THE ECONOMY / EXTERNAL CONTRIBUTION

External Contribution

Research and professional experience in public discussion

A guide to the programme and its published work

The Economy Review
economy.ac/review/external

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About this volume

External Contribution brings the knowledge of researchers and practitioners into The Economy's public analysis. This companion introduces the editorial programme, explains how an article can develop from existing research or professional experience, and presents sixteen published pieces from twelve named external contributors. The portfolio spans social policy, education, investment and changes in work. Each record identifies the contributor, affiliation, publication date and form of the work, with an original summary and a link to the full article. The guide concludes with submission information and a contributor index.[1]

The published portfolio	Scope
Contributions presented	16 published pieces
Named external contributors	12 people
Publication dates	4 September - 1 November 2026
Public sources checked	12 November 2026
Programme	Independent editorial contribution

How to read the guide

The opening chapters explain the purpose of the programme and the editorial work behind a contribution. The portfolio groups the published articles by subject. Each title links to its full publication and each contributor name links to the public profile. The final chapters describe circulation and the submission route, followed by a contributor index and the sources.

Propose an article through The Economy Portal

editor@economy.ac

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1 Outside expertise in The Economy

The Economy's External Contribution programme invites researchers and practitioners to develop work that helps readers understand an economic, technological or institutional problem. Selection rests on analytical merit, without a publication fee.[2] The current collection brings academic work into conversation with experience from education, investment and professional practice. Its range reflects the kinds of knowledge needed to explain how an idea works, what changes when it is applied, and which assumptions deserve closer examination.[1]

Outside expertise adds knowledge that is difficult to acquire at a distance. A researcher understands the decisions behind a study. An educator can describe what happened when a teaching method met the classroom. A practitioner can explain the constraints behind an organizational decision. That experience becomes useful to a wider audience when the author shows how it supports an argument. The contribution needs to make the relevant circumstances visible so that readers can judge what the experience explains and where its lessons might apply.

A strong article gives a reader a more precise question. It may reveal a hidden assumption, explain an institutional mechanism, test a familiar claim against evidence, or show why an intervention produces different results in different settings. Expertise supplies the starting material; reasoning makes it available for discussion. An author's position and experience help readers understand the perspective, while the evidence gives them something they can examine independently.

The programme therefore has room for disagreement and unresolved questions. An article can be valuable because it explains why a decision is difficult, identifies the evidence still needed or clarifies the consequences of competing choices. The aim is to make the argument intelligible and assessable. The published editorial standards require reliable sourcing, methodological transparency where relevant and disclosure of material relationships.[3]

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2 The value of a published contribution

For a contributor, the central result is a developed article with a clear subject, visible attribution and an explanation that stands on its own. A reader should be able to encounter it without attending the original presentation or knowing the author personally. Establishing the problem, tracing the reasoning and providing the necessary sources gives the work a public form that can be linked to, revisited and discussed.

Editorial development can help an author identify the strongest question within a larger body of material. A presentation may contain several possible articles; a working paper may need a clearer explanation of why its findings matter; an account of professional practice may need evidence connecting observations to conclusions. An editor can help organize those elements, make specialist terms understandable and identify steps in the argument that need more support. This work gives substance to the article's accessibility.[4]

Readers gain an account they can question. They can ask how a result was obtained, which conditions shaped an experience, how far a conclusion extends and what would change the interpretation. Sources and explanations allow the reader to follow those questions. A clear account of uncertainty can be as useful as a confident finding when it shows what is known and why an important choice remains open.

Publication also makes responsibility visible. The relevant expertise, the origin of the material and the contribution of editorial development should be understandable from the article and its attribution. Credit is agreed before publication and reflects the intellectual contribution.[2] That clarity helps the contributor represent the work accurately and helps readers distinguish a personal argument, an account of collaborative research and an editorial adaptation. The value lies in the finished work and the discussion it makes possible.

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3 Research and conference adaptations

Existing work can provide a substantial starting point. A paper, presentation or developed professional case already contains questions, observations and evidence. Preparing it for public reading begins by identifying the argument that matters most and the knowledge a new reader needs to follow it. A conference audience may share a vocabulary or disciplinary background; a published article needs to supply that context within the text.

