



## MeMo C.A.E.S.A.R. nr. 30 7 octombrie 2014 – 7 noiembrie 2014

### **Echipa editorială**

Economic: Daniel Farmache

Politic: Cristina Buzașu

Securitate: Vlad Corbu

Social: Ana Budeanu

Coordonator media: Cristina Buzașu

Editor: Cristina Buzașu

**Consiliul Editorial:** Sebastian Burduja, Dan Nechita, Dragoș Preda

***În plan economic,** o dată cu venirea iernii s-au intensificat preocupările legate de independența energetică a României, în special față de Rusia. Exxon și Petrom au început forarea celui de-al treilea puț de mare adâncime în Marea Neagră, în timp ce compania rusească Lukoil a fost pusă sub sechestru asigurator. Pe fondul unei rate a inflației sub așteptări, BNR a redus în continuare dobânda de referință și rata rezervelor obligatorii.*

***În plan politic intern,** Victor Ponta și Klaus Iohannis au rămas în cursa pentru câștigarea alegerilor prezidențiale. Prezența la vot la nivelul țării a fost de 53,17%. Din cauza unor probleme majore la secțiile de votare din străinătate, mii de cetățeni români nu au putut vota. Ca răspuns, au avut loc proteste în mai multe capitale europene, precum și în fața sediului Ministerului Afacerilor Externe.*

***În plan politic european și internațional,** țările europene și-au exprimat îngrijorarea cu privire la noile incursiuni ale Rusiei în estul Ucrainei și au decis să își mențină sancțiunile împotriva Rusiei. Ucraina și Rusia au ajuns la un acord cu privire la furnizarea de gaze naturale, în timp ce mai multe țări est-europene s-au arătat reticente să se opună față de Vladimir Putin. Fostul premier bulgar Boiko Borisov a anunțat formarea unui guvern minoritar de centru-dreapta.*

***În planul securității,** în ciuda luptelor sporadice din regiunea Donețk, armistițiul semnat de către autoritățile ucrainene și forțele separatiste pare să reziste. Cu toate acestea, statele membre NATO s-au arătat îngrijorate de nivelul crescut de activitate al aviației militare rusești. Conform spuselor fostului Ministru de Externe polonez, Rusia plănuia încă din 2008 să ocupe peninsula Crimeea. Statele Unite au preluat comanda bazei militare de la Deveselu.*

***În plan social,** România a găzduit la Cluj un seminar cu privire la eliminarea discriminării față de femei. Simona Halep a pierdut în fața Serenei Williams finala WTA, iar Anghel Lordănescu a fost numit antrenorul naționalei României pentru a treia oară. Magda Cârneci a vorbit despre dificultatea sarcinii de a ne reconstrui țara după revoluția din 1989, în timp ce averea torționarului comunist Alexandru Vișinescu a fost pusă sub sechestru.*



## ECONOMIC

*Discuțiile despre independența energetică a României față de Rusia se întesesc în contextul apropierii iernii. Contextul regional presează asupra ajustării dobânzii BNR, deși România este relativ protejată față de slăbiciunile identificate în recentele teste de stres ale Băncii Centrale Europene. Bursa de Valori București are o tendință pozitivă de dezvoltare și poate atrage fluxurile care ocolesc țările vecine. Perioada următoare va aduce vești despre Produsul Intern Brut și rezultatele din agricultură, sector care se află încă mult sub potențialul real. Deopotrivă, este de urmărit reacția pieței la evoluția politică și geopolitică a țării noastre.*

### **BNR reduce mai departe dobânda de politică monetară, la 2,75%**

“Romania's central bank trimmed interest rates to a record low on Tuesday and cut the amount of cash banks must hold against hard currency liabilities, and economists said significantly lower than expected inflation may give it room to ease policy further.

The bank also slashed its 2014 inflation forecast to 1.5 percent from 2.2 percent due to weak domestic consumption and falling international oil prices. <<We do have uncertainties about external developments... mainly capital flow volatility, banking system deleveraging and geopolitical tensions>>, Isarescu said.”

