find that energy consumption is procyclical, as expected, but that the productivity shock reduces energy intensity and emissions per unit of output, consistent with empirical evidence. This is because the expansion in economic activity following the productivity shock increases the demand of both fossil fuels and renewable energy. As also the demand for renewable energy increases, emissions per energy unit decrease. However, it is also true that as a consequence of this productivity shock the renewable to fossil fuel energy ratio falls. The main results is that carbon emissions are procyclical but carbon emissions per unit of output is countercyclical.

Results and discussion

Energy consumption and emissions are procyclical, but emissions per unit of output are countercyclical, consistent with empirical evidence.

Conclusions

Energy consumption and emissions are procyclical, but emissions per unit of output are countercyclical, consistent with empirical evidence.

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Competitividad articulada y posición en las cadenas de producción internacional: Evidencias del crecimiento del sector textil español

Miguel Ángel Casaú Guirao

Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, España

mcasau@ucm.es

Introduction

El actual contexto de fragmentación productiva internacional implica redefinir la noción de competitividad desde un punto de vista articulado. Entonces, las ventajas competitivas están determinadas por la posición ocupada en relación a la estructura inter-industrial y a la articulación geográfica específica. En este trabajo se analiza el crecimiento del sector textil desagregándolo en dos subsectores que se sitúan de forma distinta en el conjunto de la industria, la fabricación de tejido y la confección. Los resultados muestran que su diferente comportamiento deriva de la distinta posición ocupada en la cadena y que el marco institucional específico ha condicionado sus desempeños comerciales. Por tanto, es necesario ampliar la noción de competitividad para explicar los procesos de desarrollo y crecimiento y, en este caso, de la industria textil.

Main objectives

En este trabajo se pretenden dos objetivos. Por un lado, cuestionar la noción de competitividad basada en costes sobre la que se han justificado las políticas de ajuste proponiendo un análisis desde una perspectiva de cadenas. Y por otro, analizar las consecuencias de las distintas posiciones en las estructuras productivo-comerciales en un contexto de articulación y dispersión geográfica de la producción examinando de manera diferenciada los subsectores del tejido y la confección.

Method

Se elabora un análisis cuantitativo que aproxime el comportamiento de ambos subsectores, dividido en cuatro partes. En primer lugar, se plantea una caracterización general del sector que introduzca datos sobre la producción, el empleo y el comercio exterior. También se desagrega el comportamiento de cada subsector en estas variables.

Finalmente, para conocer la especialización concreta del sector se presenta el valor añadido de las exportaciones diferenciado entre el producido domésticamente y el foráneo.

En tercer lugar, tomando datos de las tablas Input-Output de WIOD para analizar la articulación interna del sector y su grado de especialización inter-industrial.

Desde el punto de vista de la evolución del consumo, que afecta principalmente a la confección, y la de los precios externos e internos que puedan explicar la orientación productiva vista anteriormente de cada subsector.

Por último, hay que considerar la articulación geográfica concreta en función de la posición que ocupe cada subsector con respecto a cada mercado. De esta forma, diferenciaremos entre las tres

principales áreas comerciales vinculadas al marco institucional específico, la asiática, la mediterránea y la europea y analizaremos la evolución que han llevado en el saldo, la cuota exportadora española sobre cada región y el contenido re-exportador de las importaciones.

Results and discussion

El sector textil en general está sufriendo a lo largo del período una fuerte deslocalización, sobre todo en el subsector de la confección, con caídas en la producción y el empleo pero un aumento en el comercio externo. Esto tiene su repercusión en el crecimiento del valor añadido de las exportaciones producido en el exterior. A pesar de todo, el subsector del tejido presenta síntomas de recuperación tanto de empleo como de producción tras la crisis, por lo que encontramos que existe un comportamiento distinto entre este y la confección.

Hay dos procesos simultáneos dentro del comercio inter-sectorial. Por un lado, el sector textil se está terciarizando en la medida en que los inputs del sector servicios abarcan un mayor peso en el total. Por otra parte, el subsector del tejido textil se está dirigiendo hacia el abastecimiento de otros sectores domésticos en lugar de hacia el sector de la confección, en el que crecen las importaciones.

La devaluación salarial tiene su impacto en el consumo de producto textil, tanto en la caída relativa del mismo como en un cambio de composición hacia otro tipo de prendas, y en los precios nacionales que se estancan (por el cambio de patrón de consumo). Sin embargo, esto no se traduce en una caída de los precios de las exportaciones, invalidando entonces la tesis de la caída de salarios para mejorar los precios y aumentar las exportaciones.

La corrección del saldo de los subsectores se produce principalmente por los países europeos que pasan a comportarse más como clientes que como proveedores al deslocalizarse la producción a los países del Mediterráneo y Asia, propiciado por las distintas políticas comerciales firmadas. Esto hace que en muchos casos las importaciones de estos países se re-exporten directamente a los países europeos, sobre todo las provenientes de China.

Conclusions

En general ha habido un proceso de terciarización en el que el sector, a nivel nacional, va dejando de comportarse como un productor para ser un comercializador. Esto se observa en dos elementos, la deslocalización productiva a la vez que aumentan los flujos comerciales, y el fuerte vínculo con el sector servicios por el que crece el comercio inter-sectorial de este tipo de sectores. Este proceso se refleja en la caída del valor añadido doméstico y un aumento del producido en el extranjero.

El proceso de terciarización propicia que las comercializadoras (minoristas) sean las empresas que ejerzan el control sobre el resto de subsectores encargados de la producción. En este sentido, tanto el subsector del tejido como el de la confección ocupan una posición de subordinación en las cadenas. Con esto podemos llegar a una serie de conclusiones que nos sirvan para responder a las hipótesis planteadas.

El subsector del tejido se encuentra al principio de la cadena proveyendo de bienes intermedios a la confección. La relación de poder corporativo modular que genera fuertes presiones competitivas sobre el coste y la pérdida de cuota hace que el sector cambie de estrategia y realice esfuerzos en abastecer a otros sectores en donde el contenido técnico es mayor y por tanto direcciona su especialización productiva hacia los textiles de uso técnico. Con ello, mantiene sus niveles de producción y empleo, recupera cuota y mejora su competitividad de tipo estructural en la cadena. Por otro lado, el subsector de la confección, debido a su dependencia sobre la demanda, los cambios en el consumo han condicionado su comportamiento. La caída de los salarios y de la demanda interna han dirigido las ventas hacia los establecimientos de bajos precios haciéndole

perder cuota de mercado nacional. Mientras que los precios de exportación seguían creciendo, con lo que el sector se reorienta hacia el exterior al haber una demanda externa más dinámica que la interna.

El poder institucional, sobre el que se sustenta la política comercial también condiciona el comportamiento comercial de los subsectores tal y como hemos visto y, por tanto, se verifica la segunda hipótesis planteada sobre la determinación del desempeño comercial por el marco institucional. Esto supone una situación crecientemente deficitaria ya que se importa la mayor parte de la producción para el consumo o la re-exportación a otras regiones, principalmente a Europa. Sin embargo, en el caso de la situación del tejido textil con los países mediterráneos, la balanza comercial es positiva debido la especialización productiva concreta, que requiere de tejido de mayor calidad que se producen en España para exportarlos y transformarlos en esos países.

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Implicación de las empresas españolas con la formación profesional

Asunción López Arranz

UDC, Ferrol, ESpaña

a.larranz@udc.es

Rául Villa Caro

UDC, Ferrol, ESpaña

raul.villa@udc.es

Introduction

La formación profesional en España hasta fechas recientes era reglada, por lo que se llevaba a cabo en centros públicos o privados concertados. La situación de desempleo juvenil que tiene nuestro país, la segunda más alta de la UE después de Grecia, motivó la necesidad de buscar una salida para que los jóvenes puedan entrar en el mercado de trabajo y permanecer en él, lo cual es una parte esencial de las políticas que fomentan el crecimiento económico y unas mejores condiciones de vida. Esta activación e integración sostenible de los jóvenes es también fundamental para alcanzar políticas de empleo necesarias para el desarrollo económico de nuestra sociedad en crisis. Por todo ello, no solo basta la implicación de los poderes públicos, sino que también es necesaria la participación de las empresas. La cooperación conjunta de Estado y empresa en la formación profesional es algo que beneficia a ambas partes, permitiendo crear profesionales de acuerdo a las necesidades del mercado en cada momento, evitando las bolsas de paro que sufren los jóvenes (Roca, Alcalde, 2014).

Actualmente, esta colaboración entre empresa-Estado en España se lleva a cabo por la implantación de la formación dual a través del Real Decreto 1529/2012, de 8 de noviembre (BOE de 9 de noviembre de 2012), por el que se desarrolla el contrato para la formación y el aprendizaje, y tiene como principal objetivo “potenciar el empleo juvenil, de manera que se garanticen una elevada competencia profesional, una mayor vinculación de la formación con las necesidades de las empresas, y la posibilidad de que jóvenes aprendices continúen trabajando en la empresa formadora tras el contrato de formación y aprendizaje.” (Preámbulo).

Esta primera norma que establece las bases de la formación profesional dual no es el primer acercamiento a la formación en cooperación en nuestro país, dado que la Ley Orgánica 1/1990, de 3 de octubre, de Ordenación General del Sistema Educativo estableció en su artículo 34.2 que “el currículum de las enseñanzas de formación profesional específica incluirá una fase de formación práctica en los centros de trabajo”. Con este requisito curricular se estaba buscando “facilitar la primera inserción laboral del alumno” (Rodríguez, Gallego y Rodríguez, 2013). La formación en el centro de trabajo, establecida en la Ley de 1990, sigue existiendo en la formación profesional no

dual, los alumnos han de realizar un módulo de prácticas en empresas de 370 horas. Esta medida fue la primera que se tomó en España en relación a la participación de la empresa en la formación de los futuros trabajadores, intentando así, acercar la enseñanza profesional recibida a las necesidades reales de la empresa.

A pesar de ese primer intento de facilitar la incorporación de los jóvenes al mercado de trabajo, el desempleo juvenil (menores de 25 años) siempre ha sido un grave problema en España, pero con el comienzo de la crisis financiera en el año 2008, este problema se acrecienta de manera considerable. Es cierto que el desempleo juvenil es un problema de toda la UE, pero especialmente de los países mediterráneos. En la actualidad según datos de Eurostat, en marzo 2020, la media de la zona euro se sitúa en un 15,8%, pero España está en un 33,1% y Grecia en un 35,6%, mientras que países como Alemania, paradigma de la formación profesional dual en Europa, está en un 5,6% de desempleo juvenil.

La Comisión Europea, en el comunicado de Brujas el 7 de diciembre de 2010 , sobre una cooperación europea en materia de educación y formación profesional para el periodo 2011-2020, estableció que se deben tomar medidas para conseguir la adecuación de la formación profesional con el mercado laboral, fomentando que “el aprendizaje basado en la actividad laboral realizada mediante acuerdos con empresas y organizaciones sin ánimo de lucro debe constituir un elemento de todos los cursos de educación y formación profesional inicial” (Comisión Europea, 2010).

Además, la Confederación Europea de Negocios, en el año 2012, aconsejó implantar “sistemas de FP duales” en los 27 países de la UE, dentro de un conjunto de medidas destinadas a mejorar programas de aprendizaje y prácticas profesionales, elaborados a petición de la Comisión Europea” (Echevarría, 2016).