The status of the source material matters. An established finding, a preliminary result and an author's interpretation require different explanations. Collaborative work needs its intellectual origins acknowledged. The article should preserve those distinctions as it develops a readable line of argument. A graph or example belongs in the piece because it advances that argument, with enough information for a reader to understand what it represents.

The existing academic contributions illustrate several forms. Weber's article records an editorial adaptation of his supplied manuscript and contributor review before publication.[5] Settergren's piece is described as an author-written follow-up to a conference presentation.[6] Brugiavini's adaptation credits preliminary joint research and identifies The Economy Review's editorial responsibility.[7] These examples show why the relationship between the source work and the published article should remain explicit.

Editorial development involves decisions about emphasis and explanation. The opening can establish the problem; the central sections can examine the evidence and reasoning; the conclusion can identify the implications that follow. Revisions can expose an unsupported leap, narrow an overextended claim or bring an important qualification into the main argument. Where the publication develops substantial new analysis, attribution needs to describe that contribution accurately. The article should emerge with a coherent intellectual position and a clear account of how it was developed.[4]

For an author considering this route, the useful starting point is the work itself: what it argues, what supports it and which part deserves wider examination. A concise account of those elements allows an editorial conversation to begin with the substance. The detailed submission guidance later in this companion explains how to present the material and its supporting information.

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4 Editorial collaboration and responsibility

The editorial conversation begins with the contribution: a question the author understands, evidence that can be examined and a reason the issue matters. A useful first discussion identifies which part of the material should carry the article. This gives both editor and contributor a shared subject before decisions about length, structure or presentation.

Evidence needs to remain visible as the article develops. Explain how a finding was obtained, distinguish observations from interpretations and identify assumptions that affect the conclusion. Relevant professional or financial relationships should be disclosed. The Economy's Ethics Code applies these standards to contributors as well as its other editorial work.[3]

An editor may restructure, fact-check or rewrite material. Authorship and acknowledgement follow the intellectual contribution and are agreed before publication. Acceptance, timing, headline and presentation remain editorial decisions.[2] A contribution that retains the author's analysis and a treatment that adds substantial new editorial analysis may therefore require different credits.

For work developed from a paper or presentation, the discussion should also settle how the contributor will review the representation of their material and how the original source will be acknowledged. The publisher's approach is to establish those responsibilities for the particular article, including the treatment of substantial adaptation.[4] The published examples in this volume show why a clear account of the process is useful to the reader.

Permissions and confidential material belong in that conversation. The privacy policy states that submission does not transfer intellectual-property rights beyond separately agreed terms. Agreed attribution and biography may accompany publication, while confidential uploads are not treated as unrestricted public material.[8] Contributors should identify earlier publication and any restrictions attached to supplied text, figures or data.

The published article remains accountable after publication. The Economy's corrections process covers externally contributed work and may involve consultation with its originating author. A useful correction request identifies the passage, explains the issue and supplies supporting evidence. This provides a route to address factual, attribution or disclosure concerns in the public record.[9]

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5 Research and public policy

The longevity contributions examine policy over the life course. Together they show how a research programme, an institutional mechanism and a preliminary measurement framework can become public arguments with their intellectual origins visible.

CONTRIBUTION 01 / 13 OCTOBER 2026

Social Policies Leave a Mark for Decades, but Not on Everyone Equally[5]

Guglielmo Weber University of Padua



Published article illustration

Weber examines how social policy shapes lives long after a reform begins. Research using SHARE life histories connects schooling, retirement and maternity leave with later earnings, financial security, cognition and employment. The central question is who benefits under particular institutional conditions. An average gain can conceal differences associated with family background, occupation or access to supporting services. The contribution brings separate reforms into a life-course argument: assess outcomes over time, examine differences between groups and identify the conditions under which a policy produces its intended benefits.

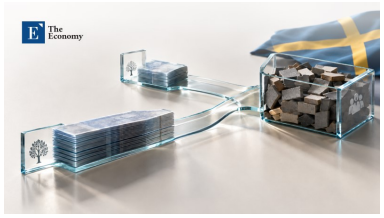
Editorial adaptation of a supplied manuscript. The published note records contributor review before publication.

