



## ORIGINAL PAPER

# The Romanian Presidential Elections (2014): Dealing with Local Strategies, Elections Promises and Effects of Results in Vâlcea County

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### Abstract

Although Victor Ponta won the elections in Vâlcea County, the victory was a feeble one. In the second ballot of the presidential elections, the Prime Minister lost a lot of electoral capital in favour of Klaus Iohannis. The period between the two ballots was in the help of Klaus Iohannis, due to the deficient organisation made for the Romanian Diaspora. At national level, the Romanians confederated, generating ample protests against the Government and strong antipathy against PSD (Social Democrat Party), and, implicitly, against Victor Ponta. The fact that in many families from Vâlcea, there are people who were working abroad, made a difference among the members of their families and the people they knew, generating a general empathic phenomenon, of sympathy towards the Romanians who had left their country because of the inadequate decisions of the Government, and who had to work there in order to earn a living.

**Keywords:** *Vâlcea County, presidential elections, political parties, voters, diaspora*

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### **Introduction**

In this article, we have proposed ourselves to research, beyond an electoral analysis of the Romanian presidential elections from 2014, the phenomenon from Vâlcea County. When writing the material, we decided to analyse the past ballots, the polls and to consult the electronic data basis, which contain specialised publications, useful for the chosen theme. All these, were realised by consulting the studies on this subject, from the country, studies that offered us a general view on the way in which the presidential elections from 2014 took place, along with the way in which the main “actors” performed on the Romanian political stage in general. The official information was given by the official statistics data, offered by Vâlcea County Electoral Office and the Central Electoral Office. The used details regarded the locality (the municipality, the city, the commune).

### **The presidential elections from 2014**

In 2014, Romania was involved in two rounds of electoral elections – European and presidential. If the elections for the European Parliament did not bring forward controversial issues, the election of the president polarized the society and generated passionate debates, all marked by the impossibility to exercise the right to voting, for many Romanian citizens from Diaspora. At the headquarters of the Central Electoral Bureau, for the presidential elections from the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November 2014, there were registered 14 candidates. The candidate of the Electoral Alliance PSD-UNPR-PC (Social-Democrat Party-National Union for the Progress of Romania-Conservatory Party), Victor Ponta, began the electoral race as favourite. Being an attorney, the candidate of the alliance evidenced, both in the television and press interviews, and in the meetings with the electors, the continuation of the already begun projects, insisting, in front of his supporters, on the accomplishments of his mandate, in relation with his predecessors. During his entire electoral campaign, Ponta preserved the message from the Euro-parliamentarian elections, “proud to be Romanians”, a message that invoked *the collective emotion* (Mihalache, 2014: 8; Mihalache and Huiu, 2015: 35; Bărbieru, 2015: 138). The President of the National Liberal Party (PNL), the ACL (Christian Liberal Alliance) candidate, Klaus Iohannis, started the race for the supreme position as a favourite, choosing as a slogan: “A Romania of things done properly” (Iohannis, 2014:1). He was remarked through his activity of mayor of Sibiu, and announced his candidature, after Crin Antonescu, the former president of PNL, renounced to it: “A Romania of the active people, of those who manifest themselves civically and politically, but also of the quite majority, the people who keep silence and work” (Pașcan, 2014: 55) is the paragraph that, in our opinion, synthesized the political project of Iohannis, for the next ten years. The campaign themes of the ACL candidate was based on the syntagmas “we can” and “less noise and scandals, more seriousness and concern about the people’s needs” (Bărbieru, 2015: 138). During the electoral campaign, Klaus Iohannis was placed – as Sabin Drăguliu and Silvia Rotaru noticed – in antithesis with: Traian Băsescu, a position expressed through messages as: “I am a man of honoured promises, not of scandals and shows a man who builds, not one who destroys”; with Victor Ponta, synthesised in: “If you own values, you own them anywhere. If you lack them and believe in nothing, as long as you are at Victoria Palace, you will not have them and you will believe in nothing too, at Cotroceni Palace”; and with the entire political class: “I am a man of the facts, not of the idle words” (Drăguliu and Rotaru, 2015: 17).