En este contexto, España promulga el Real Decreto 1529/2012, de 8 de noviembre, por el que se desarrolla el contrato para la formación y el aprendizaje, y se establecen las bases de la formación profesional dual para que, a partir de ese momento, las comunidades autónomas desarrollen la formación profesional dual en el marco de sus competencias educativas.

Main objectives

El objetivo perseguido con este trabajo es valorar en qué medida la implicación de las empresas en la formación profesional ayudará a los jóvenes a integrarse en el mercado de trabajo y a adquirir competencias profesionales acordes con las necesidades reales del mismo. Todo a través del análisis de la Ley de Formación Profesional Dual y su implantación en el tejido empresarial español en los últimos 8 años.

Method

La metrología utilizada para este trabajo es la de las ciencias jurídico sociales a través de fuentes primarias y secundarias.

Results and discussion

Se debe señalar que, la formación profesional dual no es un nuevo sistema de formación profesional, sino simplemente una nueva modalidad dentro del sistema actual. Simplemente se trata de integrar a la empresa en la formación de los futuros trabajadores permitiendo su participación y que el alumno aprenda, a través del trabajo en la empresa, los conocimientos que forman parte de la formación profesional básica o de cualquiera de los grados medios y superiores que ya existen en España.

Con ello se busca acabar con los defectos que el sistema tenía hasta este momento, a través de la

adecuación de los contenidos formativos a la realidad empresarial y a sus necesidades. Lo que es beneficioso para ambas partes, por un lado permite una relación entre empresas, centros de formación y profesorado, y, por otra, a alumnos, les ayuda a tener un contacto real con el mundo laboral, donde pueden poner en práctica los conocimientos teóricos que adquieren en los centros de formación.

Conclusions

Como conclusión, podemos decir que el principal problema con que nos hemos encontrado al evaluar el sistema de formación profesional dual es la falta de un seguimiento de los alumnos que forman parte de la formación profesional y del sistema dual, por lo que no es posible realizar un análisis claro de la incidencia de que tiene en el mercado de trabajo y si sería conveniente su fomento hasta convertirla en la modalidad principal de formación profesional.

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[ID: 106]

The concepts of region and regionalization

Florin Ghiocel

University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania

floghi@yahoo.com

Introduction

At present, in discussions about the development process, especially in the economic sphere of social life, the most used notions are those of region and regionalization. In general, economic development theories have paid considerable attention to macroeconomic elements relating to political stability, education, the market, property rights, democratic principles of government, undermining the importance of the region, defined as "a system of relational goods and services in the process of economic development ". Economic phenomena cannot alone explain the complex process of development at the national level, the development in any country being characterized by different intensities from one city to another, from one region to another, with economic growth also having a spatial expression "space matters or geography matters". The role of regions in economic development is brought to the fore with globalization, which are considered the causes of economic development and the places where the most advanced forms of economic development and innovation are concentrated.

Main objectives

- analysis of the concept of region and regionalization
- analysis of the budget of a development region in Romania

Method

- study, analyze

Results and discussion

The total revenues of the South-West Oltenia development region

Conclusions

We find the main differences taking into account the number of regions, forms of government and territorial administrative organization in the main countries of the European Union

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[ID: 107]

¿Es posible revertir el efecto que posee el desarrollo financiero en las emisiones de CO2?

Agustín Álvarez-Herranz

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Cuenca, España

Agustin.Alvarez@uclm.es

José Tinizhañay-Peralta

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Cuenca, España

JosePaul.Tinizhanay@alu.uclm.es

Inmaculada Buendía-Martínez

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Cuenca, España

Inmaculada.Buendia@uclm.es

Introduction

Un mercado financiero desarrollado mejora la participación de consumidores y empresas, promueve la actividad económica y, consecuentemente, impulsa el uso de energía. Estos factores influyen de manera significativa sobre las emisiones de CO2 a la atmósfera. Sin embargo, los efectos del desarrollo financiero sobre la contaminación siguen siendo un tema controversial en la literatura económica.

Main objectives

La presente investigación tiene por objetivo analizar el papel del desarrollo financiero en las emisiones de CO2 desde el marco analítico de la curva de Kuznets para 33 economías divididas en dos grupos en el periodo 2012-2017. Además, determinar si es posible revertir los posibles efectos negativos que posee el desarrollo financiero en las emisiones de CO2 al considerar el esfuerzo que realiza un país por reducir sus niveles de contaminación, medido a través de una variable de orientación al Objetivo 13 de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS).

Method

Para ello, se emplea un modelo de datos de panel estimado por Mínimos Cuadrados de dos Etapas (MC2E).

Results and discussion

Los principales hallazgos de la investigación se pueden resumir en tres partes: (i) la hipótesis de la curva de Kuznets se cumple en ambos grupos de países, (ii) La orientación hacia el ODS 13 afecta positivamente al desarrollo financiero y contribuye a reducir las emisiones de CO₂, (iii) El nivel de desarrollo no afecta de manera significativa al nivel de emisiones de CO₂ en los países de renta media, al contrario de lo que sucede en países de renta alta.

Conclusions

Este conjunto de resultados permite concluir que el desarrollo financiero no es incompatible con el medioambiente si un país realiza un esfuerzo por desarrollar e implementar políticas encaminadas a reducir la contaminación atmosférica.

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Disability and poverty - limiting or supporting factors of sustainable economic development? A literature review

Caragiani Elena-Sorina

*University of Craiova Faculty of Economics and Business Administration,
Craiova, Romania
sorina_caragiani@yahoo.com*

Introduction

There is a wide range of social and economic factors that influence the specific needs and experiences of each person who has a disability and who is poor.

Main objectives

Considering that a large proportion of people with disabilities who live in a developing society are likely to live in poverty, the aim of the paper is to analyse the impact of social inclusion of people with disabilities and the poor ones on the sustainable economic development

Method

As a scientific research method for the realization of this material, we used observation, by investigating theories, concepts, and strategies, objectives, previously stated in the specialized literature in the field.

Results and discussion

The results highlight that these vulnerable people have a lower level of economic and social inclusion and imply that the socio-economic policy should focus on their heterogeneity.

Conclusions

The close relationship between disability and poverty requires a balance between the fight for social change and strategies designed to alleviate poverty.

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Mudanças estruturais na economia brasileira: A China como parceiro estratégico comercial.

Jacqueline Haffner

UFRGS, Porto Alegre, Brasil

jacqueline.haffner@ufrgs.br

Alberto Nogueira

UFRGS, Porto Alegre, Brasil

anogueira70@gmail.com

Introduction

O Estruturalismo Latino-americano constitui-se numa corrente de pensamento que, ao longo de 70 anos, se dedica a refletir sobre a América Latina e seus desafios de superação do subdesenvolvimento. Uma de suas principais proposições conceituais é a de “mudança estrutural”, processo por meio do qual o arranjo produtivo é reconfigurado em conjunto, representando oportunidade de superação do subdesenvolvimento (BIELSCHOWSKY; TORRES, 2018).

O Estruturalismo Latino-americano também se caracteriza por atribuir relevância à inserção externa dos países da região. Isso porque é representativa dos mecanismos que historicamente são responsáveis pela sua condição periférica, ao tempo que constitui-se na fonte externa de afetação da estrutura produtiva (CORAZZA, 2006, p. 140; MEDEIROS; CINTRA, 2015). O conceito “centro-periferia” é historicamente o alicerce intelectual sobre o qual o Estruturalismo Latino-americano pensa a inserção internacional da Região. Mais recentemente, a ideia de globalização tem ganhado espaço como ferramenta de análise, constituindo-se numa escala adicional, conforme ressalta Antonio José Ocampo: “[...] lo empleamos para referirnos a la creciente gravitación de los procesos financieros, económicos, ambientales, políticos, sociales y culturales de alcance mundial en los de carácter regional, nacional y local. ...” (OCAMPO, 2002, p. 17)

Neste início de século o Brasil viu sua relação comercial com a China florescer e expandir-se substancialmente, ao ponto de o gigante asiático ter se tornado seu principal parceiro comercial. Essa relação é characteristicamente complementar, haja vista a forte exportação de produtos primários e a significativa participação dos produtos manufaturados na pauta importadora. A par de o País possuir uma matriz produtiva relativamente diversificada e ser detentor de significativas reservas minerais, bem como tradicional produtor de commodities agrícolas, a dimensão e o caráter dessa relação comercial ensejaram diversos debates sobre a afetação da estrutura produtiva, dos quais a “reprimarização” da pauta exportadora e a “desindustrialização” da economia são os enfoques mais enfáticos.

Main objectives

Buscar a compreensão da eventual contribuição da recente e expressiva relação comercial com a China neste início de século para a mudança estrutural brasileira.

Method

Revisão das proposições teórico-analíticas sobre a mudança estrutural brasileira dentro da perspectiva do estruturalismo e a sua relação com o comércio exterior brasileiro.

Results and discussion

Os elementos postos pela análise das exportações brasileiras para China no período evidenciam a introdução de um novo e relevante fator externo a condicionar a mudança estrutural brasileira. A industrialização e a urbanização chinesa, contexto que pode ser objeto de discussão sobre mudança estrutural naquele país, conferiu novo impulso e novo patamar às exportações de commodities minerais e agrícolas, ao tempo que redirecionou os fluxos comerciais brasileiros para a economia asiática.

Conclusions

Apesar da redução do nível de atividade da economia mundial após a crise de 2008 e da chamada “nova normal” do crescimento chinês, estima-se que há um componente estável em sua demanda por produtos primários, haja vista o nível de produção material vigente e a irrefreável necessidade de alimentar uma crescente e gigantesca população urbana. Em se consolidando um tal cenário, impõe-se como desafio à economia brasileira o aproveitamento do afrouxamento de sua histórica restrição externa e a realocação de parte da riqueza gerada pelos setores primário-exportadores para o financiamento de mudanças que lhe permitam a superação da pobreza, de sua multifacetada desigualdade e de sua condição periférica.

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[ID: 110]

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sustainable development of the Romanian labor market

*Andritoiu Leontina Codruta
University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania
leontinaandritoiu@yahoo.ro*

Introduction

The crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact suffered by a sudden and widespread deterioration of the business environment, affected the extremely sensitive balance of the Romanian labor market, under the action of divergent influences, at the confluence of labor demand determinants. The most exposed are vulnerable groups, those working in the most affected sectors and low-skilled workers.

Main objectives

The objective of this study is to describe the current situation at the level of the Romanian labor market.

Method

The research methodology used in conducting this research is the observation of the studied phenomena, the extrapolation method and the statistical analysis.

Results and discussion

Research results show that most suspended employment contracts are found in the manufacturing industry, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and hotels and restaurants, which concentrate over 50% of suspended contracts. Despite the government's short-term anti-crisis and economic support measures, the labor market will face rising unemployment rates, at least in 2020.

Conclusions

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic, triggered in the first months of 2020 on a large scale global, is likely to produce a severe impact on the Romanian economy, including the labor market and employment.