Read the full contribution

CONTRIBUTION 02 / 9 OCTOBER 2026

Public Pension Systems and Unequal Life Expectancy in Sweden[6]

Ole Settergren Better Public Authorities Foundation



Published article illustration

Settergren asks how pension fairness changes when higher earners also live longer. Sweden's notional defined-contribution system uses a shared life-expectancy assumption to convert pension rights into annual payments. A common formula can therefore yield different lifetime benefits across groups. The article separates the feasibility of adjusting for longevity from the desirability of doing so. Classification, incentives, simplicity and public trust all enter that judgment. It explains the institutional mechanism while keeping the policy choice open, showing why a technical solution still requires a decision about the purposes of social insurance.

Author-written follow-up to a conference presentation. The article assigns its analysis and conclusions to the contributor.

Read the full contribution

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Research and public policy (continued)

CONTRIBUTION 03 / 13 OCTOBER 2026

The Dynamic Active Ageing Index and Lifelong Gaps by Education, Gender and Country[7]

Agar Brugiavini University of Venice



Published article illustration

Brugiavini's contribution introduces preliminary joint research on unequal ageing across Europe. The Dynamic Active Ageing Index follows individuals over time using SHARE data, combining dimensions of health, resources, independence and participation. It makes differences visible that national averages can obscure. Educational attainment, gender, household circumstances and geography are associated with different trajectories in later life. The article explains the measurement choices and treats the early results as descriptive associations. It shows how a statistical framework can reveal persistent disadvantage while preserving the distinction between an observed pattern and a causal explanation.

Editorial adaptation of preliminary joint research by Koray Aktas, Agar Brugiavini, Matteo Cazzaro and Ya Gao.

Read the full contribution

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6 Education, skills and applied AI

These contributions connect technological change with the work of teaching, learning and exercising judgment. The collection includes a classroom redesign, an account of institutional capacity and four published instalments of the Howie Chang series.

CONTRIBUTION 04 / 7 OCTOBER 2026

AI in Education Fails When Institutions Start With the Tool[10]

Goutham Kumar Team4Tech



Published article illustration

Kumar's contribution examines why access to an AI tool is only the beginning of implementation in education. Cases from Team4Tech's capacity-building work show how connectivity, language, curriculum requirements and teachers' confidence determine whether a system fits its setting. The argument moves from initial training to continuing coaching, maintenance and evidence that a public education system can use when deciding what to fund. It also separates organisations' reported pilot results from stronger comparative evidence. Developed from Team4Tech work and earlier published material with Kumar's review and approval, the article translates implementation experience into an institutional question: who will sustain an effective service after the initial grant or demonstration ends?

Editorial development from Team4Tech work and prior publications. The article records author review and approval.

Read the full contribution

CONTRIBUTION 05 / 14 OCTOBER 2026

Redesigning a Flipped Classroom Beyond Completion Rates[11]

Lai Sok Yee Sunway College, KL



Published article illustration

Lai's contribution follows the redesign of a Business Mathematics course at Sunway College Kuala Lumpur. High submission rates had concealed shallow preparation, while lengthy videos and repeated classroom explanations gave students little reason to engage deeply. The proposed redesign uses shorter topic-specific material, guided preparation, peer teaching and individual checks to make understanding more visible. Its intellectual structure comes from the Community of Inquiry framework and alignment between activities and learning outcomes. The case is valuable as a documented account of professional judgement in course design. It explicitly leaves the outcome question open: comparative evidence on attainment, retention and student experience had not yet been collected.

A practitioner account of course redesign. The article identifies measured learning outcomes as an open question.

Read the full contribution

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Education, skills and applied AI (continued)

CONTRIBUTION 06 / 8 OCTOBER 2026

Is AI in Cybersecurity a Blessing or a Curse?[12]

Howie Chang Forward College



Published article illustration

Chang considers AI as a technology that changes the economics of both cyber defence and attack. Faster detection and automated response can help security teams handle large volumes of activity, while attackers gain cheaper ways to produce persuasive messages and adapt their methods. The article connects these effects to the growing dependence of businesses and supply chains on digital systems. It also examines false alarms, unreliable outputs and the privacy implications of extensive monitoring. The conclusion is conditional rather than celebratory: outcomes depend on governance and the division of responsibility between people and tools. Human oversight remains necessary to interpret signals and decide when intervention is justified.

