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În plan economic, agenția Fitch previzionează o accelerare a creșterii PIB-ului la o medie anuală de 3%, pe fondul relansării investițiilor și confirmă rating-ul României la BBB-, perspectivă stabilă. BNR reduce rata dobânzii de referință, precum și rezervele minime obligatorii la lei, în contextul încetinirii economiei. Bursa de Valori București reduce costurile de tranzacționare, acțiunile de pe BVB având un potențial ridicat de creștere dacă Banca Centrală Europeană începe să tipărească bani.

În plan politic intern, a început oficial campania pentru alegerile prezidențiale, cu 14 candidați înscrși pe listele electorale. Nouă foști miniștri au fost acuzați de corupție în dosarul „Microsoft”, o acțiune fără precedent în justiția românească, în timp ce jurnalistul Robert Turcescu a dezvăluit că a fost agent acoperit. România și Bulgaria ar putea fi monitorizate separat privind MCV și aderarea la spațiul Schengen.

În plan politic european și internațional, au avut loc audierile pentru ocuparea portofoliilor de comisari europeni, componența și funcționarea noii Comisii fiind încă neclare. Comisia Europeană cere României să reducă emisiile poluante, iar țările est-europene se opun țintelor CE privind schimbările climatice pentru 2030. UE și SUA anunță un nou val de sancțiuni împotriva Rusiei, în timp ce Rusia reduce temporar livrările de gaze naturale către Europa.

În planul securității, NATO a pregătit un plan de acțiune în eventualitatea unui atac rusesc asupra României sau a altor țări din regiune. În cadrul summitului din Țara Galilor, statele membre NATO au decis crearea unei forțe de reacție rapidă, iar noul Secretar General, norvegianul Jens Stoltenberg, va avea sarcina de a transpune în practică angajamentele luate în următoarele luni. Guvernul ucrainean și forțele separatiste au semnat un memorandum de încetare a ostilităților, iar SUA și aliații săi au demarat operațiuni militare împotriva Statutului Islamic (ISIS) în Irak și Siria.

În plan social, Președintele Traian Băsescu susține că migrația românilor în țările din Uniunea Europeană face economia țării mai puternică. Bucureștiul celebrează cea de-a 555 aniversare și va găzdui campionatul de fotbal Euro 2020. Procesul comandantului de închisoare, Alexandru Vișinescu, stârnește amintiri din trecutul comunist al României, în timp ce rememorarea primului război mondial aduce românilor atât amintiri legate de victoria unificării, cât și de pierderile suferite în război.



ECONOMIC

Pe piața de capital, România beneficiază de o tendință mai favorabilă decât a competitorilor din Europa Centrală și de Est. În energie, continuă procesul de obținere a independenței energetice și de consolidare ca furnizor alternativ. Deși încă macroeconomic stabilă, România rămâne vulnerabilă la contagiune dinspre Ucraina; agricultura este un prim sector care ar putea fi afectat. Creditarea este cheia: măsurile BNR și efectele testelor Băncii Centrale Europene sunt de urmărit în perioada următoare.

Fitch confirmă rating-ul României la BBB-, perspectivă stabilă

“The agency projects an acceleration in GDP growth to an annual average of 3% in 2015-16, partly due to investment recovering. This outcome would help to gradually bridge the gap with the 'BBB' median and foster long-term convergence with average EU incomes.”

Reuters, [Fitch Affirms Romania at 'BBB-'; Outlook Stable](#), 05-09-2014

Parlamentul aprobă reducerea CAS, în ciuda dezacordului președintelui

“[President Băsescu] had sent the law back to parliament for re-examination, which he can only do once. The lower house struck down his request and approved the bill. It has the final say. The lower house also decided not to claw back money from pensioners, mothers and some public sector workers who were over-compensated.”

Reuters, [Romania parliament defies president, IMF, to approve tax cut](#), 09-09-2014

BNR reduce rata dobânzii de referință la 3%, pe fondul încetinirii economiei

“Romania’s central bank cut its benchmark interest rate to a record low as inflation slowed more than estimated and economic growth lost pace. Policy makers reduced the rate to 3 percent from 3.25 percent, according to an e-mailed statement today from the capital, Bucharest.