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Industries and sustainability: challenges and limitations for development

Javier Lucena-Giraldo

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

javier.lucena@uam.es

Ernesto Rodríguez-Crespo

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

ernesto.rodriguez@uam.es

Introduction

United Nations has promoted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Agenda 2030 to face the new challenges of the twenty-first century and update the policy agenda. More specifically, the 9th Goal allows industries to meet the objectives of sustainable and inclusive development simultaneously. However, difficulties may arise to coordinate environmental and economic development objectives in a dynamic framework, where concepts as sustainable industry and realities as climate change are continuously evolving and need to be revisited.

To shed light on these problems, we have differentiated the industries on the basis of their ability to adapt to lower or higher environmental requirements. Three potential scenarios are presented below, according to the confirmation of the weak, medium or strong hypothesis on resource sustainability. As a result, it is possible to determine the types of industries and scenarios that are compatible, since it allows a clearer identification of the industries and scenarios considered by the SDG. From these results, we discuss whether the industries promoted by the SDG are able to promote structural change to trigger economic development. By doing so, we resort to their characteristics and their limitations.

This manuscript is organized into the following sections. Section 2 highlights the main research objectives, while section 3 explains the methodology to be followed. Afterwards, Section 4 is devoted to describing the main results and discussion and, finally, section 5 shows the main conclusions.

Main objectives

In this manuscript, the main objectives are described as follows:

Objective 1: To determine the degree of sustainability of industries from the environmental point of view, in order to classify them as less sustainable, green and ecological.

Objective 2: To establish the scenarios for each one of the environmental sustainability hypotheses: weak, medium and strong.

Objective 3: To identify the compatibility between each type of industry and scenario, and to point out the area consistent with the SDG.

Objective 4: To discuss the coherence of the industries promoted by the SDG with economic development.

Method

To accomplish our research objectives, we mainly resort to a review of the green policies, paradigms of sustainability and development, with special emphasis to the contributions of industrial policies. To this end, we focus on the following approaches: Green Industrial Policies, Circular Economy, Weak and Strong Sustainability, SDG Agenda, Industrial Policies for Development and, finally, Structural Change and Development.

Results and discussion

According to the review of these concepts, we expect to obtain the following results. First, it should be noted that both the weaker hypotheses about sustainability and also more conventional industrial policies have been questioned in the era of the climate change. Therefore, the areas consistent with SDG have been shifted to higher environmental requirements and also more pessimist sustainable hypotheses. As a result, SDGs are overloaded with additional responsibilities in order to achieve significant and substantial results in promoting economic development.

Conclusions

The congruence between the environment and development requires to follow a holistic approach by combining a technological and techno-economic paradigm. Since the SDGs are a political agenda, but they may not be considered a technological paradigm, some inconsistencies persist. These inconsistencies may reduce both their effectiveness and efficiency, which require to evaluate SDGs under a critical perspective. As a consequence, we aim to provide guidelines to establish a more inclusive and efficient future agenda and objectives for sustainable development.

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[ID: 112]

Corporate governance from the perspective of business management in Romania

Ionut Riza

Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania
rizaionut@gmail.com

Aurel Dincă

Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania
aureldinca@yahoo.com

Costinel Cristian Militaru

Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania
cristianmilitaru2005@gmail.com

Introduction

In the literature we find many definitions of corporate governance. As a first definition, corporate governance designates all the systems and processes implemented in order to lead and control a company, in order to increase performance and value.

Corporate governance of the enterprise is a very common concept in the field of research and reality of the entity and in the development of financial markets. It is based on the rules and principles enacted by governments and professional bodies empowered to gain the trust of investors by ensuring transparency and protecting the rights of shareholders, in particular minority shareholders.

Corporate governance can be viewed in a narrow and broad sense. In a narrow sense, it can be defined as the set of economic and legislative means that help to ensure the interests of investors. In this way, the types of investments in the economy play an important role in guiding and sustaining a strong and balanced corporate governance. In a broad sense, corporate governance designates the set of rules and control mechanisms applied in order to protect and harmonize the interests of all stakeholders in a company (stakeholders).

Main objectives

This research focuses mainly on studies on various issues of corporate governance, starting from the premise that a synthesis of the results of these studies is essential to increase awareness of the role of corporate governance in the Romanian business environment.

Method

The research was based on the use of the questionnaire which was sent by e-mail and the size of the sample in this study was simply a random sample. In the socio-economic universe, the economic decision assisting problems are generated by the multi-criteria decision processes; this is why we used the maximum global utility method in the study. The model tries to use, at maximum, in a scientific way, the informational base, and the procedures for imitating the rational mode of decision making is, in more or less elaborate forms, the conceptual essence of the models.

Results and discussion

Corporate governance includes the set of rules and principles according to which an enterprise operates, the way in which managers and accountants relate, the way in which they face the various challenges that arise in carrying out economic activity within the enterprise. The manager may not make a decision that endangers the business of the company before ensuring that it does not involve any risk. Rational and clear record management ensures economic, contractual, management and financial discipline. In order to obtain an accurate picture of economic and financial activity, it is necessary that the information contained in the financial statements is real, legal, accurate and of high quality. The practice of corporate governance in Romania has the following deficiencies:

- slow privatization, which has long maintained a good part of the societies commercial in an "exceptional" situation from the point of view of the shareholders and implicitly of the functioning of the management mechanisms;
- extreme dispersion of shareholders resulting from the application of the program mass privatization, which determined its lack of activism;
- the lack of training and experience of the vast majority of Romanian shareholders, which do not know their rights and the means by which they can protect them;
- the weakness of the capital market institutions, which failed to prevent some cases of fraud of proportions that undermined the confidence of investors on the capital markets;
- the weak capacity of the Romanian justice system to deal with cases related to abuses and violations of shareholders' rights.

Conclusions

Romania, like other ex-communist countries, has adopted certain organizational structures following the model of developed countries, but has not always had the most appropriate mechanisms to implement them in order to make them work effectively. Thus resulted a heterogeneous system, in which co-exist both structures and institutions characteristic of market economies along with those specific to centralized economies. From the study carried out in this paper we came to the conclusion that the manager cannot make a decision that endangers the activity of the company before ensuring that it does not involve any risk. In order to be as efficient as possible in the use of corporate governance systems in Romania, the following must be taken into account:

- conflicts of interest;

- economic and social structures (politicians, shareholders, managers, employees);
- effective policies and mechanisms;
- regulatory and institutional distortions;
- reduction of abuses and corruption;
- elimination of all discrimination.

The introduction of Corporate Governance in Romania involves:

- the principle of equal treatment for shareholders;
- adoption of OECD principles;
- harmonization of the two basic components on the capital market: risk and return;

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The systematic approach to the internal managerial control from the perspective of the public entities in Romania

Silvia Mioara Ilie (Troi)

Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania
silviailie28@yahoo.com

Mariana Paraschiva Olaru (Staicu)

Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania
mariana.staicu@icloud.com

Ionela Staneci (Drinceanu)

Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania
eladrinceanu@yahoo.com

Cătălina Sitnikov

Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania
inasitnikov@yahoo.com

Introduction

The contemporary society consistently promotes the fundamental criterion of efficiency, aiming primarily at intensifying the qualitative aspects of economic, social, administrative or other activities. The internal control and audit system is that part of the management system of a public institution oriented towards the definition of the individual tasks of the staff, the identification and application of the most effective methods, the introduction of the method, the introduction and the method satisfying the needs, expectations and requirements of all interested parties. For that the objectives of internal control is complementary to the general objectives of an entity, such as development, financing, profitability, environment. The different parts of the internal managerial control system can be integrated with the other parts of the general management system, which uses common elements. This integration can lead to a facilitation in the planning and allocation of resources, in the definition of complementary objectives and in the evaluation of the overall efficiency of the entity.

Main objectives

The purpose of scientific research is to study the impact of internal control on the performance of public entities.

Method

The method is essentially a risk-based approach, which is similar to, but does not identify with, the risk management methodology. There are also many similarities with the methodology of implementing the quality management system. The internal control system is defined as the integrated set of concrete internal control instruments, implemented at a given moment in the public entity, in order to achieve the established objectives.

Results and discussion

The internal monitoring activity will be organized and put into practice by the general manager, who will have the entire responsibility for the smooth running of this operation. Any deviation from the approved implementation program, which could be anticipated or only found during its execution, will be reported immediately to the general manager, who has the obligation to convene the working group to analyze the situation and take preventive measures, or, after case, corrective, what is required.

If, during the execution of the approved implementation program, it is proposed, duly motivated, its partial modification, the general manager will approve the proposed modifications only after obtaining the necessary approval from the members of the working group.

Conclusions

A manager must adequately operate with tools such as objectives, plans, indicators, procedures and risks for the performance of his duties, tools that are specific to internal control. The internal control process is particularly important for the head of a public entity, as it is the main tool that helps him in performing the managerial act. The correct application, by each public entity, regardless of the field of activity and specificity, of the requirements provided by the internal control must represent an obligation explicitly assumed by each leader of the organization. In this sense, the existence of an adequately implemented internal control system is a premise for carrying out a correct management act, in accordance with legal provisions, as well as an assurance that the entity operates as expected and that the management of its activities is efficient. The non-implementation or malfunctioning of the internal control system is likely to raise questions about the functioning of the entity, as well as the quality of the management act, in particular regarding the legality, economy, efficiency and effectiveness of its activities. The application in practice of the concept of internal control proved to be more difficult than might be anticipated, to which the following aspects contributed:

- the tendency of bureaucratization;
- lack of practical implementation guides by fields of activity;
- insufficient training of employees in public entities;
- resistance to change of management and employees in public entities;
- absence of sanctions within the regulatory framework.

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[ID: 114]

Evolution of Airbnb in Spain: A view towards sustainability in four Spanish cities.

Edith Cecilia Macedo Ruiz

Autonomous University of Madrid, Madrid, España

edihc.macedo.r@gmail.com

Agustín Pablo Álvarez-Herranz

University Castilla-La Mancha, Madrid, Spain

agustin.alvarez@uclm.es

Introduction

The increase in tourism in urban destinations excessively influences the quality of life perceived by residents and / or the experiences of visitors in a negative way (UNWTO, 2018). The sharing economy plays an important role in the accelerated growth of tourism, with Airbnb being the greatest exponent in relation to this phenomenon. The growth of tourism represents an increasingly important problem within the sustainable development agendas in urbanized societies (Koens, Melissen, Mayer, & Aall, 2019).

Main objectives

This research aims to verify whether the neighborhoods of 4 Spanish cities where Airbnb accommodations are located evolve differently, in terms of sustainability indicators depending on the type of tourist they receive and the greater or lesser increase in the platform.

Method

To measure the evolution of Airbnb in the neighborhoods of the aforementioned cities, 12 sustainability indicators were used that cover the three pillars in the period 2015-2019. In addition, a spatial panel model was built for each city to find the existence or not of a relationship between the increase in rented dwellings through the platform and the evolution of the neighborhood sustainability indicators.

Results and discussion

The results indicate that in the cities of Valencia and Madrid only the Security and Employment indicators improve and the remaining 10 worse. In the case of the cities Bilbao and San Sebastián, the neighborhoods that most support the environmental indicators are not related and the social and economic pillars deteriorate.

Conclusions

An important assumption of Airbnb is to guarantee the urban sustainability of the destinations where it is located. However, our results show contrary evidence for the four selected cities, in all cities, there are more indicators that degrade and present gentrification, etc. However, although Madrid and Valencia observe improvement in only two indicators, Bilbao and San Sebastián do not observe any improvement, this situation could be related to the type of tourism in each destination.