*Reuters, [Romania central bank cuts rates, reserve requirements](#), 04-11-2014*

### **România, independentă energetic 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. 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](#), 01-10-2014*

### **Serbia investește în interconectarea rețelei electrice cu România**

“Serbia's power sector has been under strain, especially after floods in May hit its largest coal mine, which has cut its power output by a third since then and forced Serbia to import electricity. [...] Serbia, which opened talks on EU membership this year, is the biggest market in the Western Balkan region and has become attractive as a place for potential power trading opportunities due to its eight borders.”

*Reuters, [Serbia's power grid to invest 400 mln euros on upgrade, EU links](#), 13-10-2014*

### **Europa încearcă să se mențină independentă energetic față de Rusia**

“Efforts have been made to improve Europe's gas infrastructure resilience. Pipelines that allow supplies to move between Romania and Hungary or Slovenia and Austria, among others, have been built. [...] As of yet it is not understood how commercially viable many flagship infrastructure projects



are. Countries keen to make the shift would also need to terminate long-term contracts with Gazprom, even as prices remain at attractive rates for at least the next decade.”

*Financial Times, [Europe strives to wean itself on dependence on Russian gas](#), 22-10-2014*

### **Exxon și Petrom încep forarea celui de-al treilea puț de mare adâncime în Marea Neagră**

“OMV Petrom SA and Exxon Mobil Corp. (XOM) started drilling a new exploration well in the Romanian section of the Black Sea to search for resources that may help the country gain energy independence by 2020.”

“In 2012, the firms said they discovered 1.5-3 trillion cubic feet (42-84 billion cubic metres (bcm)) of gas reserves.”

*Bloomberg, [OMV Petrom, Exxon Start Drilling New Well in Romanian Black Sea](#), 27-10-2014*

*Reuters, [Petrom, ExxonMobil start drilling third deepwater well in Romania](#), 27-10-2014*

### **Sechestrul temporar la rafinăria Lukoil privind investigațiile de evaziune fiscală și spălare de bani**

“Lukoil's Petrotel refinery in Romania said that authorities had confiscated its raw materials, crude oil and products, after prosecutors said they were investigating it on alleged tax evasion and money laundering. [...] Lukoil, Russia's No. 2 oil producer, said earlier on Monday it had halted work at the refinery, which has the capacity to process 2.4 million tonnes of crude per year.”

*Reuters, [Romania seizes oil from Lukoil refinery pending probe](#), 06-10-2014*

### **BVB aspiră la statutul de piață emergentă până în 2017**

“Romania is boosting efforts to secure an upgrade to emerging-market status by MSCI Inc. within three years, Ludwik Sobolewski, the head of the Bucharest Stock Exchange, said. Meeting the quantitative criteria, such as increasing the liquidity and the number of shares in circulation, is <<challenging>> and authorities are pushing forward legislation to ease investors' access to the market, Sobolewski said. The Balkan country's target is to get on a watch-list in 2015 for a boost from frontier-market standing, according to the bourse's chief executive officer.”

*Bloomberg, [Romanian Bourse Seeks MSCI Emerging Market Status by 2017](#), 23-10-2014*

### **Fondul Proprietatea răscumpără acțiuni și vizează listarea la Londra în decembrie**

“Romanian investment fund Fondul Proprietatea plans to buy back 750 million of its shares, or roughly 6 percent at a tender. It has been buying back its shares in a bid to narrow the discount between its net asset value and its share price, which now stands at roughly 26 percent.”

“<<Everything depends on the local ASF when they approve [the secondary listing]. I hope they will be able to do it sometime mid-November,” [Fondul's manager] told Reuters in an interview.”

*Reuters, [Romania's Fondul aims for London listing in December](#), 31-10-2014*

*Reuters, [Romania's Fondul to launch buyback tender](#), 20-10-2014*



## **Terenurile agricole din România subevaluate în comparație cu Germania sau Marea Britanie**

“A hectare of Romanian farmland cost an average \$6,461 in 2012, compared with \$18,521 in Germany and \$25,575 in the U.K. [...] Growing investor interest in Romanian farms means land reform there may be completed within the next five years. Land consolidation <<is technically and financially feasible>>, [an investor] said.”