Bylined external series essay

Read the full contribution

CONTRIBUTION 07 / 15 OCTOBER 2026

Will Your Job be Replaced by AI & Automation?[13]

Howie Chang Forward College



Published article illustration

Chang treats an occupation as a collection of tasks that technology changes unevenly. Research on robots, language models and professional work supports a discussion of how the boundary of automation has moved beyond routine physical activity. The article gives particular attention to entry-level opportunities: experienced judgement can remain valuable even as the work through which newcomers develop it becomes scarcer. Customer-service examples also show the limits of pursuing labour savings without preserving service quality. Chang presents continuing learning and movement from tool use towards collaboration and creation as practical responses. His discussion distinguishes exposure to automation from proof that an entire profession will disappear.

Bylined external series essay

Read the full contribution

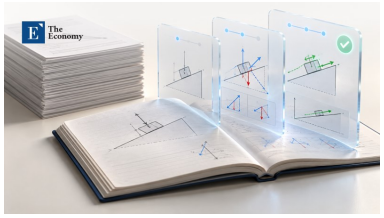
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Education, skills and applied AI (continued)

CONTRIBUTION 08 / 22 OCTOBER 2026

Shaping the Future of Learning with Technology[14]

Howie Chang Forward College



Published article illustration

Chang asks what an educational institution should provide when an explanation or first answer is readily available from an AI system. He moves the discussion from distributing course material to developing problem formulation, judgement and the ability to defend a decision. Studies of tutoring and classroom use illustrate why instructional design and human guidance matter. Teachers remain responsible for recognising misunderstanding and assessing the reasoning behind a submission. The article also considers unequal connectivity and access, so wider availability does not automatically mean equal benefit. Its proposed test is what students can do independently after assistance is removed, not simply how polished their assisted work appears.

Bylined external series essay

Read the full contribution

CONTRIBUTION 09 / 29 OCTOBER 2026

AI Democratises Access to Software Creation[15]

Howie Chang Forward College



Published article illustration

Chang explores how natural-language interfaces lower the cost of turning an idea into a working software prototype. His argument centres on people with knowledge of a practical problem who previously depended on a developer to translate it into a product. Malaysian examples connect that change to local business needs and a wider population of potential creators. The article also distinguishes access to prototyping from the engineering required for security, reliability and scale. Easier construction therefore changes who can experiment without removing the need for technical expertise. The open question is how many quickly generated projects become useful, maintained applications in actual use.

Bylined external series essay

Read the full contribution

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7 Markets and business decisions

Investment, valuation and industrial strategy call for careful definitions and an account of the constraints that shape decisions. These contributions bring professional experience to questions readers can examine beyond any single firm.

CONTRIBUTION 10 / 23 SEPTEMBER 2026

Europe Joined the AI Race: The Real Gap Is Scale[16]

Oleg Khusaenov Zubr Capital



Published article illustration

Khusaenov separates the spread of AI use across European businesses from the creation of companies capable of competing internationally. His analysis considers later-stage finance, a fragmented market, distribution and the continuing work needed to convert trials into durable contracts. It asks investors to examine retention and margins after computing and support costs, rather than treating an AI label as a business model. Examples from Zubr Capital's investments illustrate this reasoning, and the article identifies the author's connection to those businesses. The central commercial test is whether an application delivers repeatable value across customers and countries without requiring proportionate increases in manual support.

Bylined external investment analysis

Read the full contribution

CONTRIBUTION 11 / 20 OCTOBER 2026

Europe's Tech Investment Market Is Entering Its Scale-Up Phase[17]

Oleg Khusaenov Zubr Capital



Published article illustration

Khusaenov examines European technology investment as a problem of financing companies beyond their initial startup stage. He distinguishes the size of a funding round from the identity of its lead investors, ownership rights and the cash available to finance expansion. The analysis also separates a fund's fundraising objective from capital already invested, and company proceeds from money received by selling shareholders. Examples of AI-enabled service businesses extend the discussion from software subscriptions to acquisitions and operating responsibility. The resulting investor perspective asks whether European firms can secure repeatable growth, appropriate financing and viable routes to public markets while retaining meaningful strategic choices.