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Estrategias para el crecimiento verde en las empresas del sector industrial de Cartagena de Indias

Sally Del Carmen

*Fundacion Universitaria Colombo Internacional, cartagena de indias, colombia
sbaron@unicolombo.edu.co*

Wilson Dario

*Colegio Mayor de Bolivar, cartagena de indias, colombia
wguacari@colm Mayor.edu.co*

Introduction

La Estrategia de Crecimiento Verde estimulo a los empresarios del sector industrial para avanzar hacia un crecimiento sostenible y bajo en carbono; proteger y asegurar el uso sostenible del patrimonio natural y la calidad ambiental.

Main objectives

La investigación analizo los efectos económicos, financieros, ambientales y su grado de armonización con la estrategia de crecimiento verde en las empresas del sector industrial de Cartagena, debido a que el cambio climático ha venido suscitado preocupaciones a nivel global por cuenta de la urgencia de acciones significativas para contener sus efectos nocivos.

Method

La metodología es de tipo mixto con un enfoque descriptivo y analítico para la determinación de los factores económicos, financieros y ambientales que influyen en el patrimonio natural para materializar las inversiones estratégicas que se deban realizar para hacer frente a estos retos ambientales.

Results and discussion

De allí que las estimaciones sobre los efectos del cambio climático sugieren que se debe trabajar rápidamente en encontrar soluciones de bajo costo que estimulen el crecimiento económico sostenible

Conclusions

La estrategia verde promueve la creación de mecanismos de financiamiento a través del mercado

de capitales, permitiendo que empresarios puedan encontrar en este instrumento un beneficio que a mediano y largo plazo se traduzca en mayores rentabilidades, minimización de costos y diversificación aplicable para la correcta implementación de la política de crecimiento verde.

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ICT prices and productivity: Do they really favour economic growth and environmental quality?

Carmen Díaz-Roldán

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real, España

carmen.diazroldan@uclm.es

María del Carmen Ramos-Herrera

Universidad Autonóma de Madrid, Madrid, España

mariac.ramos@uam.es

Introduction

Examining the sources of output growth Seo et al. (2009) identify the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) as one of the most relevant explanatory variables to explain the widening productive gap both among the European Union (EU) countries, and between US and Europe. According to Jorgenson and Stiroh (2000) or Oliner and Sichel (2000) the acceleration in output and productivity in the US, can be explained through three transmission channels. First, the increase in Total Factor Productivity (TFP) in ICT manufacturing industries. Second, the drop in the ICT goods prices generating more productive workers. And finally, the way in which ICT can facilitate the introduction of more efficient organizational forms.

Examining the contribution of the ICT to output growth, Oliner and Sichel (2002) underline the relevance of ICTs in the US productivity acceleration. The most significant result is the higher impact on the Information and Technology (IT) producing sector and this outcome is due to the falling of IT prices as the main factor.

Main objectives

In the spirit of Oliner and Sichel (2002) and Seo et al. (2009) we will analyse the extent to which the evolution of ICT and IT prices have contributed to the GDP growth of the EU's countries. And whether this contribution has led to more efficient organizational forms, helping to recovery after the 2008 economic crisis, providing a sustainable growth path. For that reason, we will also explore the extent to which, the contribution of ICT to GDP growth has fostered economic development in a scenario of higher environmental quality.

Method

For our empirical analysis we will use data on the 27 European Union (EU) countries taken from Eurostat. The period covers years from 2008 to 2018.

We will use data taken from Eurostat, for the variables that presumably work as innovation indicators (Vértesy, 2017): employment in ICT sectors and exports of ITC components. As well as for producer prices, price indices, greenhouse gas emissions by sector, employment in the environmental goods and service sector, and GDP growth.

Given the characteristics of our sample, we will apply panel data techniques to estimate the degree on which certain factors have contributed to economic growth, along the period of recovery of the financial crisis of 2008. According to Baltagi (2008), Hsiao (2014) and AndreB et al. (2013) approaches.

Results and discussion

Our results would indicate, in a first approximation, to what extent greater technological progress (measured by the increase in employment in ICT sectors, and by the increase in exports of ITC components) have contributed to lower prices of production. And in the second stage, our results would show the way in which the evolution of producer prices, and the price indices of technological goods has contributed to economic growth, helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and allowing for a better environmental quality.

Conclusions

Our conclusions could support the theoretical analysis in which a positive technological shock would lead to lower prices and increase growth. Allowing for a more productive environment and favouring a sustainable economic growth path.

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Product and labour market competition

Juan Ignacio Palacio Morena

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Madrid, Spain

juan.palacio20@gmail.com

Introduction

There is an exponential growth in empirical analyzes showing inequalities in profit and wage rates tend to grow and are persistent. By not questioning the current concept of competition of neoclassical inspiration ("perfect competition"), analyzes self feed back. Although in some cases the aforementioned concept of competence is criticized, an alternative concept is not established. Consequently, it ends up admitting profit and wages rates differences indicate there are rigidities in the markets preventing these rates tending to equalize. Thus, unemployment is usually interpreted as a consequence of labour market rigidity, rather than as a result of the restriction in the supply of product markets (monopolies or oligopolies) and the mismatch between compensation of workers and productivity.

Main objectives

Formulate a concept of competition alternative to the neoclassical one, called as "full competition". Derivatively, consequences of adopting this new concept for wages and employment determination, as well as for industrial and labor policy are analyzed.

Method

Mathematical development of "full competition" concept from conventional profit and demand functions, under long-term profit maximization assumption (fixed capital amortization period) and application to a set of companies with different cost functions, as well as the fixing of wages and employment adjustment.

Results and discussion

Results indicate profit and salary rates differences, even when persist over time, are compatible with competition. When respond to a lack of competition, they are linked to practices of monopolistic or oligopolistic nature that progressively increase markets concentration and accentuate inequalities. That in turn implies less job creation and / or more precarious jobs. Faced to majority opinions who consider competition should tend to equalize profit rates around zero benefit and the wages of workers with similar qualifications and experience (Gary Becker's human capital theory), it is suggested there may be differences in productivity and wages in competitive markets. These differences, as they correspond to the different levels of productivity, will be more

limited and will not slow down job creation, than when in fact restrictions of competition are justified by assimilating it to short-term price and wages adjustments.

Conclusions

Different economic policy proposals are ultimately based on an alternative competition conceptions. Perfect competition concept assumes short-term price adjustment is what enables competition. Consequently, any difference in profits and wages rates, is interpreted as an indicator of lack of competition. In same sense, unemployment is considered to be the consequence of the lack of competition in the labour market that prevents labour costs from being adjusted downwards until full employment is reached. Keynes although reject Neoclassical vision and propose to stimulate effective demand to reach full employment do not question perfect competition concept. Both approaches ignore limits of expansionist (Keynesian) and price adjustment (Neoclassical) policies. Keynesian policies tend to overproduction with inflation, and Neoclassical policies to deflation with underproduction.

Perspective derived from "full competition" concept allows a more complex vision that requires examining each market and each specific circumstance with a solid theoretical knowledge. From this viewpoint, policies avoid falling into both a deflationary spiral, typical of the Neoclassical approach, and an inflationary spiral associated with Keynesianism. In any case, as Keynes pointed out, difficulty lies more in escaping old ideas than in understand new ones.

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La innovación en las pymes de Paraguay: indicadores, tipologías y resultados

Edgar Sánchez

Universidad Nacional de Asunción, Asunción, Paraguay

esanchez@rec.una.py

Diego Sanabria

Universidad Nacional de Asunción, Asunción, Paraguay

didasanabria@hotmail.com

Introduction

Es de conocimiento general que la innovación se ha convertido en una importante variable empresarial estratégica, tanto de los países desarrollados como aquellos que se encuentra camino al desarrollo (Bayarçelik et al., 2014). En este sentido, muchas son las variables que pueden generar condiciones propicias para impulsar e introducir estrategias de innovación. Sin embargo, aunque la situación estructural de cualquier economía sea el resultado de su comportamiento histórico y de numerosos factores, como el nivel de recursos naturales, la situación geográfica, el funcionamiento eficaz o no del sistema económico durante largos períodos, también existen otros factores específicos que merecen ser comprendidas y que podrían tener relevancia e incidencia en el potencial innovador de las empresas, especialmente las pymes (Hewitt- Dundas, 2006; Madrid-Guijarro et al., 2009; Romero y Martínez-Román, 2012). Este estudio aborda estos factores sobre la innovación, desde la perspectiva del nivel empresario, empresas y entorno.

Main objectives

Identificar las principales variables que integran los tres niveles (nivel empresario, empresas y entorno nacional) y comprender cómo estas variables afectan los distintos tipos de innovación en las pymes en el contexto de un país en vías de desarrollo.

Method

Encuesta a 487 pymes en los sectores de comercio, manufactura y servicios no financieros en el 2018. Fue elaborado un cuestionario semiestructurada que consta de 6 capítulos. La cobertura temporal corresponde al periodo comprendido entre los años 2016 a 2018. La técnica estadística empleada para el análisis de los determinantes de la innovación se basa en el modelo de regresión logística.

Results and discussion

Determinadas variables (características personales, empresariales y entorno) ejercen un efecto directo en las innovaciones. Sin embargo, esta relación se manifiesta de dos maneras: por un lado, se observa un efecto directo negativo de ciertas variables mientras que otras variables influyen positivamente, algunos incluso en más de un tipo de innovación.

Desde el enfoque tipológico de las innovaciones, se observa que para las innovaciones tecnológicas los indicadores relacionados a las características personales del empresariado de las pymes paraguayas, aportan muy poco para el impulso de estos tipos de innovaciones.

Por otro lado, cuando se agrupan las innovaciones administrativas se observa un efecto inverso.

Conclusions

Los resultados pueden tener implicaciones directas en las estrategias y políticas de fomento de la innovación en pymes de Paraguay.

Deben potenciarse principalmente los indicadores asociados a las características internas de las pymes, por su influencia más contundente en los 4 tipos de innovaciones.

Estos procesos de cambio pueden propiciarse a través de todo el sistema educativo (formal y no formal), que permita a mediano y largo plazo mitigar los factores negativos y potenciar los factores positivos.

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Fundamentos de la racionalidad económica en el contexto del Marketing 3.0

*Matías Membela-Pollán
Universidade da Coruña, A Coruña, Spain
matias.membela@udc.es*

*Valentín Martínez-Fernández
Universidade Da Coruña, A Coruña, Spain
valentin.martinez@udc.es*

*Óscar Juanatey-Boga
Universidade Da Coruña, A Coruña, Spain
oscar.juanatey.boga@udc.es*

Introduction

Durante tiempo, el mainstream de la teoría económica, el paradigma neoclásico, ha parecido inundar las esferas del marketing y la gestión empresarial. Así, nos encontramos con que la figura principal de dicho paradigma, el homo economicus, era un prototipo cuyos preceptos debían ser seguidos por ser los propiamente racionales y rentables. Si en el campo de la economía han surgido críticas a la ortodoxia neoclásica, señalando la irreabilidad de este modelo dominante, e incluso la falsedad de la optimización que acarrea, en el ámbito del marketing también se ha cuestionado la eficacia del marketing transaccional, coincidente en antropología con los preceptos neoclásicos. Ello ha supuesto la entrada en juego del marketing relacional y el marketing social, más preocupados por el individuo, las relaciones de cooperación, la ética y la sostenibilidad socioeconómica y medioambiental; desembocando en lo que Philip Kotler denomina Marketing, 3.0 y 4.0.

