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## Editorial

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We are pleased to share the second issue of the year 2022 of the Law and International Politics journal, which is integrated by great global scientific contributions, which allow us to visualize a trend of knowledge growth in the areas of law and politics. It is important to emphasize that the views of the writers in this issue provide a multifaceted panorama that guides us to rethink the legal-political action agendas for the various nations.

The first article analyzes the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, analyzed in light of the current announcement by the Federal Reserve of the United States of America of a possible recession in the face of the inflation that has occurred in the last quarter. The document concludes with a series of economic policy proposals regarding the characteristics of the crisis and the accumulation model of the long-term growth cycle that began with the establishment of neoliberal policies to the detriment of post-war Keynesian policies.

The second of the articles addresses a study that focuses on the argument of guaranteeing the quality of lubricating oils in Angola through the country's regulations, where the vision of nations both politically and legally intend to monitor the quality of products that are marketed in the country's environment, creating market regulations but in turn forcing the quality of the product through the standard to be a cause of protection for the acquisition of the product. Accordingly, the article analyzes Executive Decree No. 536/15 of the country of Angola. The article concludes with an analysis that presents characteristics, units, limit values and test methods with which product quality certification could be acquired, all according to the article's proposal.

In the third article we will be able to appreciate a research on a new topic that has gained strength in Latin America, the Ecuadorian family businesses, which contribute to the development of the country and are generators of employment. However, legal regulations have not been comprehensively established in this regard and have had to adapt to their environment, therefore, this study criticizes the regulations in terms of the dispersion of the legal figure of Ecuadorian family businesses in the legislation of the same country, impacting on a legal act that is vital for families in Ecuador, that is, succession as a legal process that should be strengthened through legislation to ensure the continuity of such companies, thereby achieving growth and development through generational succession.

This second issue of MLS-LIP includes a fourth article that analyzes the legal figure of the trust as a means of assigning federal participations as a source of payment and guarantee of credits of the federal entities in the country of Mexico. In particular, it is analyzed from the perspective of the State of Colima, due to the particularities of the trust contract for the allocation of federal participations. The study is nourished with an analysis of the incompatibility of the federal entities to legislate in relation to the feasibility of using the trust as a mechanism for the allocation of federal participations, as a source of payment and guarantee of the credits assumed by the federal entities.

In this same line, the fifth article deals with an investigation on the evolution of electric power generation in the public and private sectors due to the change in the electricity legislation in 1996, by means of the General Electricity Law of Guatemala. This research focuses on an interesting analysis of the information provided within the years under study and the variables defined, the analysis of the articles of the law that regulates the generation of electric power and the selection of the experts interviewed; all with the vision of providing an overview that allows to know the electricity subsidy provided in the country since 2017, and that is adequate to achieve the satisfaction of the electric power service to the users of the country, in hours.

Finally, the journal has included a sixth article that investigates the legitimate way for centralized or sectional States to transfer legal, administrative, operational and managerial capacities in general to decentralized entities of the State itself or private sector entities, by means of delegations. The study focuses on the country of Ecuador, where there are several ways of delegating financial, administrative and operational competencies and management to foreign state-owned companies, national or foreign private companies and even through public-private partnerships. As a result, we analyze the delegations of Ecuador's seaports, which are part of the State's strategic sectors due to their infrastructure conditions, geopolitical location and connectivity

facilities, elements that make them attractive to national and international investors specialized in maritime business, a situation that transforms them into valuable allies for international trade and the transit of tourist passengers. The Ecuadorian State intends that the comparative and competitive advantages of infrastructure and strategic positioning serve to generate sustained development based on the capacity to provide agile, safe and cost-competitive port services.

With this, we welcome the reader to the diverse visions of the writers and their interesting contributions to the construction of a political state and the rule of law.

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