Bylined external investment analysis

Read the full contribution

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Markets and business decisions (continued)

CONTRIBUTION 12 / 18 SEPTEMBER 2026

Free Cash Flow Is a Definition Before It Is a Number[18]

Philip van den Berge Intrinsiqq



Published article illustration

Van den Berge examines why a familiar financial measure can mislead when investors overlook how it is constructed. Using company filings and regulatory guidance, he follows four sources of inconsistency: supplier-payment timing, acquisition spending, lease accounting and stock-based compensation. The analysis explains why comparisons require attention to several years of results and the obligations excluded from a headline figure. Its practical contribution is a method of questioning the input before trusting the valuation built on it. The author's affiliation with Intrinsiqq is disclosed, and the article describes itself as analysis without platform promotion or provider comparisons. The focus remains the reader's interpretation of financial evidence.

The published article identifies the contributor's affiliation and the analytical purpose of the contribution.

Read the full contribution

CONTRIBUTION 13 / 15 SEPTEMBER 2026

The Discount Nobody Books: Why Digital Reputation Is Priced Into a Business Before It Goes to Market[19]

Ankush Gupta FameNinja



Published article illustration

Gupta considers digital reputation as an exposure that a prospective buyer may investigate before formal transaction diligence begins. Public search results, reviews and unresolved adverse information can shape the questions a seller must answer. The article distinguishes correcting a factual record or removing content on a legitimate basis from the slower work of contextualising material that remains public. It also separates evidence about consumer revenue from a claim about a measured discount in a company's sale price. The author discloses his affiliation with FameNinja and avoids client cases or service comparisons. His practical argument is for earlier, documented preparation rather than a last-minute campaign around a sale.

Bylined external practitioner analysis

Read the full contribution

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Markets and business decisions (continued)

CONTRIBUTION 14 / 4 SEPTEMBER 2026

Europe’s Rare Earth Bargain Is Riskier Than It Looks[20]

Martin Greene GuruFocus



Published article illustration

Greene argues that Europe’s attempt to diversify rare-earth supply can create a new dependency if access to alternative processing and financing remains governed by American priorities. The essay places a transatlantic minerals arrangement in the context of bilateral US-China bargaining and asks how much influence European institutions possess over the outcome. Its central distinction is between obtaining temporary supply relief and building independent capacity to negotiate and absorb disruption. As a dated strategic commentary, it presents a contributor’s assessment of the risks facing European industry. The piece broadens the external portfolio beyond workplace technology and education into industrial policy, resource security and geopolitical bargaining.

Bylined external strategic commentary

Read the full contribution

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8 Work and organizational change

The effects of AI often emerge through decisions about meetings, assignments and hiring. These contributions examine the organizational setting in which an apparent efficiency becomes a change in work.

CONTRIBUTION 15 / 15 SEPTEMBER 2026

Nobody Was Made Redundant: AI's Hidden Labour-Market Divide[21]

Chris Simmance Orca



Published article illustration

Simmance describes changes he observed while advising digital-service businesses: freelance assignments stopped, planned vacancies never appeared and roles were redefined before applicants could see them. These cases underpin an argument that labour-market adjustment can happen without a formal redundancy announcement. He relates the observations to research on freelance demand and younger workers, while distinguishing those broader findings from his small practitioner sample. Timing, information and financial room to adapt are central to the account. The contribution gives readers a mechanism to examine alongside aggregate employment statistics: opportunities may narrow before job losses become visible, particularly where the tasks that once trained new entrants are absorbed by software.

A practitioner perspective. Personal observations are distinct from representative labour-market evidence.