Main objectives

Los objetivos del presente artículo son por un lado desgranar los fundamentos de la de la racionalidad económica, aludiendo a los distintos tipos contemplados en la literatura. Exponer los elementos constitutivos del Marketing 3.0, tendencia en la que priman las relaciones, los valores y la mirada responsable al interés general. Y enlazar los tipos alternativos de racionalidad económica con esta nueva realidad del Marketing. El propósito es vislumbrar el mejor resultado global que emerge de una racionalidad alternativa a la neoclásica.

Method

La metodología utilizada para preparar este trabajo se basa en un análisis exploratorio y, por lo tanto, consiste en un estudio preliminar, de revisión y flexible, vinculado a la creatividad, el sentido

común y la intuición del investigador.

Emplea fuentes secundarias, específicamente, una revisión de la literatura científica que varios autores han desarrollado en los campos de la teoría económica y la teoría general del Marketing. El uso de fuentes secundarias representa el primer paso en el proceso de búsqueda de información, ya que ayudan a identificar los problemas a investigar y pueden usarse por segunda vez en el proyecto actual de sistematización.

Results and discussion

Comparados los distintos enfoques de la racionalidad económica: la racionalidad neoclásica, la we-rationality, la racionalidad "de los fines y los medios", la racionalidad de comunión y la racionalidad socioeconómica, señalamos que estos dos últimos enfoques son en lo teórico los que más se asimilan a la actual tendencia/realidad del marketing, que Philip Kotler denomina "3.0".

Conclusions

Tras desarrollar esta investigación exploratoria analizando los diferentes enfoques de la racionalidad económica, así como la tendencia actual del Marketing, llegamos a una conclusión general. El marketing 3.0 se focaliza en la persona, en la sociedad, en el interés general, en las relaciones de cooperación, la ética y los valores, en la responsabilidad social. A nivel empresarial y a también agregado capacita para obtener una mayor rentabilidad a largo plazo y también coadyuva a la sostenibilidad conjunta y a la emisión de externalidades positivas de cara a los demás agentes insertos o no en el intercambio puntual de valores. En consecuencia, la racionalidad socioeconómica y la racionalidad de comunión están mucho más próximas a esta realidad que la racionalidad del mainstream neoclásico, utilitarista y maximizadora del propio interés.

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**Comparación de diferentes metodologías para la construcción de indicadores sintéticos.
Análisis aplicado a la evolución de la calidad de vida subjetiva en la Unión Europea**

*Beatriz García-Carro
Universidade da Coruña, A Coruña, España
beatriz.garcia-carro@udc.es*

*Maria-Carmen Sánchez-Sellero
Universidade da Coruña, A Coruña, España
c.sanchez@udc.es*

Introduction

Cada vez es más frecuente el uso de indicadores subjetivos para el estudio de la calidad de vida, por el interés que genera conocer no solo lo que tienen sino también lo que sienten los ciudadanos en diferentes ámbitos de su vida.

Main objectives

El objetivo de este trabajo es construir indicadores sintéticos subjetivos que cuantifiquen la calidad de vida en los distintos países de la UE-28, con los datos de la Encuesta de Calidad de Vida (EQS) en los años 2007, 2011 y 2016.

Method

Se construirán indicadores sintéticos generales utilizando dos metodologías: análisis de Mazziota-Pareto (IMP) y análisis de componentes principales estandarizado (IPCA) en los tres períodos. El estudio en varios años permite analizar la evolución de la calidad de vida en la UE-28 en el tiempo, y de este modo, también es posible hacer comparaciones y observar si a partir de ambas metodologías los rankings de los países son similares o diferentes.

Results and discussion

Durante esos años se observa que las diferencias en la catalogación de los países según el IMP y el IPCA son pequeñas. Los resultados son ampliamente satisfactorios sobre todo si se tiene en cuenta que ambas metodologías parten de formulaciones claramente diferentes. Las correlaciones entre los indicadores IMP e IPCA son cercanas a 0.99, lo que confirma la validez de ambas metodologías en la obtención de indicadores sintéticos generales que estudian la calidad de vida.

Conclusions

La ventaja de los índices sintéticos es ofrecer una medida global y única que permita sintetizar numerosa información correspondiente a fenómenos multidimensionales. Además, estos indicadores compuestos se están usando como herramienta de apoyo en la toma de decisiones. Aunque existen diferentes procedimientos estadísticos en el proceso de agregación, se ha comprobado que algunos de ellos conducen a resultados similares.

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Transformación digital: Factor que aporta al crecimiento de las Pyme

Melva Ines Gómez-Caicedo
Fundación Universitaria los Libertadores, Bogotá, Colombia
migomezc@libertadores.edu.co

Jenny Paola Danna Buitrago
Fundación Universitaria los Libertadores, ,
observatoriocompetitividad@libertadores.edu.co

Héctor Iván Orjuela
Universidad Santo Tomás, Bogotá, Colombia
observatoriocompetitividad@libertadores.edu.co

Introduction

La competitividad se constituye como un proceso fundamental para el desarrollo económico de las naciones, empresas y de los individuos. En este sentido, la reducción de la pobreza, la calidad de vida de las personas, su estabilidad social y económica, se encuentran muy relacionadas con el crecimiento de las empresas y estas a su vez, responden al mejoramiento de los procesos a través de la aplicación de las Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación (TIC), innovación, creatividad, investigación, gestión, comunicación, entre otros.

A lo largo de la historia, las Pyme han sido el motor del desarrollo y crecimiento de la economía, debido al aporte que han realizado no solo en términos de la generación de empleo, sino en la comercialización de productos en los mercados nacional e internacional, lo cual les ha permitido tener presencia en todos los sectores de la economía; situación que motiva la aparición de nuevos productos y el desarrollo comercial, como consecuencia de la identificación de las necesidades que presentan los agentes económicos en el mercado.

Main objectives

El objetivo de este estudio es determinar la existencia e incidencia de los procesos Transformación digital, en el crecimiento de las Pyme.

Method

Esta investigación se realizará de forma exploratoria, por tanto, requerirá de entrevistas y encuestas que serán realizadas a empresarios de las Pyme. Asimismo, se hará uso de información secundaria, la cual permitirá el análisis de la información.

Se trata de contextualizar al lector en un escenario en el cual se fundamente la participación activa de los actores que inciden en la actividad.

Results and discussion

Las Pyme se han visto afectadas por diferentes situaciones que se registran no solo en el mercado, sino por la incidencia de factores externos que obstaculizan su desarrollo. Asimismo, carecen de herramientas que les facilite su desarrollo por la falta de condiciones que se presentan en los mercados especialmente por el fenómeno de la globalización económica y los cambios frecuentes en la tendencia de consumo.

Conclusions

Los resultados no solo presentarán la importancia de incluir elementos de transformación digital para mejorar productos, procesos y servicios, sino que facilitará la identificación de los medios y factores que son requeridos para que su implementación sea efectiva y conducente a la generación de competitividad en cada una de las actividades desarrolladas por las Pyme.

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Teletrabajo, derechos de la seguridad y salud laboral en el contexto del Covid 19

Carlos Armas Morales

Universidad Nacional Mayor De San Marcos, Lima, Peru

carmasm@unmsm.edu.pe

Hugo Hugoarmas Morales

Ipdtel - Oftalabor, Lima, Peru

hamo4263@yahoo.es

Adela Armas Pardave

Pontificia Universidad Católica Del Peru, Lima, Peru

adela.armas@pucp.edu.pe

Introduction

La aparición inesperada del COVID-19 en el entorno de los sectores económicos laborales dio lugar que el gobierno peruano asuma medidas inmediatas como la aplicación del denominado trabajo remoto a los trabajadores de una empresa lo cual dio lugar a que el trabajador realice su labor en su domicilio, desde luego sin la debida preparación en cuanto al reguardo de seguridad y salud laboral, que implica afeccción a la salud orgánica y psíquica, la comodidad familiar y socioeconómica del trabajador. En diversos casos con la obligación de usar sus propios equipamiento e instalaciones, gastos de energía afectando los ingresos familiares.

Main objectives

Es describir y comprender como se ha implementado el denominado trabajo remoto en la actual coyuntura de la pandemia COVID-19 (EN EL PERU), en relación al resguardo del derecho de la seguridad y salud laboral del trabajador y la vigencia de sus derechos laborales justos y dignos.

Method

Es una investigación cualitativa, fenomenológica, no experimental e intuitiva, utiliza estadísticas y técnica de la observación, audiovisual, encuestas, entrevistas entre otras.

Results and discussion

El trabajo remoto es una aplicación degradada del teletrabajo desde el punto de vista de haber disminuido los derechos laborales en relación al trabajador. Se espera que ello sea temporal y se restablezcan los derechos laborales equitativos en la denominada nueva normalidad. Algunos estudios indican que se ha ganado productividad, pero a costa de afectar la seguridad, salud, comodidad familiar, entre otros aspectos socioeconómicos

Conclusions

Dado las circunstancias el apresuramiento de la aplicación del denominado trabajo remoto ha hecho que no se tomen medidas adecuadas relacionados con la seguridad y salud del trabajador en el entorno del hogar y la afectación de algunos derechos laborales desde el punto de vista del trabajo justo y digno.

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Highly Skilled International Migration, STEM Workers, and Innovation

Aneli Bongers
Universidad de Málaga, Málaga, España
abongers@uma.es

Carmen Díaz-Roldán
Universidad de Castilla La-Mancha, Ciudad Real, España
Carmen.DiazRoldan@uclm.es

José Luis Torres
Universidad de Málaga, Málaga, España
jtorres@uma.es

Introduction

This paper studies the implications of highly skilled labor international migration in a two-country Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium model. The model considers three types of workers: STEM workers, non-STEM college educated workers, and non-college educated workers. Aggregate productivity in each economy is a function of innovations, which can be produced only by STEM workers. The model predicts i) the existence of a wage premium of STEM workers relative to non-STEM college educated workers, ii) the skill wage premium is higher in the destination country and increases with positive technological shocks, iii) a reduction in migration costs increases output, wages and total labor in the destination country, with opposite effects in the country of origin, and iv) high skilled immigrants reduce skilled native labor and do not affect unskilled labor. Finally, a migration policy designed to attract STEM workers generates similar effect to a positive aggregate productivity shock.

Main objectives

This paper proposes a theoretical framework to analyze the dynamics of highly skilled international migration on both the origin and the receiving countries, in a unified two-country dynamic general equilibrium model.¹ We assume that only high skilled workers can move internationally from the low productivity (origin) country to the high productivity (host) country. In one hand, following Peri et al. (2015), the model considers three types of workers: STEM workers, non-STEM college educated workers, and noncollege educated workers. The first two types of workers are high-skill workers, whereas the last one is classified as low-skill. High-skill and low-skill workers are imperfectly substitutable and innovations are only produced by STEM workers. Accordingly, the Total Factor Productivity (TFP) in each economy is a function of innovations, which can be produced only by STEM workers. On the other hand, the model considers two types of capital assets: structures and equipment. Equipment capital assets and skill workers are complements but equipment and low-skilled workers capital are substitutes. The model also introduces the skill-bias technological hypothesis in which skill workers foster the adoption of skill complementary technologies. In this theoretical framework the contribution of high-skill workers to economic growth is analyzed from different perspectives.