*Bloomberg, [Romania Farmland Costing Fraction of U.K. Lures Investors](#), 24-10-2014*

## **POLITIC**

### **Politică internă**

*Scena politică românească a fost dominată de campania electorală și de modul de desfășurare a alegerilor prezidențiale. Victor Ponta, candidatul PSD, a câștigat primul tur de scrutin cu 40,44% din voturi, urmat de candidatul PNL-PDL Klaus Iohannis, care a obținut 30,47% din voturi. Pentru locul trei s-a situat Călin Popescu Tăriceanu (5,36%), urmat de Elena Udrea (5,20%) și Monica Macovei (4,44%). Prezența finală la vot la nivel național a fost de 53,17%. O serie de neregularități s-au produs atât în țară, cât mai ales în străinătate. La secțiunile de vot din diaspora, au avut loc probleme majore și proteste. Astfel, cetățenii români nemulțumiți că după mai multe ore de așteptare nu și-au putut exercita dreptul la vot, au protestat în mai multe capitale europene, precum și în fața sediului Ministerului Afacerilor Externe.*

### **Victor Ponta și Klaus Iohannis, finaliști în turul al doilea al alegerilor prezidențiale**

“Romanian Prime Minister Victor Ponta is facing a runoff for the presidency after a first-round win wasn't enough to bring outright victory and secure control of the top two offices for his ruling coalition. Social Democrat Ponta, 42, garnered 40.3 percent in yesterday's ballot, beating Liberal Party leader Klaus Iohannis, who got 30.4 percent, partial results showed. His lead was narrower than some polls had suggested before the ballot. The candidates will square off in a final round on Nov. 16.”

“Prime Minister Victor Ponta led the first round of Romania's presidential election, a step towards a victory that would consolidate his leftist party's hold on power but would also raise questions about judicial independence.”

*Bloomberg, [Romania PM Faces Presidential Runoff Amid First-Round Win](#), 03-11-2014*

*Reuters, [Romania's PM Ponta wins first round of presidential election](#), 03-11-2014*

*Le Figaro, [Roumanie : Ponta en tête de la présidentielle](#), 02-11-2014*

*Deutsche Welle, [Victor Ponta to face Klaus Iohannis in Romania runoff](#), 03-11-2014*



### **Probleme majore la secțiile de votare din străinătate: mii de alegători nu au putut vota**

“Thousands of Romanians living abroad had lined up outside their country's embassies in Brussels (and other European capitals such as London, pictured) to vote in their country's presidential elections, but many were turned away when the polls closed at 9 pm, and Romanian authorities refused to extend the deadline. Those shut out were furious—not just because their voices were not heard, but because they feared that back in Romania, someone might be voting in their name.

Prime Minister Victor Ponta argued that the long waiting times were caused by extra measures to prevent voting fraud, which he said had been significant in the 2009 elections. But several hundred protesters outside the foreign ministry in Bucharest disagreed. They accused Mr Ponta's campaign of deliberately making it hard for better-educated, more cosmopolitan Romanians abroad to vote, knowing they were less likely to support him than rural, less-educated voters back home.”

*The Economist*, [Romania's elections -Polls closed](#), 03-11-2014

*EU Observer*, [Romanian PM ahead in presidential elections](#), 04-11-2014

*Deutsche Welle*, [Opinion: Preventing votes, Romanian-style](#), 03-11-2014

### **Proteste ale românilor din străinătate și ale societății civile la adresa proastei organizări a secțiilor de votare din diaspora**

“As the first round of the Romanian presidential election has passed, many legal irregularities and troublesome voting procedures cast uncertainty over the second round.

These events have attracted protests back home as well, as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was the target of a two and a half hour protest last night that called for the resignation of the Minister, Titus Corlățean, and of the Prime Minister Ponta. Băsescu has also criticized the manner in which the election was held and has demanded the resignation of those in charge. This situation raises complicated questions for Ponta, as the votes coming from abroad have been decisive in the last presidential election. A powerful right-wing coalition coupled with a strong vote from abroad might be enough to push the Prime Minister out of the presidential race.”

*EurActiv*, [Irregularities cloud Romanian election runoff](#), 04-11-2014

### **Alegerile prezidențiale, un test pentru democrația românească**

“The country is at a crossroads that may affect the rest of Europe. [...] Ponta is now striking a left-wing nationalist and religious tone. Ponta made sure to distinguish himself from his Protestant rival by announcing that, as a member of the Romania Orthodox Church, he is entitled to be president of <<his>> country. Nor did he shy away from saying he was proud to be Romanian and stirring up sentiment against ethnic and religious minorities.”