Read the full contribution

CONTRIBUTION 16 / 1 NOVEMBER 2026

Do AI Note-Takers Cut Managers' Work or Just Create More of It?[22]

Jill Goodwin Independent



Published article illustration

Goodwin examines why automatic meeting records do not necessarily give managers their time back. Drawing on public-sector evaluations and workplace studies, she separates savings in transcription from the collective decisions that determine how many meetings people attend. Faster documentation can reduce an individual task while leaving the wider schedule intact. Verification, additional follow-up and concerns about candour can also absorb the apparent gain. The contribution makes a practical organisational argument: the effect of a note-taking tool depends on meeting design, accountability and demand for records. It encourages readers to ask what happens to saved time, rather than treating a faster write-up as evidence of higher output.

Bylined external analysis

Read the full contribution

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9 Publication and circulation

External contributions appear within The Economy Review alongside analysis of economics, business and public policy. The contributor collection makes that work visible through article titles, named authors and affiliations. It gives a prospective author a practical way to examine the publication: read the pieces, consider how they establish their questions and assess how they connect specialist knowledge to an argument for a wider audience.[1],[23]

The Economy Research provides a separate collection of research papers on economic, technological and institutional questions.[24] These forms can address related subjects with different levels of development. A public article can explain a particular finding, mechanism or implication, while the underlying research carries the fuller investigation. Clear references preserve that relationship. The format should follow what the material needs to establish and what the reader must be able to assess.

Selected contributions have also appeared in Ranking Briefings. The Education edition of 9 November 2026 places Lai Sok Yee's classroom contribution between an opening analysis and the sector ranking, linking readers to the full article.[25] This illustrates an additional editorial setting in which a contribution can be useful: the subject of an edition brings the article into a particular professional conversation. Any such selection depends on the relationship between the article and the edition; it is a separate circulation decision.

The published article remains the central reference. Its argument, attribution and source material give a reader a defined work to examine wherever the link is encountered. For a prospective contributor, that is the most productive place to begin: a question you know well, evidence you can explain and a reason the subject matters beyond its immediate setting. The programme offers a way to develop that material into a public contribution whose reasoning remains open to scrutiny.

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10 Preparing a proposal

A proposal can begin with one clear sentence: what should the reader understand after reading the article? Follow it with a short explanation of the evidence, the author's relevant experience and why the question deserves attention. A focused proposal helps an editor assess the intellectual contribution before asking for a complete treatment.

A useful first submission	What to include
Question and argument	A proposed title, central claim and the problem the article addresses.
Evidence and materials	Key sources, a draft or research/presentation material, and relevant figures or data.
Author and context	Name, affiliation, short biography, relevant experience and any collaborators.
Publication and permissions	Earlier publication, material relationships and restrictions on supplied content.

The contributor portal accepts articles and proposals without an account. It provides fields for the title or subject, text, supporting sources, affiliation and a short biography. Optional documents can accompany the submission. The sender confirms authority to submit the work and authorizes contact about it; that consent does not enroll them in marketing.[26]

For an existing paper or talk, identify its status and the material available for editorial development. Say which findings are established, which remain preliminary and whether collaborators or an earlier publisher need to be involved. A contribution grounded in practice should explain the relevant setting and the evidence supporting any wider lesson.

Selection is made article by article. A proposal should make its case through the value of its analysis. The independent editorial programme has no publication fee, and submission does not guarantee acceptance.[2]

After submission, the request-access page uses the contributor's email address and confirmation reference to provide a single-use follow-up link.[27] Editorial proposals can also be addressed to editor@economy.ac.[2]

Optional supporting files: up to five files, 10 MB each and 25 MB total. The form accepts PDF, DOCX, XLSX, CSV, TXT, JPG and PNG.[26]

Contributor portal **editor@economy.ac**

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A Contributor index

The index identifies the twelve contributors represented in this volume. Page references lead to their article records; names link to the published contributor profiles.