First, STEM workers are modelled as a productive factor that contributes exogenously to aggregate productivity by producing innovations (a greater number of STEM lead to higher productivity) with positive effects on growth in the short term, since they are a key factor for the development of new technologies and, in this sense, comparable to capital assets in structures. But, in addition, STEM workers also contribute endogenously to the increase of TFP, because they are the only workers able to generate ideas and promote the innovative process (a greater number of STEM means an increase of innovation), with positive effects on long-term growth. And, secondly, the model also allows for an additional mechanism contributing to economic growth, i.e., the complementarity of the high-skill workers (including non-STEM college educated) with equipment.

Method

The model considers a three-factor aggregate production function: Three types of labor (STEM, non-STEM college educated, and non-college educated) and two types of capital assets (structures and equipment). STEM workers are the key inputs in developing new technologies, whereas all high-skill workers, including non-STEM college educated, are key inputs in the adoption of those new technologies given their complementarity with capital equipment.

Results and discussion

This paper has studied the implications of high skilled workers migration for both receiving and sending countries, focusing on the role of STEM workers. For this goal, we have developed a two-country DSGE model. Our main concern has not directly focused on the (potentially negative) effects of STEM migration in the sending countries (the so called brain drain), neither in the (potentially positive) effects of STEM migration in the hosting countries (the brain gain), but on the integrated and global effects on economic growth provoked by a significant increase in international skilled workers movements. In our experiments the number of STEM migrants allowed by a particular immigration policy, should be understood as a proxy of the cumulative effect of an appropriate set of policies

(affecting educational, social and inclusion policies, together with labour measures) aimed to encourage the incorporation of high-skilled workers to STEM oriented tasks.

Conclusions

Our results show that specific productivity shocks to each country provokes a change on the incentives to migrate. A positive aggregate shock in the destination country increases the incentive to migrate from the origin country, whereas a positive productivity shock in the origin country reduces those incentives. Additionally, the productivity shock increases the wage differential of STEM workers related to non-STEM college educated workers. We found the existence of a wage premium to skilled workers related to unskilled workers, but also a wage premium from STEM workers related to non-STEM workers. This result can be interpreted as the existence of more incentives for migration for STEM workers than for non-STEM workers. One important property of the model economy developed in the paper is that it can be used to simulate a change in the migration policy implemented by the destination country. A relaxation of the migration policy to allow a larger number of skilled workers increases output in the destination country but has a negative effect on the sending country's output. Total skilled workers increase in the destination country, but there is a partial substitution of native skilled workers, without any effects on the quantity of unskilled workers.

As the most obvious policy implications, we could say that our results would support economic policies recommendations suggesting the promotion of new technologies oriented to favour technological intensive educational policies, immigration policies attracting STEM workers, and a proper combination of investment in equipment and structures compatible with the social capability of population.

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On the redistributive effects of public spending in education

Vicente J. Coronel-Gutiérrez

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real, España

VicenteJose.Coronel@alu.uclm.es

Carmen Díaz-Roldán

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real, España

carmen.diazoldan@uclm.es

Introduction

The economic policies aimed to reach the Sustainable Development Goals proclaimed by the United Nations are having different effects depending on the characteristics of the specific economic policy implemented. Among them, fiscal policy constitutes an adequate tool for smoothing inequality and poverty through the redistribution or equalization function. In other words, using the adequate combination of taxes and transfers, fiscal authorities could contribute to correct structural imbalances and reduce regional disparities.

The idea of redistribution is related to those of interpersonal comparisons, equity, and economic and social cohesion. And there are several areas where equity and cohesion should be attained. One of them is equal opportunities in education, given the presumable positive relationship between the level of education and the degree of employability of people. Equality in education could lead to equal opportunity of earnings, but in this respect is crucial how taxes, subsidies and social spending are allocated. Moreover, the reallocation effect of taxes and transfers, and how effective are in reducing inequality and poverty, is linked to the institutional design and the incentives of governments. In this context, the fiscal system, the education system, and how education is financed, are key factors explaining the access to labour market and the earnings opportunities of people.

Main objectives

Having those considerations in mind, we will try to explore the extent to which the redistributive function of fiscal policy is contributing to diminishing inequality and poverty. We will focus on the efforts of governments to design fiscal policy schemes with a proper combination of taxes, subsidies and public spending financing education. Our assumption is that the promotion of educational and professional training, through an adequate fiscal system, contributes to the redistribution of wealth and promotes a sustainable economic development.

Method

The methodology used will be as follows. We will start showing a panorama of the theoretical fundamentals of the redistributive effects of public spending on education, as well as the most recent contributions found in the empirical literature. Next, we will analyse the relationship between the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals in a group of countries, and the way of financing education in those countries. Specifically, we will focus on the level of achievement of goal # 1: No poverty, # 4: Obtaining a quality education, # 8: Decent work, and # 10: Reduced inequality. We will group countries according to their level of sustainable goals' attainment. Our aim will be to find the relationship between how education is financed, and the achievement of the objectives that contribute to the redistribution of wealth.

Together with the academic literature on this issue, we will support our study in the Sustainable Development Report 2019 <https://www.sdgindex.org/>, and also in the reports of the Commitment to Equity Institute (CEO), <http://www.commitmentoequity.org/whatisceq.php>

Results and discussion

The obtained results would be useful for educational and employment policies, as well as for the design of redistribution promoting fiscal systems.

Conclusions

Our results could constitute a reference for the design and evaluation of fiscal and educational policies; which contribute to improve productivity, the redistribution of wealth and, therefore, to a sustainable development.

References

Commitment to Equity Institute (CEO) Reports
<http://www.commitmentoequity.org/whatisceq.php>
Sustainable Development Report 2019 <https://www.sdgindex.org/>

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Historic-Epistemological evolution of the Circular Economy concept: ¿Towards a new development paradigm?

Oscar Ugalde

*Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica, Heredia, Costa Rica
ugalde_osc@hotmail.com*

Introduction

Desde la escuela clásica de Economía de finales del siglo XVIII hasta el presente, se ha obviado que el sistema económico se encuentra inmerso dentro de un entorno natural y en un medio físico. Los manuales de Economía se han referido históricamente a las actividades económicas básicas como lo son: producción, distribución y consumo. Esta visión se ha ampliado con el concepto de la Economía de los Materiales, donde se añade la extracción y el descarte. Según Daly (1993), “Mientras el subsistema económico era relativamente pequeño respecto al ecosistema Tierra era aceptable abstraerse del sistema mayor puesto que sus servicios no eran escasos” (p. 814). Sin embargo, el subsistema económico se ha expandido notablemente en sus dimensiones asimilando cada vez más una cantidad mayor de materia y energía. Por tanto, es indispensable replantear las conexiones que existen entre el sistema natural y la economía.

El mundo se enfrenta a la disyuntiva de que, para continuar con estos niveles de producción y consumo de forma infinita, es necesario seguir consumiendo cantidades más altas de materia y energía cuando éstas son finitas. Nuestro límite es el planeta mismo. Entonces, ¿Qué paradigma de desarrollo nos permitiría obtener un crecimiento económico sostenible, en donde exista un sistema de flujo circular de materia y energía, sin desperdicio?

Este ensayo pretende evidenciar la evolución histórico-epistemológica del concepto de Economía Circular como una nueva alternativa de desarrollo, al esgrimir todos los aportes que se han dado durante su construcción desde los filósofos económicos de la Economía Clásica del siglo XVIII hasta nuestros días. Para tal efecto, se plantea la siguiente pregunta de investigación:

El desarrollo histórico-epistemológico del concepto de la Economía Circular ha permitido que se consagre como un nuevo paradigma de desarrollo a la luz de nuevas ideas que destacan la necesidad de simular el comportamiento de los sistemas naturales dentro de los límites físicos del planeta.

Main objectives

Para poder abordar esta pregunta, los siguientes objetivos de investigación se establecen: 1) realizar una revisión literaria de las escuelas de pensamiento que han contribuido a forjar el concepto de Economía Circular, 2) determinar cómo cada escuela de pensamiento, y sus autores relevantes, han contribuido al desarrollo histórico-epistemológico de un nuevo paradigma de desarrollo.

Method

La metodología utilizada es una revisión literaria de los autores relevantes para determinar cómo cada uno contribuye con la formación del concepto de Economía Circular. A la vez se realiza una asociación de las ideas de escuelas de pensamiento relevantes en la formación epistemológica de un nuevo paradigma del desarrollo sustentado en la Economía Circular.

Results and discussion

El desarrollo histórico-epistemológico del concepto de Economía Circular ha sido un proceso que inicio desde la escuela clásica de Economía hacia finales del siglo XVIII, y que ha llegado a consolidarse hasta las primeras dos décadas del siglo XXI. En sus inicios, los economistas clásicos mostraron noción de las posibles consecuencias de alcanzar los límites de recursos del planeta, y llegar a un estado estacionario. Conforme el siglo XIX avanza, se empezaron a dar manifestaciones de preocupación por el impacto negativo del sistema económico convencional de mercado en el ambiente. Tal preocupación se profundizo en el siglo XX donde surge un movimiento ambientalista contracultura, que germina con ideas innovadoras y revolucionarias para poder regenerar y restaurar nuestros recursos, en base a cómo los sistemas naturales funcionan. Por tanto, surge la Economía Circular en el siglo XXI como un concepto tan robusto que se empieza a considerar como un nuevo paradigma del desarrollo con una agenda de desarrollo innovativa y esperanzadora, pero que requiere de esquemas de acción pronta para cambiar el rumbo en el uso de los recursos finitos del planeta.

Conclusions

Para concluir, la Economía Circular logra alcanzar lo que se puede considerar una madurez epistemológica-histórica que permite que ya se considere como un nuevo paradigma de desarrollo. La definición facilitada por la FEM (FEM, 2 de diciembre, 2015) sirve de un área de enlace entre los diversos autores que han venido contribuyendo a la construcción de esta definición desde la época de Adam Smith. Diversos autores han dado sentido a diversas perspectivas las cuales han logrado compenetrarse y coexistir unas con otras para formar inclusive un nuevo paradigma alternativo del desarrollo. Las opciones de sobrevivencia para la humanidad se ponen en riesgo al momento de querer continuar con el sistema económico convencional, pero existe la opción de cambiar el rumbo y la opción es la Economía Circular y su prometedora perspectiva de desarrollo.