The central bank [also] lowered reserve requirements for leu deposits to 10 percent from 12 percent and maintained those for foreign-currency liabilities at 16 percent. <<As we’re not sure inflation will remain so low for a long time, I think the board will weigh very carefully future rate cuts>>, Governor Mugur Isarescu told reporters.”

Bloomberg, [Romania Cuts Key Interest Rate to Record as Economy Falters](#), 30-09-2014

Chinezii de la General Nuclear Power, singurii ofertanți pentru noile reactoare de la Cernavodă

“Romanian nuclear power operator Nuclearelectrica SA and China General Nuclear may sign an accord to set up a new project company for the reactors by end-year. [...] Once a deal is reached, China General Nuclear will own a majority stake in the project and will have to work with state-owned Nuclearelectrica to secure funding. Nuclearelectrica will keep a minority stake.”

Bloomberg, [China’s General Nuclear Only Bidder for Romanian Reactors](#), 09-09-2014



Exxon și Petrom, încă \$4-5 miliarde în investiții pentru extragerea gazului din Marea Neagră

“Romania's top oil and gas group Petrom and U.S. major ExxonMobil will need to invest \$4-5 billion to extract gas from a Black Sea field, provided additional data confirms their find, President Traian Basescu said [...]. Basescu said the new gas field would likely help Romania cover both its gas needs and those of eastern neighbour Moldova by 2018-2019.”

Reuters, [Romania president says Exxon, Petrom gas investment at \\$4-5 bln](#), 03-09-2014

Potențial ridicat de creștere pentru acțiunile de pe BVB dacă BCE începe să tipărească bani

“The market capitalisation of the region's biggest new star, Bucharest, has exceeded Budapest, and Zagreb also got near. This growth has been fueled by listings of state-owned companies and favourable changes in regulation. [...] In Bucharest, initial public offerings of three major state-owned firms in the last year have helped the bourse to become the region's third biggest market after Warsaw and Prague.”

Reuters, [Southeast Europe stocks seen shining if ECB starts printing money](#), 30-09-2014

Bursa de Valori București scade costurile de tranzacționare

“<<The decision is designed to encourage the trading activity of the participants and investors on the stock exchange and it will contribute to the development of the local capital market>>, it said in a statement.”

Reuters, [Romania's bourse to lower trading fees from Oct. 1](#), 08-09-2014

Franklin Templeton, încă doi ani administrator la Fondul Proprietatea

“Fondul shareholders - led by their largest, billionaire Paul Singer's Elliott Associates - have been pushing Templeton since it took over managing the fund in 2010 to narrow the discount between its net asset value and its stock price. [...] They also attached stringent performance criteria, related to bringing down the discount.”

Reuters, [Romanian Fondul shareholders approve new term for manager Franklin Templeton](#), 23-09-2014

Consolidarea în sectorul bancar, foarte probabilă după testele de stres ale Băncii Centrale Europene

BERD: “We may not exclude that, as a result of the AQR (ECB's Asset Quality Review) and the stress testing, there are some strategic decisions taken by the key players in the region with regards to their businesses. [...] We would like the big banking groups to stay committed in the region, however, we also expect possible newcomers to come to the market and we believe we may play a role as an important financial investor”.

Steven van Groningen, președinte Raiffeisen Bank România: “<<Consolidation is unavoidable anyway in my view>>, he said, adding there was no need to have 40 banks in countries like Romania and that ECB's AQR would not hold <<any surprises>> for his bank”.



Reuters, [EBRD sees shake-up of eastern Europe's banks after stress tests](#), 30-09-2014

România cere UE să introducă măsuri de prevenire a excesului de produse alimentare, în contextul embargoului rusesc

“Romania wants to propose national or EU-wide measures to prevent <<excess>> food products that can't be exported to Russia from undercutting local producers. [...] Romania, which wasn't directly affected by Russia's ban because of low exports, may be <<significantly>> affected should cheap products from other countries reach its local market and harm its producers.”