*Deutsche Welle*, [Democracy put to the test in Romania](#), 01-11-2014

### **Acuzațiile de spionaj au marcat campania pentru alegerile prezidențiale**

“When Romania's departing conservative president, Traian Basescu, first declared last month that Mr. Ponta, long a political enemy, had worked as an undercover agent, he tapped into a rich vein of Romanian political culture clogged with accusations and counteraccusations of undercover



skulduggery. <<We are obsessed with spies>>, said Robert Turcescu, a prominent television journalist who shocked his colleagues, his viewers and also his own family by suddenly announcing on air last month that he was until last month an undercover agent for Romanian military intelligence, though he had never informed on his colleagues.”

*NY Times*, [Spy Allegations in a Presidential Race Conjure Romania's Authoritarian Past](#), 31-10-2014

### **Călin Popescu Tăriceanu, George Maior și Florin Georgescu, pe lista propunerilor lui Victor Ponta pentru funcția de viitor premier**

“A senior official in the ruling Social Democrat party said, on condition of anonymity, that potential candidates to become prime minister in a Ponta presidency include the head of Romania's secret service, George Maior, who is also Ponta's godfather and a former Social Democrat lawmaker, and former prime minister Calin Tariceanu of the Liberal Reforming Party.”

*Reuters*, [Romania's PM Ponta wins first round of presidential election](#), 04-11-2014

### **Fostul deputat PSD Viorel Hrebenciuc și fiul său cercetați în arest cu privire la retrocedările ilegale de păduri**

“Former vice president of Romania's Deputies Chamber Viorel Hrebenciuc was detained for 24 hours on Tuesday by anti-corruption prosecutors, after several hours of hearings in a case of alleged illegal forest restitution. Hrebenciuc, handcuffed, was taken by investigators in a car heading to the Supreme Court in Bucharest after five hours of hearings in the National Anti-corruption Directorate's (DNA) local headquarters in Brasov, central Romania.”

“Viorel Hrebenciuc, the 61-year-old vice-president of parliament's lower house, is suspected along with another lawmaker, Dan Șova, of collaborating to produce a bill on pardons in criminal cases that could have benefited him.”

*EurActiv*, [Senior Romanian politician resigns in corruption scandal](#), 22-10-2014

*Xinhuanet*, [Romania's ruling party member detained for suspected corruption](#), 29-10-2014

## **Politică europeană și internațională**

*Tensiunile dintre Rusia și statele occidentale rămân la un nivel ridicat. Statele membre NATO și-au exprimat îngrijorarea față de gradul neobișnuit de activitate a aviației militare rusești, în timp ce Uniunea Europeană a decis să își mențină sancțiunile împotriva Rusiei. Rămâne de urmărit impactul acestor tensiuni asupra eforturilor de cooperare internațională împotriva unor amenințări emergente, precum virusul Ebola sau Statul Islamic în Irak și Siria.*

## **Uniunea Europeană**

### **Germania își exprimă îngrijorarea cu privire la noile incursiuni ale Rusiei în estul Ucrainei**

“German chancellor Angela Merkel has voiced <<grave concern>> over reports of a new Russian



military incursion in east Ukraine. Her office said, in a communique after Merkel spoke with Ukrainian president Petro Poroshenko by phone, that she: <<expressed her grave concern about recent reports that speak of renewed Russian troop movements on Ukrainian territory>>. She also voiced worry about <<ongoing fighting continued deteriorating humanitarian situation in areas controlled by the separatist regions>>.”

*EU Observer, [Merkel: 'grave concern' on new Russian tanks in Ukraine](#), 07-11-2014*

### **Status Quo-ul democrației europene la 25 de ani de la căderea zidului Berlinului**

“The fall of the Berlin Wall 25 years ago this week swept away the most glaring gaps in political and economic opportunity between Western and East Central Europe. As distinctions between “old” and “new” Europe blur, the declining health of democracy in the continent’s postcommunist frontier states threatens both democratic values and the security of the region. In Hungary, the idea of “failed transition”- that Hungary’s shift to democracy after 1989 was unsuccessful and incomplete - has served as the pretext for wide-ranging reforms that consolidate authority in the hands of Viktor Orban’s Fidesz party.”