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El impacto del género en la capacidad de absorción y cooperación en los procesos de innovación orientados a la sostenibilidad de las empresas españolas

Enriqueta Villanueva-Montero

Departamento de Economía de la Empresa (ADO), Economía Aplicada II y Fundamentos Análisis Económico, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid, Spain
Enriqueta.villanueva@urjc.es

Inmaculada Buendía Martínez

Departamento de Economía Política y Hacienda Pública, Estadística Económica y Empresarial y Política Económica, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Cuenca, Spain
Inmaculada.Buendia@uclm.es

Agustín Álvarez-Herranz

Departamento de Economía Española e Internacional, Econometría e Historia e Instituciones Económicas, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Cuenca, Spain
agustin.alvarez@uclm.es

Introduction

En el momento actual, nadie duda del impacto de la innovación en el crecimiento económico y en la generación de actividad empresarial. Esta relación ha dado lugar a un considerable aumento de la investigación tanto cuantitativa como cualitativa sobre innovación sostenible, aunque es escasa aquella centrada en la cuestión de género. En efecto, si bien el papel de la mujer en el mercado de trabajo ha mejorado considerablemente en las últimas décadas, su impacto en la innovación resulta bastante desconocido fundamentalmente por la ausencia de datos que permitan su estudio. En esta línea se sitúan las conclusiones del primer informe sobre Mujeres e Innovación publicado en 2020 que muestra las importantes brechas en los diferentes aspectos que comporta la innovación

Main objectives

En este contexto, se plantea este trabajo que pretende analizar la influencia de las mujeres en la capacidad de absorción y cooperación de las empresas y, por ende, en la innovación orientada a la sostenibilidad de las empresas españolas. Para ello se utilizan los datos provenientes del Panel de Innovación Tecnológica (PITEC) que monitorea las actividades de innovación de las empresas españolas. Los resultados confirman el papel moderador de la capacidad de absorción y su diferente influencia según la participación de las mujeres en las diferentes categorías de personal y en función del nivel de titulación y en las formas de cooperación para llevar a cabo la innovación

Method

A través de un modelo de datos de panel de efectos fijos para el periodo temporal 2009-2016, se trata de identificar, examinar y describir las diferencias en la participación de hombres y mujeres en el proceso de innovación. La elección de esta metodología se debe a la capacidad de este tipo modelo de capturar la heterogeneidad no observable, ya sea entre empresas, así como también en el tiempo, dado que esta heterogeneidad no se puede detectar ni con estudios de series temporales ni tampoco con los de corte transversal.

Results and discussion

Los resultados confirman el papel moderador de la capacidad de absorción y su diferente influencia según la participación de las mujeres en las diferentes categorías de personal y en función del nivel de titulación en los equipos de I+D y en la forma de cooperar las empresas para desarrollar la innovación orientada a la sostenibilidad.

Conclusions

Este estudio explora la influencia de la diversidad de género en los equipos de I + D sobre la eficiencia de la innovación sostenible, contribuyendo a la literatura previa en dos aspectos. Primero, contribuye a la literatura sobre innovación al explorar el mecanismo a través del cual la diversidad de género en los equipos de I + D influye en la eficiencia de innovación de una empresa a través de la capacidad de absorción de las empresas. En segundo lugar, a la literatura sobre diversidad al proporcionar evidencia de cómo trabajan los equipos de I + D de género mixto en términos de cooperación.

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Greenhouse Gas Emission in developed countries compared to emerging countries using Granger causality analysis

Gabriela Dobrotă

Constantin Brâncuși University, Târgu-Jiu, Romania
gabi.dobrota70@gmail.com

Alina Daniela Alina Vodă

Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania
alina.voda3@yahoo.ro

Introduction

Greenhouse gas emissions have become an intense and widely debated topic worldwide. The main question that arises is how economic activity can influence their growth. Thus, three emerging countries, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary, as well as three developed countries Germany, France and Sweden were considered. A set of three economic indicators (gross domestic product, production and private investment) were taken into account to assess their impact on greenhouse gas emissions. The data used were seasonally adjusted by applying the TRAMO-SEATS procedure and expressed in real terms by deflating them with GDP deflator. The database used is Eurostat, being extracted quarterly information from the period 2000 quarter I - 2019 quarter IV.

Main objectives

The first objective of this study is to identify the size of the impact of economic indicators on the environment. The second objective considered is to determine the causal relationship between gross domestic product, production, public investment and greenhouse gas emissions.

Method

In order to obtain satisfactory results, the multivariate Granger causality analysis was applied as a derivative of the autoregressive vector model (VAR). Thus, the Trace and Max-Eigenvalue tests, benchmarks for the Johansen cointegration test, allowed the development of such an analysis, as they confirmed the lack of a cointegration relationship and, implicitly, the acceptance of the null hypothesis.

Results and discussion

The results revealed the existence of causal relationships between the model variables by applying the Granger Causality/Block Exogeneity Wald Test.

Conclusions

It has been shown that greenhouse gas emissions are strongly influenced by economic activity, with major discrepancies between the results obtained in developed countries and the results obtained in emerging countries. Moreover, both production and private investment are determinants in the manifestation of these negative effects on the environment.

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The economic and social impact of migration on the family

Rădescu Andreea Denisia
University of Craiova, Romania, Craiova, Romania
andreearadescu3@gmail.com

Cilibiu Andreea Mihaela
"Constantin Brâncuși" University of Târgu-Jiu, Romania, Târgu-Jiu, Romania
andreeamihaela.cilibiu@gmail.com

Introduction

Migration is a social phenomenon that has deeply marked the whole world and especially the current Romanian society. The reasons why migrants chose to leave their own country are diverse and the factors that contribute to the decision of leaving are political, social or cultural. The first factor that influences the population to migrate is the economical factor. The significant trend of emigration is generated by poverty and lack of jobs.

The possibility of obtaining a better salary or better opportunities for personal and professional career in the destination country positively influences a migrant's decision for leaving his own country, even if there could exist psychological and social effects that can have a devastating impact on him and his family.

The positive and negative effects of the migration phenomenon are felt by migrants and society as a whole, and especially by the population not involved in migration processes such as: the children of migrants and the elderly who remain to take care of them.

Main objectives

The goal of this paper is to show how migration affects the family, radically changing both its structure and functionality. Due to the phenomenon of migration, the family undergoes changes and encounters obstacles because it has to ensure the same set of needs, but in a fundamentally modified context. Parents' departure to work abroad is a social phenomenon that has effects on the family and children over time.

Method

To carry out this paper, we consulted the Report of the Interinstitutional Working Group For Children with the parents that are working abroad from Romania, statistical data on the resident population on 1st of January 2020 and on international migration in 2019 in Romania. We also took into consideration the statistical data and estimates of the National Authority for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Children and Adoption and specialized literature in the field.

Results and discussion

The implications of the migration phenomenon at the family level are vast, being part of both the spheres of positive and negative effects. The money sent by migrants to their families contributes to the increase of the quality of living and this fact generates positive implications on the family relations. On the other hand, the lack of absence of a family member – as a result of migration - can be associated with a multitude of difficulties or failure to meet the needs of children.

Migration generates long-term effects on the psychosocial development of children affected by this process. Children depends primarily on their parents at a young age, but the degree of intensity cannot be assessed as long as the process has not been completed.

Also, if we consider migration to be a social phenomenon, than we must take into consideration the fact that it includes social behavior that can easily influence other members of the community.

Conclusions

Nowadays, the migration process stems from the need of poor populations to improve their standard of living, but it must be born in mind that migration is a risk in producing crises at local, regional or international level.

Furthermore, migration is not just a social phenomenon. It becomes a social problem with great impact on individual and society level. Being also an international phenomenon, it needs coherent solutions that requires decision makers' involvement, at national and international level

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Aproximación a las lógicas disfuncionales entre los discursos y realidades ambientales en tiempos de pandemia: Una mirada crítica desde la economía y sociología ecológica en algunos países de América Latina y el Caribe.

Carlos Andrés Vergara Tamayo

*Grupo de Estudios en Ciencias Económicas -CIE-: Línea Economía, Gestión y Medio Ambiente,
Programa de Economía, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas,
Universidad Militar Nueva Granada (Colombia), Bogotá, Colombia
carlos.vergara@unimilitar.edu.co*

Introduction

Los escenarios multilaterales en la toma de decisiones de política ambiental en el ámbito mundial y asimismo gubernamental se han quedado relegados a un plano estrictamente discursivo, retórico y alegórico, incurren en un círculo vicioso entre el diseño de políticas soportadas en el reduccionismo económico y los precarios resultados en términos ecológicos (Clark & York, 2005; Dunlap, 2008; EJOLT, 2020; Gligo et al., 2020; Foster & Clark, 2008; Kolinjivadi, 2019; Woodgate, 2017).

Main objectives

Abordar las lógicas disfuncionales entre los discursos y realidades ambientales en tiempos de pandemia desde la economía y sociología ecológica para algunos países de América Latina y el Caribe.

Method

Enfoque metodológico cualitativo, método inductivo de análisis descriptivo interpretativo.

Results and discussion

Los discursos de los mandatarios de turno otorgan importancia a la agenda ambiental como un episodio efímero en los diversos países cuando sus mandatarios se centran en la necesidad de firmar acuerdos o convenios internacionales entregando un mensaje de reconocimiento institucional a la comunidad internacional, respondiendo a una imagen ética ambiental mientras al interior adoptan un carácter de comodín a manera de etiquetaje verde en tiempos de contiendas electorales internas.

Conclusions

En conclusión es posible afirmar que los problemas profundos, serios y estructurales conflictos ecológicos se han venido abordando y tratando como problemáticas coyunturales, efímeras y pasajeras, lo anterior ha implicado la existencia de unas relaciones caóticas, asincrónicas y claramente inversas entre el subsistema antrópico (social, económico y político), desde una visión suficientemente antropocéntrica y el sistema natural a la vez que se perpetúan en el tiempo las pronunciadas brechas sociales y ecológicas dentro y entre los países en el contexto mundial obedeciendo a un contexto darwinista acorde a la naturaleza del último nuevo orden económico mundial.

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El papel de los bonos verdes en el desarrollo financiero sostenible y su efecto sobre las emisiones de CO₂. Caso de Latinoamérica

Agustín Álvarez-Herranz

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Cuenca, Spain

agustin.alvarez@uclm.es

Gustavo Guisti-Vecino

*Universidad Tecnológica Nacional, FRTL, Trenque Lauquen, Argentina, Trenque Lauquen,
Argentina*

gustavogiusti93@gmail.com

Cristian Gardoni

*Universidad Tecnológica Nacional, FRTL, Trenque Lauquen, Argentina, Trenque Lauquen,
Argentina*

cgardoni@gmail.com

Introduction

A partir del año 2008 surge una línea de nuevos productos financieros, con la finalidad de fomentar las inversiones en proyectos que tuvieran un impacto positivo en el medio ambiente. Entre este grupo de instrumentos financieros, los que destacan son los llamados “Bonos Verdes”, los cuales son títulos de crédito que pueden ser emitidos por entidades nacionales, provinciales, instituciones financieras y corporaciones, tanto públicas como privadas, con el fin de recaudar fondos para el apoyo a proyectos sustentables ambientalmente, orientados a la baja de emisiones de CO₂ y reducción del efecto Invernadero.

En Latinoamérica, el mercado de bonos verdes inicio en 2014. A partir de esa fecha, se registraron una serie de emisiones, de diferente tipo, en un grupo reducido de países, 8 de los 46 países que conforman la región de América Latina y el Caribe.

Main objectives

El objetivo del presente documento será evaluar cual es el efecto que provoca el desarrollo financiero, con la incorporación de los Bonos verdes, en las emisiones de CO₂ de los países latinoamericanos, y determinar así si esta herramienta financiera está contribuyendo acelerar la transición hacia una mayor sostenibilidad ambiental.