Bloomberg, [Romania Urges EU to Halt Dumping After Russian Import Ban](#), 26-09-2014

POLITIC

Politică internă

Scena politică românească a fost în principal marcată de lansarea candidaturilor pentru alegerile prezidențiale și de începerea oficială a campaniei electorale. Biroul electoral central a făcut publică lista celor 14 candidați înscriși. Conform sondajelor de opinie, premierul Victor Ponta conduce în cursa electorală, urmat de candidatul liberal Klaus Iohannis. Afirmația președintelui Băsescu că unul dintre candidați a fost ofițer acoperit a stârnit suspiciune, aceasta fiind urmată de dezvăluirea jurnalistului Robert Turcescu că el însuși a fost agent sub acoperire. Clasa politică românească a fost, totodată, zguduită de scandalul de corupție privind dosarul „Microsoft”, în care nouă foști miniștri au fost acuzați.

Acțiune fără precedent în justiția românească: nouă foști miniștri acuzați de corupție în dosarul „Microsoft”

“Romania's political and business class has been rocked by a bribery scandal involving a state deal with Microsoft, which incriminates nine former ministers ahead of a crunch presidential election in November. The scandal involves tens of millions of euros which have been allegedly hidden in off-shore accounts linked to politicians - and comes the day before campaigning begins for a new head of state.”

EU Observer, [Romanian political class rocked by Microsoft bribe scandal](#), 02-10-2014

Reuters, [Romania seeks probe into ex-ministers in school software deal](#), 27-09-2014

Începerea oficială a campaniei pentru alegerile prezidențiale

“The Central Election Bureau in Romania on Sunday made public the final list of candidates for the presidential elections and their electoral logos. Of the 14 candidates in the presidential elections, 2 represent political alliances, 8 represent individual political parties, while 2 are running as independents. According to opinion polls, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, Prime Minister Victor Ponta has the highest chances to win the race.”



“Romania’s centre-left prime minister, Victor Ponta, is feeling very confident in the run-up to the presidential election that he is contesting. With a comfortable lead, [...] Mr Ponta said that he will <<sit back with a bag of popcorn>> in the first round of the election on November 2nd and watch his challengers debate.”

The Economist, [Ponta v the liberals and the ladies](#), 06-09-2014

RRI, [Romania’s presidential candidates](#), 29-09-2014

Liberalul Klaus Iohannis, principalul rival al lui Victor Ponta în cursa prezidențială

“Iohannis will serve as candidate of the Christian-Liberal Alliance, the main right-wing election alliance consisted of the National Liberal Party and the Democratic Liberal Party. Iohannis, 55, is of German origin and has served as mayor of the central city of Sibiu since 2000. This June, he was elected Chairman of the National Liberal Party. [...] Main opinion polls showed that Ponta is the favorite, while Klaus Iohannis is his main rival.”

Global Post, [Rightist candidate to challenge PM in Romania’s presidential election](#), 20-09-2014

Ministrul Niclescu: România va produce suficient gaz pentru a acoperi nevoile sale și ale Republicii Moldova până în 2020

“Romania will produce more gas than it and smaller eastern neighbor Moldova consume by 2020, and the country’s gas grid operator will need to invest in its infrastructure to handle additional resources, the energy minister said on Wednesday. Romania is the third-most energy-independent state in the European Union, with a mix including gas, coal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy, and unlike many of its emerging European peers it imports only a fifth of its gas needs from Russia.”

Reuters, [Romania to become gas independent by 2020: Energy Minister](#), 02-10-2014

Jurnalistul Robert Turcescu declară că a fost ofițer acoperit

“A Romanian journalist hosting a TV political talk-show stunned his audience last night when he admitted being an undercover agent working for the Romanian army’s intelligence agency, a revelation that came amid recent speculations concerning the presence of a former secret agent among the presidential hopefuls in Romania.”

BalkanEU, [Romanian TV anchor admits being an undercover agent](#), 22-09-2014

Vizită oficială a prim-vicepremierului chinez, Zhang Gaoli, în România

“Chinese Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli’s upcoming visit to Romania will lift the two countries’ comprehensive friendly and cooperative partnership to a higher level, Chinese Ambassador to Romania Huo Yuzhen has said. The visit, another important high-level contact following Chinese Premier Li Keqiang’s visit last year, will further deepen mutual political trust, enhance pragmatic cooperation, and consolidate the traditional friendliness between the two countries, Huo told Xinhua in a recent interview.”