*EU Observer, [The state of Europe’s democracy 25 years after the Wall](#), 07-11-2014*

### **Cele două partide de centru-dreapta din Bulgaria vor forma un guvern minoritar**

“The two centre-right political forces in Bulgaria have agreed a coalition agreement yesterday (6 November) and will form a minority government, supported by a small centre-left party, and a nationalist force. Boyko Borissov, leader of the centre-right GERB party (Citizens for a European Development of Bulgaria), will be the first Bulgarian politician to return to power in the country’s 25-year turbulent transition from communism.”

*EurActiv, [Bulgarian parties approve coalition agreement, cabinet](#), 07-11-2014*

## **Alte Regiuni**

### **Rusia și Ucraina ajung la un acord cu privire la furnizarea de gaze naturale**

“Russian and Ukrainian officials reached an agreement to resume Russian deliveries of natural gas to prevent shortages over the winter. Alexander Novak, the Russian energy minister said the Ukrainians would pay \$3.1 billion in two tranches by the end of the year to cover debts. Mr. Prodan, the Ukrainian minister, said the deal allowed his country to purchase additional Russian gas at a cost of \$378 per 1,000 cubic meters until the end of the year, and at a cost of \$365 per 1,000 cubic meters from January to March next year. But Mr. Prodan said any final resolution of the gas feud would need to be settled at international arbitration. The signings were <<perhaps the first glimmer of a relaxation in the relationship between the two neighboring countries>> Günther Oettinger, the European Union energy commissioner, said.”

*The New York Times, [Ukraine and Russia Reach Accord on Natural Gas Deliveries](#), 30-10-2014*

### **Mai multe țări est-europene se înclină în fața puterii lui Putin**



“To grasp how Vladimir Putin is progressing in his campaign to overturn the post-Cold War order in Europe, it’s worth looking beyond eastern Ukraine, where the Kremlin is busy consolidating a breakaway puppet state. [...] Some also seem to be hedging their security and ideological bets. They figure it’s not worth testing whether Putin’s reported threat to invade former Soviet-bloc countries was really in jest — or whether a NATO led by Obama would really come to their defense. Why else preemptively announce, as did the Czech prime minister Bohuslav Sobotka, that his country did not want the troops NATO dispatched to Poland and the Baltic States as a deterrent to Russia?”

*Washington Post*, [Eastern Europeans are bowing to Putin’s power](#), 12-10-2014

### **Directoarea FMI, Christine Lagarde, solicită Congresului American să aprobe creșterile bugetare și pachetul de reforme ale Fondului**

“Congress should pass a package of reforms and funding increases for the International Monetary Fund that have been languishing for four years, IMF Chief Christine Lagarde said Wednesday as she warned that a continued impasse threatens her organization’s ability to be the world’s first responder in economic crises. <<I would like to add my voice to that of virtually the entire world and certainly the entire IMF membership in calling upon the U.S. Congress to approve the 2010 quota and governance>>, Lagarde said Wednesday at an event hosted by Foreign Policy magazine, which honored her as its 2014 Diplomat of the Year.”

*Foreign Policy*, [Lagarde Pushes U.S. Lawmakers to Pass IMF Reforms](#), 29-10-2014

## **SECURITATE**

*În planul securității, luna octombrie a adus noi pași către detensionarea situației din Ucraina. În urma unei întâlniri la Milano între președintele rus, Vladimir Putin, și omologul său ucrainean, Petro Poroshenko, Rusia și Ucraina au ajuns la un acord cu privire la reînceperea furnizării de gaze naturale. De asemenea, Kremlinul a recunoscut rezultatele alegerilor parlamentare din Ucraina de pe 26 octombrie și a ordonat retragerea trupelor mobilizate la granița cu Ucraina. În același timp, armistițiul semnat de către autoritățile ucrainene și forțele separatiste în septembrie pare să reziste, în ciuda luptelor sporadice din regiunea Donețk.*

### **Statele Unite preiau comanda bazei militare de la Deveselu**

“The US has assumed control of a missile-intercepting defense base in southern Romania as part of a new and controversial NATO missile shield. <<The facility here in Deveselu will be a crucial component in building up NATO’s overall ballistic missile defense system>> NATO Deputy Secretary-General Alexander Vershbow said. <<What we are initiating here today is a powerful and tangible manifestation of our solemn commitment to mutual security in Europe>> US Under-Secretary of Defence for Policy James N. Miller stated.”

