

## EDITORIAL

2014 – New Year.... Does it mean new directions, shocks or enormous developments in the World? What will be the trends in the international economics? Usually, close to the year end and in the first days of the new year several wizards' forecasts can be read about collapse of regions, banks or listed companies. For instance some of the analysers say that the Euronext Paris will fall with 40 % or expect that the rate of Facebook, Twitter or Amazon will slump and there will be 5-10 % tax levied to the bank deposit over 100 000 €. Of course, these are temporarily exaggerated opinions of them and far from the consensus of the analysers. At the same time, it will not mean that we could not identify risks and focuses in the global economics.

Let me to share some forecasts of international financial institutions' researchers and analysers. According to realistic forecasts the international markets will be directed by the FED step of reducing the bond purchases and the tapering. As labour force and flat market indices are improving in the USA and its economy is coming out of the crisis, the narrowing of liquidity will penalize the developing countries which are more sensitive for the capital freeze index (calculated by the Economist). It will be especially true, if the investors will not be convinced about the improvement of growth prospects of Eastern Central Europe.

There is another question mark related to Europe; the most developed countries – like Germany – are excellent, while at the periphery of Europe there are unsuccessful steps to cut the unemployment rate, the significant state debt and the recession. Although Saxon Bank's 'Outrageous Predictions' for 2014 „Germany's sustained outperformance will end in 2014.” Officially, the recession is over in Europe at the end of September, as in two consecutive quarters the rate of the growth was positive, but the Euro-zone close the year of 2013 with shrinking. The most likely forecast says that the slow recovery will continue, the Euro will weaken to dollar and there will be still open issues on how to boost the European economy.

There are other „ideas” for 2014 as well – I would not predict that these are realistic or we could even say funny. Like, Brent crude drops to USD 80/barrel as producers fail to respond or 'Fragile Five' (Brazil, India, South Africa, Indonesia and Turkey) will fall 25% against the USD or Brazil will win the 2014 FIFA World Cup.

To the end of 2014 we will realize what became true from the forecasts. During this period we cannot forget about the importance of our private development and we still have to be very opened for the new topics and researches of our professions. With these thoughts I would like to wish you very enjoyable and useful time reading the papers of this issue of EMI.

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