Xinhuanet, [Interview: Chinese vice premier’s visit to boost ties with Romania: ambassador](#), 25-09-2014



România și Bulgaria ar putea fi monitorizate separat privind MCV și aderarea la Schengen

“Caretaker Justice Minister Hristo Ivanov has warned about the risk of Bulgaria being treated separately from Romania in the EC monitoring in the sphere of justice and home affairs. In an interview for a program which is yet to be aired by Nova TV, Ivanov suggested that there was a real risk of Bulgaria being treated separately from Romania as regards Schengen accession and issues covered by the co-operation and verification mechanism of the European Commission.”

Novinite, [EC May Start Treating Bulgaria, Romania Separately in Justice, Home Affairs Reports](#), 25-09-2014

Probleme pentru Corina Crețu după audierea pentru funcția de comisar european pentru politică regională

“Corina Crețu, Romania’s commissioner - designate for Regional Policy, left MEPs with mixed feelings following her confirmation hearing yesterday (1 October). The centre-right EPP reproached her for providing few ideas, and for lacking a proposal as to how to solve a major budgetary problem concerning her portfolio.”

EurActiv, [EPP holds Damocles' sword over Crețu](#), 02-10-2014

Politică europeană și internațională

În ciuda violențelor din ultimele luni și a tensiunilor crescânde dintre Rusia și statele occidentale, luna septembrie a adus întreruperea cel puțin temporară a ostilităților din estul Ucrainei. După încheierea unui armistițiu la Minsk, autoritățile ucrainiene și forțele separatiste au semnat un memorandum pe 19 septembrie punând capăt operațiunilor militare. Oficialitățile de la Kiev au salutat retragerea majorității trupelor rusești desfășurate în Ucraina. Cu toate acestea, Uniunea Europeană și Statele Unite au anunțat o nouă rundă de sancțiuni sectoriale împotriva Rusiei. Rămâne de văzut, în următoarele luni, în ce măsură această spirală a sancțiunilor va afecta fragilul proces de pace și reconciliere din estul Ucrainei.

Uniunea Europeană

Comisia Europeană cere României să reducă emisiile poluante

“The European Commission believes that Romania hasn’t initiated the necessary actions, requested since 2007, to protect its citizens against particulate pollution (PM10) and is demanding from the Government to take long-term and efficient steps to make sure pollution falls within established parameters as soon as possible.

EC’s action on Thursday qualifies as a motivated notice and it follows a warning letter sent in February 2013. If Romania doesn’t comply with the recommendations it received, the Commission may take its case to the European Justice Court.”

Business Review, [European Commission demands Romania take steps to reduce air pollution](#), 25-09-



2014

Țările est-europene se opun țintelor CE privind schimbările climatice pentru 2030

“The ministers and deputy ministers for environment of six Central and Eastern European countries, declared on Tuesday (September 30) their opposition to binding targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency. The six countries are the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania.”

EU Observer, [Eastern countries oppose EU climate goals](#), 02-10-2014

Componența și funcționarea noii Comisiei Europene, încă neclară după audierile comisarilor desemnați

“After the first week of EU commissioner auditions, 21 of the 27 have been grilled by MEPs, leaving five struggling - but how the new college will really function is only set to be revealed next week. Packing in five three-hour-long hearings a day, the European Parliament put the team of commission president Jean-Claude Juncker through its paces, probing for weak policy knowledge and sounding out European commitment.”

EU Observer, [Role of commission vice-presidents unclear after week of hearings](#), 03-10-2014

Uniunea Europeană și Statele Unite anunță un nou val de sancțiuni împotriva Rusiei

„Russia’s largest banks, oil producers and defence companies will be cut off from international finance and technology under sweeping new economic sanctions announced by the US and Europe. Draconian measures were imposed on the Russian energy industry, where the US and Europe are barring foreign oil companies from providing any equipment, technology or assistance to deepwater, offshore, or shale projects. The sanctions also target Russian’s defence contractors, and include travel bans on 24 new individuals. But the European council president, Herman van Rompuy, said the measures could be reversed if a fragile peace plan earlier agreed for Ukraine were properly implemented. <<We believe that taking such a decision in a time when the peace process [in Ukraine] is just becoming stable is in effect choosing the path to a derailment of the peace process>> Russia Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov responded. Russia is preparing to hit back at the fresh sanctions with a new list placing embargos on imports of consumer goods and secondhand cars from western countries.”