*Russia Today*, [US commissions ‘crucial’ NATO missile shield facility in Romania](#), 10-10-2014

### **Statele membre NATO îngrijorate de nivelul crescut de activitate al aviației militare rusești**

“NATO said that it had intercepted a large number of Russian aircraft flying close to European airspace, in an <<unusual>> series of incidents that brought Russian bombers as far afield as



Portugal. Russian military aircraft have significantly increased their activity in Europe since the conflict in Ukraine began earlier this year, with NATO scrambling to intercept aircraft more than 100 times in 2014. Fighter jets from Norway, Britain, Portugal, Turkey, Germany, Denmark, Finland and Sweden were involved in responding to the Russian aircraft. <<It's not helping to de-escalate the situation in Ukraine. It's not helping to improve relations between NATO and Russia. It's not helping anybody>> one US defense official said."

*Washington Post*, [NATO says Russian jets, bombers circle Europe in unusual incidents](#), 29-10-2014

### **Rusia plănuia încă din 2008 să ocupe peninsula Crimeea, acuză fostul Ministru de Externe polonez**

"Poland's parliamentary speaker, Radoslaw Sikorski, has been quoted as saying that Russian President Vladimir Putin proposed to Poland's then leader in 2008 that they divide Ukraine between themselves. <<He wanted us to become participants in this partition of Ukraine ... This was one of the first things that Putin said to my prime minister, Donald Tusk, when he visited Moscow>> he said. <<Putin went on to say Ukraine is an artificial country and that Lwow is a Polish city and why don't we just sort it out together>> Sikorski was quoted as saying. <<By that time they were already doing calculations about how to seize Crimea as a way of blackmailing Viktor Yanukovich>> says Sikorski. <<We made it very, very clear to them - we wanted nothing to do with this>> Sikorski was quoted as saying. Responding to a mounting backlash, Sikorski said over Twitter that <<some of the words have been over-interpreted>>"

*Politico Magazine*, [Putin's Coup](#), 19-10-2014

*Reuters*, [Polish ex-minister quoted saying Putin offered to divide Ukraine with Poland](#), 20-10-2014

*Russia Today*, [Sikorski U-turn: Polish ex-FM backtracks on scandalous 'divide Ukraine' claim](#), 21-10-2014

### **Prim-ministrul Victor Ponta vizează independența energetică a României până în 2019**

"<<If all the existing prospects referring to the gas in the Black Sea confirm and the exploitation begins, by 2019, we should have enough gas both for Romania and for the Republic of Moldova>> said Ponta. Romania is the third-ranked country from an energetic independence viewpoint in the European Union. Its identified natural gas reserves are estimated at 100 billion cubic meters, sufficient to meet the country's demand for natural gas for 10-15 years. Moreover, Romania has also shale gas reserves of 1,444 billion cubic meters, a quantity that could potentially cover national gas consumption for 100 years. <<The manner in which you draw up your strategy for the future will ensure us, as a country, the energy independence, which means political independence>> said Ponta."

*Xinhua News Agency*, [Romanian PM seeks energy independence by 2019](#), 24-10-2014

### **Statele membre ale Uniunii Europene adoptă măsuri pentru depistarea timpurie a virusului Ebola**

"EU countries have agreed to step up Ebola screening at airports in west Africa. <<The [European] commission will undertake an immediate audit of screening systems in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone to check their effectiveness and to reinforce them if necessary>> said EU health commissioner Tonio Borg. The UK introduced its own checks at Heathrow airport and plans to extend them to



Gatwick airport and to Eurostar trains in the coming days. France and the Czech Republic are following suit, but Belgium, which operates direct flights to the African region, has declined to do so. [Meanwhile] pledges to a United Nations trust fund calling for nearly \$1 billion to fight Ebola in West Africa have more than doubled to almost \$50 million, [including] pledges totaling \$19 million from Chile, Australia, Estonia, India and Romania. As of October 29th, 13,567 cases and 4,951 deaths had been reported worldwide, the vast majority of them in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.”

