The great financial and economic crisis is a real school of economic and institutional proportions. Although (to this day) there is still not much consensus on the causes of this crisis, most experts recognize the culprits of the crisis, most notably in a financial system that has shed away from control and avoided regulation and supervision. More than ten years after the onset of the financial crisis, central bankers and politicians are patting their backs: the worst is behind us and the recovery is done. Error. It’s only a matter of time before the crisis breaks out again. And with full force … The Macroeconomic Resilience Index (jointly developed by the Swiss Institute of SRE - Swiss Re and the British University LSE - London School of Economics) shows that the global economy is less resilient to the global financial crisis today than it was in 2007. The analysis shows that 80 percent of countries (covering 31 countries with a 75% share of world GDP) is now more vulnerable in this respect, despite the fact that financial institutions are stronger and stronger than they were at the beginning of the crisis. The argument goes that the available shock absorbers for crisis management are weaker today than they were then. A World Bank blog recently published an article authored by Augusto Lopez-Claros, former Director of Global Indicators and Analysis at the World Bank. It is interesting for a number of reasons: especially since it is committed to fiscal stabilization in the coming years. He warns that in many countries public debt today is at levels last seen at the end of World War II. In his view, some form of fiscal consolidation, supported by other structural and institutional reforms, may be the only viable path in the coming years. He also makes three arguments in support of this claim. These are overall reduced fiscal space, then increased medium-term pressures and, finally, financial market volatility. How did journalists and general business journalism react to the onset of the financial crisis and what have we learned from it? Is the new financial crisis really on the wane?
using mixed methodology and Sequential Explanatory Design. The first part of the research was conducted using a survey method among 1731 students in Croatia and the second part by using focus groups that included 21 participants.

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Abstract: The scientific and editorial programming orientation of the scientific journal INFORMATOLOGIA (1969 – 2019.) was based on the historical, present and future promotion of information and communication sciences, publishing of selected scientific and professional papers by renowned internationally recognized information and communication scientists, who have earned their scientific achievements on an ongoing basis place on the pages of the reputable magazine INFORMATOLOGIA. The editorial and programmatic orientation of the scientific journal Informatologia (1969 – 2019.) was based on, numerous scientific and professional critical editorial dilemmas, analyzing, valorizing and selecting quality scientific information and communication production for publication in the journal Informatologia. In a strategic journalistic sense, the editorial board members respected high scientific standards, peer-reviewed expert opinion, and affirmed selection based on critical awareness and ethical editorial principles in the selection of copyrighted productions for the publication of scientific and professional papers.