The Guardian, [Sweeping new US and EU sanctions target Russia's banks and oil companies](#), 12-09-2014

The Guardian, [Russia reacts to EU sanctions with further western trade embargos](#), 11-09-2014

Russia Today, [EU derailing Ukraine peace process with new anti-Russian sanctions – Lavrov](#), 12-09-2014

Alte Regiuni



Moldova ar putea fi următoarea țintă a Kremlinului

“The reality on the ground, however, is that Moldova has yet to escape from Russia's geopolitical influence. Endemic corruption is impeding the development of public institutions. Euro-skepticism is increasing, as a result of shallow leadership and feuding among the ruling coalition. The economy is distorted by monopolies. The judiciary and the media are compromised. Support for Russia's Customs Union is growing and territorial conflict in Transnistria, a pro-Russian breakaway region of Moldova, threatens to tear the country apart.”

Foreign Policy, [Moscow's Next Victim](#), 03-09-2014

Rusia reduce temporar livrările de gaze naturale către Europa

„Russian energy minister Alexander Novak has warned that EU states which re-export gas to Ukraine will face cut-offs, with Hungary already stopping its reverse flow. <<The contracts signed [between Russia and EU clients] do not have any provisions for re-exports ... We hope that our European partners respect the past agreements. That is the only way to guarantee uninterrupted supplies>> he said. Earlier this month, Russian gas flows to Poland temporarily dropped by 45 percent and to Slovakia by 10 percent in what was blamed on technical reasons. Gas flow to Romania was cut by 5 percent. Romania's energy minister said that Russia was playing games with gas supplies to cause concerns in EU states. Romania has a sizable domestic production and its storage with a capacity of 2.8 billion cubic meters is currently half full. The country can last about six months without any gas imports from Russia, Energy Minister Razvan Nicolescu said in June.”

EU Observer, [Russia threatens EU states with gas cut-offs](#), 26-09-2014

Reuters, [Russia playing games with gas supplies to spread concern: Romania](#), 16-09-2014

Bloomberg, [Ukraine Conflict Forces Eastern States to Stockpile Gas](#), 12-09-2014

Subsecretarul de stat american, Victoria Nuland, critică liderii est-europeni pentru nerespectarea normelor democratice

“Victoria Nuland, assistant US secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs, has again criticized, in a speech held in Washington, leaders in Central and Eastern Europe who, taking advantage of the NATO and EU membership, ignore democratic values while protecting fellow corrupted politicians from being held accountable. Even though she didn't mention any names, analysts say it is crystal clear Nuland envisaged Romania and Hungary in her speech.”

BalkanEU, [US high ranking diplomat renews warning against corruption in Eastern Europe](#), 03-10-2014

SECURITATE

În planul securității, luna septembrie a stat sub semnul summitului NATO din Țara Galilor. După cum se preconiza, statele membre au decis crearea unei forțe permanente de reacție rapidă, menită să reasigure țările de pe frontul estic în fața unei potențiale amenințări rusești. Statele aliate și-au reafirmat, de asemenea, intenția de a își crește bugetele de apărare până la 2% din bugetele de stat, în următorii zece ani. În același timp, Statele Unite au obținut atât susținerea țărilor aliate cât și a unor



state din Orientul Mijlociu în campania lor împotriva grupării islamiste ISIS în Irak și Siria. Proaspăt intrat în funcție la 1 octombrie, noul Secretar General al NATO Jens Stoltenberg va avea sarcina, în următoarele luni, de a transpune în practică angajamentele luate în Țara Galilor.