*EU Observer, [EU states to step up Ebola screening in west Africa](#), 17-10-2014*

*Reuters, [Pledges to U.N. fund to fight Ebola more than double to \\$50 mln](#), 21-10-2014*

*The Economist, [The toll of a tragedy](#), 31-10-2014*

## SOCIAL

*Având în vedere că atenția internațională s-a îndreptat asupra alegerilor prezidențiale, în domeniul social România a fost mai puțin prezentă în presa străină. Cu toate acestea, evenimentele sportive, precum și comentariile referitoare la revoluția din 1989 și problemele încă rămase din perioadă comunistă atrag în continuare atenția. De asemenea, o noutate pentru mass-media internațională în ceea ce privește România este organizarea la Cluj a unui seminar referitor la drepturile femeii, care a abordat cu precădere tema eliminării discriminării față de femei.*

### **Magda Cârneci: Am fost copleșiți de imensitatea sarcinii de a ne reconstrui țara**

“<<We didn't have a real political education, and we were not prepared for what happened. Everything came a little too quickly. If, for example, the revolution had exploded one year later, we would have been prepared. Because we had started to prepare: we had plans. We drew up a program about what to do with censorship, the party system, and so on. But it came too early, and we didn't have time to organize this. Everything came suddenly, and we had to take it as it was. Everybody was thinking that it would be easy to transform such a country in a different way, but it wasn't. Little by little we became overwhelmed by the immensity of the task that was before us. And we didn't know how to do our own job and at the same time to be politically active. Little by little we learned, but it took time. Magda Cârneci, The Group for Social Dialogue>>”.

*The Huffington Post, [Romania: The Revolution Came Too Early](#), 17-10-2014*

### **Anghel Iordănescu, numit antrenorul naționalei României pentru a treia oară**

“The Romanian football federation has named Anghel Iordanescu as Romania's coach for a third time in a bid to qualify for the Euro 2016 finals. Iordanescu, 64, will lead Romania in a home qualifier against Northern Ireland on Nov. 14, the federation said Monday announcing he had been appointed for a one-year contract. He first coached Romania from 1993 to 1998, leading it to the quarterfinals in the 1994 World Cup, and then from 2002 to 2004. He replaces Victor Piturca, who left to take over Ittihad, Saudi Arabia.”

*USA Today, [Iordanescu named Romania coach for 3rd time](#), 27-10-2014*

### **Simona Halep pierde în fața Serenei Williams finala WTA**



"The lead-up to Sunday's championship match at the WTA Finals suggested Serena Williams would face a major challenge to beat Simona Halep, but then, the No. 1-ranked player has made a career out of performing at her best when it matters most. [...] Halep's run in this tournament capped a remarkable rise, having gone from No. 64 in the rankings to No.4 in the course of 17 months, with a French Open final appearance along the way."

*Washington Post*, [Williams beats Halep to win WTA Finals title](#), 26-10-2014

#### **Instanța pune sechestru pe averea torționarului Alexandru Vișinescu**

"It was the first time Romania attempted to put a communist-era prison guard on trial, although the suspect failed to show up, saying he was sick. The court said it did not believe the explanation and said he would be taken by police escort to court for the next hearing on Nov. 5. Visinescu ran the prison in Ramnicu Sarat, northeast of Bucharest, from 1956 to 1963. He insists he is not guilty because all he did was follow orders from his superiors, who are all dead now."

*Washington Post*, [Court freezes assets of Romanian ex-prison chief](#), 22-10-2014

#### **România găzduiește la Cluj un seminar cu privire la eliminarea discriminării față de femei**

"The most important thing this course has taught me is to realise women are discriminated against not just in Romanian society, but also in more developed countries," said PPAC President Remus Florescu at the end of the seminar. "I also learned that I need to be more attentive to all types of involuntary discrimination that I as a journalist sometimes engage in without intention."

*Reuters*, [Romania hosts Women's Rights Reporting seminar ahead of presidential elections](#), 30-10-2014