Method

Se analiza el papel de los bonos verdes en las emisiones de CO₂ desde el marco analítico de la curva de Kuznets, con un modelo de datos de panel de efectos fijos, para el periodo 2000-2017.

Results and discussion

Los resultados que arroja el modelo estimado en este trabajo de investigación nos han permitido capturar la heterogeneidad no observable entre países, distinguiendo como el sistema financiero impacta de forma diferente en aquellos países que han decidido desarrollar los bonos verdes, como forma de financiar proyectos sostenibles, frente a los que aún no lo han hecho

Conclusions

El crecimiento continuado en el número de emisiones de bonos verdes con la aparición de nuevos emisores y países participando en el mercado augura un gran desarrollo de este tipo de instrumentos en América Latina y el Caribe, una de las regiones más biodiversas, pero también vulnerable al cambio climático por su exposición directa y su alta sensibilidad a los riesgos climáticos. Esta investigación pretende ser una aportación a la literatura existente sobre el papel que puede jugar el sistema financiero en las reducciones de emisiones de CO₂

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The access to fibre as a strategy to retain population in Spanish countryside

Fernando Merino

Universidad de Murcia, Murcia, Spain

fmerino@um.es

Maria Asuncion Prats

Universidad de Murcia, Murcia, Spain

mprats@um.es

Introduction

Large parts of the Spanish territory are suffering a progressive depopulation process, while population concentrates in larger cities and some specific regions. For example, the weight of localities with more than 25,000 inhabitants has increased more than four percentage points in 2000-2019. This process not only supposes losses of physical capital whose potential is not fully used as well as cultural elements of the population, and lowers the living conditions for the last inhabitants as service provision decreases, but also supposes a challenge to the sustainability of the future. The concentration of population in large cities or reduced areas implies a deeper impact in the natural resources of the surrounding areas (for example water, waste, etc). In this situation a deeper knowledge of the factors that help to keep the appeal of the areas challenged by the depopulation phenomenon becomes critical. Access to new communication technologies has become a key element for modern lifestyle. It does not only suppose an infrastructure for personal relations (as social networks) or to satisfy personal desires (from leisure to education) but it has become a key infrastructure for many firms that need to have fast and efficient communication channels to interact with their suppliers and clients. Furthermore, the covid19 pandemic has shown that teleworking is an efficient alternative in many more jobs that were previously considered and the rejections and suspicious that existed have dismissed notoriously after the forced experience.

Main objectives

Consequently, the paper aims to know whether the availability of high quality communication infrastructures help to hold (or increase) the population in these small localities.

Method

To do so, we raise an econometric model to relate the coverage of different kinds of fibre (from RF2 to the fastest ones RF30NGA and R100) in rural areas. Results confirm that the larger coverage of the most advanced networks is positively correlated with the future growth of the population in smaller towns.

Results and discussion

Conclusions

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"La influencia del Índice de desarrollo humano en la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible"

María Cendán Castillo
Universidade da Coruña, A Coruña, Spain
maria.cendan.castillo@udc.es

Isabel Novo Corti
Universidade da Coruña, A Coruña, Spain
isabel.novo.corti@udc.es

Introduction

La Agenda 2030 es el reflejo de un panorama internacional preocupado por la sostenibilidad y el futuro de la realidad global. Con la elaboración de los 17 objetivos de desarrollo sostenible se plantea un mapa común que busca proteger a las generaciones futuras sin dejar de cubrir las necesidades presentes. No obstante, la heterogeneidad de los países implica necesariamente la medición de los resultados obtenidos en los esfuerzos para la consecución de los ODS, teniendo en cuenta la situación de cada uno de ellos.

Main objectives

El presente artículo tiene por objeto reflexionar sobre la relación existente entre el punto de partida de los países en nivel de desarrollo, a través de los tres componentes del Índice de Desarrollo Humano, y el grado de cumplimiento de los ODS, reflejado en los resultados del Índice de los ODS

Method

La metodología se basa en una revisión bibliográfica, que se complementa con un análisis cuantitativo, esencialmente de estadística descriptiva con carácter comparativo, así como un análisis de correlación.

Results and discussion

Las gráficas resultantes de la comparación de los dos principales indicadores actuales en la medición del desarrollo, el IDH y el SDG Index (SDGI), nos muestran una clara correlación tanto entre ambos como entre cada uno de sus componentes.

Conclusions

La propuesta de futuro supone la elaboración de un único índice que permita mejorar la eficacia de los esfuerzos de la ciudadanía global mostrando resultados globales que incorpore de forma fidedigna la situación de cada país desde su propia idiosincrasia.

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Youth employment quality in the OECD: a comparative analysis (Calidad del empleo juvenil en el contexto de la OCDE: un análisis comparativo)

Xose Picatoste

University of A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain

j.pnovo@udc.es

Santos Miguel Ruesga Benito

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

ruesga@uam.es

Introduction

La dificultad de acceso al mercado de trabajo de los jóvenes es uno de los principales temas de estudio cuando se analiza el mercado de trabajo. A esta dificultad, reflejada en los elevados índices de desempleo, es preciso añadirle la escasa calidad de los puestos de trabajo que suelen conseguir.

Main objectives

El principal objetivo de este trabajo es analizar la calidad del empleo juvenil en el contexto de los países de la OCDE, con la intención de profundizar tanto en los distintos aspectos que influyen en la calidad del empleo, así como estudiar diferencias entre los distintos países.

Method

Teniendo en cuenta la literatura académica al respecto, este trabajo busca contrastar los resultados con los datos obtenidos a partir del Job Quality Index de la OCDE, descomponiéndolo en sus componentes y detallando la influencia de cada una de ellas en la configuración de dicho índice. Un análisis comparativo por países complementa este estudio.

Results and discussion

Los resultados muestran que la calidad del trabajo está influenciada por aspectos de muy diferente naturaleza, que no sólo se dejan ver en relación con los distintos grupos poblacionales, sino también en los diferentes países.

Conclusions

La complejidad de los factores puestos de manifiesto en este trabajo, requiere de una revisión y actualización, especialmente a la vista de las nuevas dinámicas que incrementan la importancia de la seguridad en el empleo, sobre todo en lo relativo a las cuestiones sanitarias, tras la pandemia de

la COVID-19. La incorporación de factores relacionados con la nueva situación, lleva a plantearse la reformulación de los componentes de este índice probablemente proporcionaría una visión más cercana a la realidad actual.

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Atractividad portuaria de los puertos españoles

Fernando González-Laxe

University of A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain

f.laxe@udc.es

Xose Picatoste

University of A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain

j.pnovo@udc.es

Isabel Novo-Corti

University of A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain

isabel.novo.corti@udc.es

Introduction

El atractivo de un puerto es esencial para capturar el tráfico marítimo y promover el desarrollo económico de la zona. La construcción, el mantenimiento y la gestión de los puertos requieren un alto nivel de recursos; y su gestión resulta esencial de cara a su sostenibilidad. En el caso de España, los principales puertos, conocidos como de interés general, son dependientes del organismo público Puertos del Estado y muestran muy diferentes características, por lo que conocer cuáles son las claves fundamentales que determinan su atractividad hacia los tráficos marítimos resulta un punto importante a la hora de su gestión y organización, no sólo como entes empresariales, sino también a nivel de organización de tráfico portuario en España.

Main objectives

Este trabajo tiene como objetivo fundamental analizar los factores determinantes de la atractividad de los puertos españoles e identificar aquellos que están relacionados con la gestión económico-financiera o los que dependen de factores infraestructurales o naturales, como por ejemplo la ubicación.

Method

La metodología utilizada tiene dos componentes, en primer lugar una revisión bibliográfica que contextualiza el análisis en el marco teórico de referencia, y una parte empírica, basada en datos específicos recabados de los puertos, con los que se realiza un estudio econométrico en base a un modelo de ecuaciones estructurales.

Results and discussion

Se demuestra que tanto las características de los puertos contribuyen a explicar su atractividad, como los elementos que definen su posicionamiento e inserción internacional.

Conclusions

Teniendo en cuenta los resultados obtenidos, se comprueba que la ubicación es un factor determinante y, por ello, las políticas de empresa y de planificación deben tomar esta variable como clave, tanto para posicionarse en las cadenas logísticas como para la captación de tráfico marítimo.

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Aplicación de un modelo de ecuaciones estructurales para analizar la producción en el mercado de carne vacuna internacional desde el punto de vista de la competitividad y la sustentabilidad de los países

Agustin Pablo Alvarez Herranz

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla La Mancha, España

agustin.alvarez@uclm.es

Eduardo Quiroga

Universidad Nacional de La Plata, , Argentina

eduardo.quiroga@econo.unlp.edu.ar

Ana María Legato

Universidad Nacional de La Plata

ana.legato@econo.unlp.edu.ar

Introduction

El trabajo analiza los factores que influyen en la producción de carne vacuna de los principales 55 países productores y exportadores a nivel mundial, con el objeto de identificar las causas principales de los incrementos de la producción, información de valor para el desarrollo de políticas sectoriales tendientes a promover su desarrollo a largo plazo.

Main objectives

En la competencia por captar la creciente demanda en los mercados internacionales, los países productores y exportadores de carne vacuna, desarrollan diferentes estrategias de acceso y posicionamiento en función de sus fortalezas y debilidades, donde entran en juego diversos factores que afectan su competitividad. Competitividad que hoy en día va muy vinculada a la sustentabilidad, pues se considera que los países más competitivos son aquellos que logran la mejor performance económica, social y ambiental en el largo plazo. La investigación trata de vincular el nivel de producción nacional de carne vacuna con el desempeño del país en los pilares del Índice Global de Competitividad del sector cárnico vacuno mundial (Eficiencia Productiva, Desarrollo de Mercado y Ambiente de Negocios) junto con una serie de indicadores de sustentabilidad y con los cambios de la demanda en el mercado internacional

Method

A través de un modelo de ecuaciones estructurales cuyas relaciones se construyen teniendo en cuenta la literatura existente sobre el tema tanto en su vertiente teórica como empírica, se

identificaron los factores de competitividad y sustentabilidad que influyen en el nivel de producción y el peso relativo de los mismos para cada uno de los países. Sobre una muestra de 55 países para el periodo temporal 2010-2016, se ha utilizado la técnica de modelado con ecuaciones estructurales (Structural Equation Modeling) para contrastar las relaciones estructurales.

Results and discussion

Los resultados obtenidos han permitido analizar las variables que contribuyen con mayor fuerza a los incrementos en la producción, al tiempo que se identifican espacios de oportunidad que podrían ser aprovechados por los países con alto potencial de desarrollo.

Conclusions

El desarrollo de sistemas sostenibles requiere aceptar la complejidad y diversidad de los sistemas ganaderos, considerar todos los aspectos relacionados con su viabilidad económica, social y medioambiental, habilitar los mecanismos para que los resultados obtenidos en los distintos campos de investigación lleguen al sector productor y avanzar de forma coordinada. La información generada contribuirá a mejorar el conocimiento sobre los factores de la cadena de valor que expresamente debería considerar una nación para desarrollar ventajas competitivas y mejorar su desempeño en el mercado internacional.

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