NATO are pregătit un plan de acțiune în eventualitatea unui atac rusesc asupra României, anunță Președintele Băsescu

“Romanian president Traian Basescu has said Nato has a contingency plan for the <<0.01 percent>> chance that Russia will one day attack his country. Basescu said his country and neighbouring Bulgaria were so far considered <<outside a military risk>> but that Romania now has contingency plans for naval, air or land attacks. <<There is a 0.01 percent chance [of this happening], and as a head of state I don't have the right not to take this security crisis into consideration and not to ask that together with our allies we are safeguarding Romania's security against the irrational>> he added.”

EU Observer, [Romania has contingency plan for Russian attack](#), 8-09-2014

Statele membre NATO decid crearea unei forțe de reacție rapidă, în cadrul summitului din Țara Galilor

„The new force would be the spearhead of the 25,000-strong NATO Response Forces. Unlike that force, the Very High Readiness Joint Task Force (VJTF) would not be manned on a rotational basis, but would consist of nations that have specifically committed to it. NATO Secretary General Rasmussen has said the force would number around 4,000 personnel. So far, Britain is the only nation to publicly commit 1,000 personnel to the new force. Rasmussen said the Baltic states, Poland and Romania had already indicated their interest in hosting reception centers for the high readiness force. The VJTF would be capable of deploying anywhere in the world in two to five days.”

“<<Together with the rhetoric at the summit, and the planned military exercises before the end of the year, this will increase tension, destabilize the nascent peace process, and further widen the division in Ukraine>> the Russia Foreign Ministry said in a statement.”

Defense News, [NATO Allies Commit to Defense Boost](#), 6-09-2014

Russia Today, ['Expansionism and destabilization': Russia lashes out over NATO spearhead force in E. Europe](#) – 5-09-2014

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, [The Future of Euro-Atlantic Security](#), 15-09-2014

Fostul premier norvegian, Jens Stoltenberg, își începe mandatul ca Secretar General al NATO

“The former Norwegian prime minister — the first NATO secretary general from a country bordering Russia — is known for his good relations with President Vladimir Putin and Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev. An economist by training, the former Labour Party head has never shown any particular fondness for defense or security matters. But his experience has left him with a strong international network and honed his skills as a cross-border negotiator, both of which could prove essential. <<I see no contradiction between a strong NATO and our efforts to build a relationship with Russia>> he said in his first press conference as NATO head after replacing Anders Fogh Rasmussen [on October 1st].”

Defense News, [New NATO Chief Stoltenberg Brings Russia Ties To Job](#), 28-09-2014

Defense News, [New NATO Chief Seeks 'Constructive Relationship' with Russia](#), 1-10-2014



Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, [A Battle Plan for NATO's New Secretary General](#), 30-09-2014

Guvernul ucrainean și forțele separatiste semnează un memorandum de încetare a ostilităților

“Kiev and self-defense forces signed a memorandum aimed at effectively halting all fighting in eastern Ukraine after talks in Minsk. It creates a buffer zone, demands a pullback of troops and mercenaries, and bans military aviation flybys over the area. The memorandum follows a more general ceasefire agreement signed on September 5, which outlined a peace roadmap negotiated by Ukraine’s President Petro Poroshenko and representatives of the self-proclaimed republics of Donetsk and Lugansk. Clashes have persisted near the port of Mariupol and Donetsk airport, which Ukrainian forces still control. The OSCE has been tasked to monitor that both sides adhere to the memorandum’s conditions.”

Russia Today, [War over? Both sides in Ukraine conflict sign treaty banning military action](#), 19-09-2014

The Economist, [A Somalia scenario?](#), 27-09-2014

Statele Unite și aliații săi demarează operațiuni militare împotriva grupării teroriste ISIS (Statul Islamic al Irakului și Levantului) în Siria

“The United States and allies launched airstrikes against Sunni militants in Syria on September 23. The strikes are a major turning point in President Obama’s war against the Islamic State and open up a risky new stage of the American military campaign. Until now, the administration had bombed Islamic State targets only in Iraq. Bahrain, Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates took part in the strikes. The new coalition’s makeup is significant because the United States was able to recruit Sunni governments to take action against the Sunni militants of the Islamic State. Barack Obama promised on September 10th that he would <<degrade and ultimately destroy>> IS. The strikes in Syria occurred without the approval of President Bashar al-Assad of Syria, whose government, unlike Iraq, did not ask the United States for help against the Sunni militant group.”

