

EDITOR'S NOTE

Chief Editor, Francisco Venegas-Martínez, and Co-Editor, Gerardo Dubcovsky, of the Mexican Journal of Economics and Finance (Spanish: Revista Mexicana de Economía y Finanzas, REMEF) would like to inform the Community (authors, peer reviewers, and readers) of the following:

First of all, we would like to state that the current state of the world economy is of concern, and there is still much to learn from the possible consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic activities and financial markets in all countries. We are confident that scientists and authorities around the world will find more and better solutions to this global crisis, always prioritizing human life.



Furthermore, REMEF is preparing a special issue, “Energy and Growth” with prominent guest editor, **Dr. Ilhan Ozturk**, who is a renowned professor/researcher at CAG University, Turkey. His research topics focus on policies for the IMF and the World Bank, energy economics, foreign direct investment, growth, exchange rate volatility, and trade issues. He is the most cited researcher in 2018 and 2019.

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On the other hand, we are pleased to announce the entry of REMEF into the Latin American Bibliography in Scientific and Social Research Journals index, **BIBLAT**. BIBLAT is a portal specializing in scientific and academic journals published in Latin America and the Caribbean that offers bibliographic references and full text of articles published in more than 3,000 indexed journals. There is access to the full text of articles published in open access journals through links to the websites of the journals or through the collection of the Latin American Virtual Newspaper Library of the General Directorate of Libraries (Spanish: Dirección General de Bibliotecas, DGB) of the Universidad Autónoma de México, UNAM.

Finally, we are pleased to inform our readers that REMEF is now consulted in 82 countries on 5 continents. The articles published in Vol. 15, Issue 2, are listed below:

The first article is entitled “*Mexico 2020-2024: two macroeconomic scenarios*” by **Eduardo Loría** (Centro de Modelística y Pronósticos Económicos, UNAM, Mexico). The article makes a numerical analysis from dynamic stochastic simulations derived from Eudoxio: Macroeconomic model of the Mexican economy (Loría, 2019a), which generates two macroeconomic scenarios for Mexico (inertial and pessimistic) in its main economic activity variables for the 2020-2024 horizon. The inertial scenario shows an average growth in GDP and employment of 1.27% and 1.6% against 0.64% and 1.04% in the pessimistic scenario, respectively. There is no optimistic scenario at this point due to the lack of coordination of policies and facts that promote economic growth by strengthening security and, therefore, business confidence.

The second article is entitled “*Uncovered interest parity and behavior of interest differentials*” by **Jorge A. Muñoz Mendoza, Sandra M. Sepúlveda Yelpe, Carmen L. Veloso Ramos, Carlos L., and Delgado Fuentealba** (Universidad de Concepción, Chile). The research analyzes the relationship between exchange rate returns and interest rate differentials through the Uncovered Interest Rate Parity using a data panel for 83 countries between 1980 and 2015.

The third article is entitled “*Potential GDP and economic cycle in Mexico between 1921 and 2019: a*

perspective from measurement in the economy” by **Carlos Guerrero-de-Lizardi** (UNAM, Mexico). The article evaluates three methodologies for estimating potential GDP and the signals labeled as cycle and gap (from the SHCP, the Bank of Mexico, and their own). To this end, the methodologies were described, and their results were presented. Based on the set of signals extracted, an interpretation of the performance of the economy between 1922 and 2018 was developed as the main result. At the end, some short and long-term policy recommendations are shared.

The fourth article is entitled “*Laffer curve in the foreign debt-economic growth ratio of Mexico, 1970-2017*” by **Vicente Germán-Soto**. The research aims to find out whether the foreign debt-growth ratio behaves as a Laffer curve in Mexico during the 1970-2017 period. The methodology is a two-stage regression model (2SLS) that corrects modeling problems such as heteroscedasticity, endogeneity, and correlation. The recommendation put forth is that Mexico reduce the weight of its external debt to recover the sustained growth path.

The fifth article is entitled “*Levels of competition in the domestic air transport market in Colombia and comparison with nine economies*” by **Juan Carlos Garmendia Mora** (Politécnico Granacolombiano, Colombia). The work develops a quantitative approach, taking measurements of the main routes in the Colombian market. Prices per km and concentration levels were calculated using the Herfindahl-Hirschman index. The two variables mentioned above were correlated and contrasted with the domestic markets of nine countries. The main result is that the Colombian domestic market has a high concentration.

The sixth article is entitled “*The Main Port Container Terminals in the International Environment: An Analysis of Economic Efficiency*” by **José César Lenin Navarro Chávez and Odette Virginia Delfín Ortega** (Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Mexico). The objective of this work is to obtain and analyze the economic efficiency of the 52 main ports at the international level during the 2010-2016 period, using the DEA methodology.

The seventh article is entitled “*Technical and financial analysis of the energy potential of wind to generate electricity: the case of Apan, Hidalgo*” by **Tomás Gómez Rodríguez, Adriana Cortázar Martínez, and Adriana Zambrano Reyes** (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo). The objective of the research is to evaluate the energy potential of wind in Apan, Hidalgo. The result is that of the twelve wind turbines considered, only eight are technically viable, and none are economically viable. The recommendation is not to install commercial wind turbines.

The eighth article is entitled “*Financial Determinants of Corporate Sustainability of Companies that are listed on the BMV Sustainable IPC*” by **Nora Gavira-Durón** (Universidad de las Américas Puebla, Mexico), **Dolores Guadalupe Martínez Peña and Irma Cristina Espitia Moreno** (Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Mexico). The objective of the research is to determine if the indicators: return on assets, Quick-ratio, total size of assets, profit margin before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and z-score (z of Altman) of the companies that integrate the sustainable Index of Prices and Quotations (Spanish: Índice de Precios y Cotizaciones, IPC) of the Mexican Stock Exchange (Spanish: Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, BMV), impact the indices of environmental indicators (EI), social responsibility (SRI), corporate governance (CGI), and the general index of Corporate Sustainability Performance (CSP).

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