Contributor	Affiliation as published	Pieces	Pages
Agar Brugiavini	University of Venice	1	9
Ankush Gupta	FameNinja	1	14
Chris Simmance	Orca	1	16
Goutham Kumar	Team4Tech	1	10
Guglielmo Weber	University of Padua	1	8
Howie Chang	Forward College	4	11, 12
Jill Goodwin	Independent	1	16
Lai Sok Yee	Sunway College, KL	1	10
Martin Greene	GuruFocus	1	15
Ole Settergren	Better Public Authorities Foundation	1	8
Oleg Khusaenov	Zubr Capital	2	13
Philip van den Berge	Intrinsiqq	1	14

Howie Chang contributes four published instalments of a named series; Oleg Khusaenov contributes two investment articles. The other ten contributors each have one piece in this portfolio.[1]

Explore the published External Review collection

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B Editorial and source notes

The portfolio records sixteen externally attributed works displayed in the External Review collection when inspected on 12 November 2026. The twelve named contributors are counted once each. Internal articles and related recommendations on the same page are outside this portfolio. These figures describe the collection presented here.[1]

Article dates follow the original publication fields. The source pages and publication notes were checked in their current form, including revisions visible on 12 November. The summaries are newly written reading guides. Article illustrations reproduce the publisher's existing artwork and do not depict the contributors or establish a record of a conference event.

Affiliations identify the contributors as presented in the published work. A contribution does not by itself establish an institutional partnership or endorsement. The academic records distinguish author-written work from editorial adaptation and preserve the preliminary status and collaborative origins of research where the source specifies them.[5],[6],[7]

This volume concerns the publisher's current independent, non-sponsored contribution programme. Publication form and source credit are described at the level of each article. Editorial policy and the submission form provide the current route for discussing a new contribution.[2],[26]

Contact

editor@economy.ac

Submit an article or proposal

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Sources

The numbered references identify the published articles, policies and programme material used in this guide. The public pages were checked on 12 November 2026. Repeated references to the same URL share one number.

[1] **The Economy External Review - Independent Perspectives from Global Experts**. Accessed 12 November 2026. Official public landing page.
https://economy.ac/review/external

[2] **Contributions, Partnerships & Advertising**. 30 March 2025. published editorial policy.
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[3] **The Economy Ethics Code**. 29 August 2022. published editorial standards.
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[4] **The Economy External Contribution programme brief**. 12 November 2026. Publisher direction.

[5] **[Longevity and Inequality] Social Policies Leave a Mark for Decades, but Not on Everyone Equally**. 13 October 2026; modified 12 November 2026. published contribution; current article and publication notes.
https://economy.ac/review/2026/10/202610295831

[6] **[Longevity and Inequality] Public Pension Systems and Unequal Life Expectancy in Sweden**. 9 October 2026; modified 12 November 2026. published contribution; current article and publication notes.
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[10] **AI in Education Fails When Institutions Start With the Tool**. 7 October 2026. Official public article page.
https://economy.ac/review/2026/10/202610295806

[11] **Redesigning a Flipped Classroom Beyond Completion Rates**. 14 October 2026. Official public article page.
https://economy.ac/review/2026/10/202610295839

[12] **[Howie Chang Series] Is AI in Cybersecurity a Blessing or a Curse?**. 8 October 2026. Official public article page.
https://economy.ac/review/2026/10/202610295814

[13] **[Howie Chang Series] Will Your Job be Replaced by AI & Automation?**. 15 October 2026. Official public article page.
https://economy.ac/review/2026/10/202610295822

[14] **[Howie Chang Series] Shaping the Future of Learning with Technology**. 22 October 2026. Official public article page.
https://economy.ac/review/2026/10/202610295823

[15] **[Howie Chang Series] AI Democratises Access to Software Creation**. 29 October 2026. Official public article page.
https://economy.ac/review/2026/10/202610295824

[16] **Europe Joined the AI Race: The Real Gap Is Scale**. 23 September 2026. Official public article page.
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[17] **Europe's Tech Investment Market Is Entering Its Scale-Up Phase**. 20 October 2026. Official public article page.
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[18] **Free Cash Flow Is a Definition Before It Is a Number**. 18 September 2026. Official public article page.
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[19] **The Discount Nobody Books: Why Digital Reputation Is Priced Into a Business Before It Goes to Market**. 15 September 2026. Official public article page.
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[20] **Europe's Rare Earth Bargain Is Riskier Than It Looks**. 4 September 2026. Official public article page.
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[21] **Nobody Was Made Redundant: AI's Hidden Labour-Market Divide**. 15 September 2026. Official public article page.
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[22] **Do AI Note-Takers Cut Managers' Work or Just Create More of It?**. 1 November 2026. Official public article page.
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