The New York Times, [Airstrikes by U.S. and Allies Hit ISIS Targets in Syria](#), 22-09-2014

The Economist, [Another long war](#), 25-09-2014

The Washington Post, [What the 60-plus members of the anti-Islamic State coalition are doing](#), 25-09-2014

SOCIAL

Din punct de vedere social, România trece printr-o perioadă mai optimistă, ascendentă, marcată de evenimente culturale și sportive, celebrarea a celei de-a 555 aniversări Bucureștiului și un reviriment al unor ramuri de interes: agricultura, medicina și turismul. În ceea ce privește lucrătorii români din străinătate, în ciuda reacțiilor negative ale mai multor țări europene în fața migrației românilor, aceasta s-a dovedit benefică pentru economia țării noastre, compensând pentru ieșirile de capital străin. De asemenea, fondurile europene vor ajuta doctorii români să salveze mai multe vieți, prin mai buna dotare a spitalelor cu echipamente medicale performante.



Migrația face economia României mai puternică

“Immigration to the UK has strengthened Romania’s economy by reducing the country’s unemployment rate, the Romanian president has said. Speaking on BBC Radio 4, President Traian Băsescu said that Romanians leaving for the UK had helped improve his nations’ balance of payments, as increased capital flight meant that Romania was seeing a healthy influx of money coming into its economy.”

Russia Today, [Migration to Britain making Romania stronger- President](#), 05-09-2014

„Nürnberg-ul României“ începe cu procesul unui comandant de închisoare comunistă

“<<We were not allowed to sit on the bed until it was time to sleep at 10 pm>>, said Cristea, now 84, who spent six years in Ramnicu Sarat prison in eastern Romania and lost 20 kg (44 pounds) during his detention. <<Three elements were severe there: loneliness, which can drive you nuts, extreme cold during winter and food scarcity>>, Cristea, believed to be the only survivor still alive from the jail, told Reuters.”

The Telegraph, ['Romania's Nuremberg' begins with prison camp commandant](#), 24-09-2014

Reuters, [Trial of prison chief stirs memories of Romania's Stalinist past](#), 24-09-2014

Euronews, [Romania: former communist-era prison boss on trial for torture](#) , 24-09-2014

The Washington Post, [Romania puts ex-communist prison chief on trial](#), 24-09-2014

Fondurile europene vor ajuta doctorii români să salveze mai multe vieți

“<<This programme is really important because it helps to solve medical problems and also stands out because it is an inter-sectorial project, solving issues such as transport of patients and providing in the end the Western type of medical care>>, Vasile Astarastoiaie, the president of the Medical College in Romania, told SETimes. <<Thus, the EU funds can become a financial alternative, a fresh breath of air, for the Romanian medical area if they are directed to priority sectors and if they also have a social responsibility component>>.”

SETimes.com, [EU funds will help Romanian doctors save more lives](#), 11-09-2014

România: foarte atractivă pentru tinerii turiști

“Romania can be the first example, on the global scene, of attracting young people through this type of clusters, the youth tourism niche being one that we are most excited about. By attracting and incurring the loyalty of young tourists we can guarantee two generations of tourists”.

Balkans.com, [The future of tourism is in Romania- WTO](#), 12-09.2014

Xinhuanet.com, [Tourism future in countries like Romania](#), 12-09-2014

Balkans.com, [Romania: Bucharest attracted 1.32 million tourists](#), 18-09-2014

Sectorul mâncării organice: o nouă oportunitate pentru România



“After the collapse of the communist regime in 1989, agriculture gradually become the Cinderella of the Romanian economy in the absence of efficient management and the lack of investments, as well as the return of the land seized by the communists. In recent years, however, agriculture has begun to contribute more significantly to Romania’s economic growth. According to statistics, Romania’s corn production is the second largest in Europe for the fifth consecutive year, after France. While Romanian farmers produce, on average, 4.4 tonnes of corn per 2.6 million hectares, French farmers produce 9.5 tonnes of corn per 1.7 million hectares.”

Balkans.com, [Romania’s organic food sector provides a good opportunity for a revival](#), 23-09-2014

Cutremur de 4,7 grade în România

“An earthquake with a magnitude of 4.7 on the Richter Scale was registered in Romania, Wednesday night. The quake occurred at 22.45 EEST, 135 km north of the capital city of Bucharest, in the seismic zone of Vrancea in the Carpathian Mountains, according to the European-Mediterranean Seismological Centre (EMSC). There were no immediate reports of damages or victims.”

Novinite, [4.7-Magnitude Earthquake Rattles Romania](#), 11-09-2014

A doua ediție a Festivalului Radiro

“The Radiro festival in the Romanian capital Bucharest is a unique event that brings together radio orchestras from around the world and internationally acclaimed soloists and conductors. <<We come from everywhere and we will group in the concert hall, musicians on stage, audiences in front of them and suddenly we are just one body with many heads and we can celebrate this mystery of music which puts us together, the power of music>>, he says.”

Euronews, [Radiro celebrates world’s radio orchestras](#), 29-09-2014

Orașul București va fi gazda campionatului de fotbal Euro 2020

“Romania’s capital city Bucharest will be prepared to host matches of the 2020 European football championship, Mayor Sorin Oprescu told a press conference on Friday.”

Xinhuanet.com, [Bucharest prepares to host matches of Euro 2020 football championship](#), 20-09-2014

Bucureștiul celebrează cea de-a 555 aniversare

“The capital city of Romania, Bucharest, celebrated its 555 anniversary with dance, music, outdoor parties, exhibitions, theaters, concerts, fairs and comedy shows. For three days and late into the nights, Bucharesters joined in thousands the “Days of Bucharest,” an ongoing festival prepared by the City Council.”

Xinhuanet.com, [555th anniv. of Bucharest’s establishment celebrated in Romania](#), 21-09-2014

Xinhuanet.com, [Feature: Bucharest celebrates 555 anniversary](#), 22-09-2014

Câinii care l-au atacat pe Ionuț Anghel aparțineau unei companii private



“A four-year-old boy mauled to death by dogs in Romania – resulting in the mass slaughter of thousands of stray animals – was actually killed by a pack of dogs belonging to a private company, it has been revealed.”

The Independent, [Ionut Anghel: Romanian boy, 4, mauled to death by pack of privately owned dogs](#), 17-09-2014

Amintirea primului război mondial: între victorie și înfrângere

“Le 1er décembre 1918: c’est la date que les Roumains retiennent de la première guerre mondiale. A la suite d’un rassemblement populaire organisé ce jour-là à Alba Iulia, petite ville située au centre du pays, la Transylvanie a été intégrée à la Roumanie. C’est ainsi qu’est né ce pays composé de trois régions historiques : la Valachie au sud, vassalisée par l’Empire ottoman ; la Moldavie à l’est, influencée par l’Empire russe ; et la Transylvanie, qui occupe le centre et l’ouest de la Roumanie, sous le contrôle de l’Empire austro-hongrois. Journée de fête nationale, le 1er décembre – le 14-Juillet roumain –, est tellement ancré dans la mémoire collective qu’il occulte tous les autres souvenirs de la guerre de 1914-1918. <<L’anniversaire de la date du 1er décembre a marginalisé la mémoire de la guerre comme expérience collective, explique l’historien Florin Turcanu. La participation de la Roumanie à la guerre est devenue l’antichambre historique de la grande réunification.>>”

Le Monde, [La Roumanie, partagée entre victoire et défaite](#), 09-09-2014

Fundația Bertelsmann Stiftung: Injustiția socială în Europa este în creștere

“The level of social injustice has increased in most EU countries in recent years, and the severe austerity policies haven’t done much to stabilize the situation, according to a new report by the German Bertelsmann Stiftung Foundation. The study, published on Monday, found there is an <<enormous discrepancy>> in social justice across the 28 EU members. The best performing overall were Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and the Netherlands and falling below average were Malta, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Ireland, Cyprus, Portugal, Spain, Croatia, Latvia, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Greece.>>”

Russia Today, [Social injustice index ‘highly explosive’ in Europe – report](#), 16-09-2014