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In the presidential campaign, Elena Udrea started as the youngest candidate – 41 years old, the former Minister of Regional Development and Tourism during Emil Boc Governing, she was supported by the Popular Movement Party (PMP), and she presented herself in front of the electors with an electoral offer in which it was insisted on projects related to: “the modernisation of economy and the reduction of bureaucracy, the strengthening of the fiscal and economic way of governing, at the level of those from the European Union, the development of some intelligent ways of economizing, and consuming” etc. \*Nonetheless, the message of the PMP candidate was considered to be *touching vulgarity*: “She is good for Romania”, meaning “good for education, good for the health department, good for modernisation” (Barbu and Alexandru, 2014: 1). Monica Macovei ran as an independent and tried to convince the Romanians to vote her, transmitting them that she is “better than they are”. She was the minister of Justice, a position from where she militated against corruption and resigned from the Democrat Liberal Party (PDL), in order to be able to candidate for the 2014 elections. The campaign of Monica Macovei was a non-conformist one, which took place mostly on Facebook, where we can also find most of her supporters (Dadacus, 2014).

The former premier of Romania, Călin Popescu Țăriceanu had to stand as a candidate for presidency coming from the Reformat Liberal Party, a political formation founded in 2014. Because of the late registering of the formation at the tribunal, Țăriceanu had to run as an independent. He started his electoral campaign under the slogan: “On your side. Welfare and respect”.

Teodor Meleșcanu, 73 years old, the former director of the Romanian Foreign Intelligence Service, former Minister of the External Affairs and the vice-president of PNL, he assumed his independent position, presenting himself, during the electoral campaign, as a *wise patriarch*, who was promising to “seize the control over the country, against the increasing menace that was emerging from the conflict areas, in the eastern border of Romania” (Pașcan, 2014: 55). Meleșcanu built his entire campaign on the image of a *competent president* and a *good Romanian*, an eminently positive slogan, meant to structure, reflect and promote the personality of the candidate (Dadacus, 2014).

Dan Diaconescu represented PP-DD (Dan Diaconescu People’s Party), a political formation that he has been leading since the year of its founding – 2010. “Now or never” and “Farwell Traian Bășescu!” were the two messages that the candidate for presidency presented in front of his supporters.

Kelemen Hunor ran for the second time for the presidential elections. In 2009, he had managed to obtain a percentage of 3.83%. “Hunor is the voice of a strong community” was the slogan that the UDMR (Democrat Union of the Hungarians from Romania) candidate used to start his campaign. Alfred Bulai and Radu Magdin – analysts – considered that it was a slogan that referred to his ethnic belonging (Panait, 2014).

The list of the candidates was completed by the next: Szilagyí Zsolt (Popular Magyar Party from Transylvania), 46 years old, considered a radical leader, representative of the Magyar minority from Romania, started his electoral campaign with the slogan: “Let’s transform Romania into Transylvania; Corneliu Vadim Tudor” (Great Romania Party), a fifth time candidate for the presidential elections, tried to convince us that he is the only capable person for this position: “to save Romania from the disastrous situation”; Constantin Rotaru (Socialist Alternative Party), a businessman, second time candidate for the presidency of Romania; William Brînză (Romanian Ecologist Party), 42 years old, a deputy, he presented with a daring agenda in which he was proposing: zero VAT for tourism, ecological agriculture, money earned abroad and invested in Romania, and the

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young people, up to 30 years old, who buy their first house; Mirel Mircea Amariței (Prodemo Party), a lawyer who was promising seriousness in the political life, and Gheorghe Funar, an independent candidate for the highest position, who called himself, during the entire electoral campaign: “A true patriot, who loves his People and his Country”. All these, led discrete electoral campaign, with reduced investments, given the reduced chances that they had, in front of the main candidates (Cernat, 2014).

**Table 1: According to the Central Electoral Bureau (CEB), in the first round of presidential elections in Romania were recorded the following results**

No	Electoral candidate Party/Political Alliance	Valid vote	Percentage
1.	Victor-Viorel Ponta (PSD-UNPR-PC Alliance)	3.836.093	40.44%
2.	Klaus-Werner Iohannis (Christian Liberal Alliance)	2.881.406	30.37%
3.	Călin-Constantin-Anton Popescu-Tăriceanu (Independent)	508.572	5,36%
4.	Elena-Gabriela Udrea (PMP-PNȚCD Alliance)	493.376	5,20%
5.	Monica-Luisa Macovei (Independent)	421.648	4.44%
6.	Cristian-Dan Diaconescu (People's Party – Dan Diaconescu)	382.526	4.03%
7.	Corneliu Vadim-Tudor (Greater Romania Party)	349.416	3,68%
8.	Hunor Kelemen (Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania)	329.727	3.47%
9.	Teodor-Viorel Meleşcanu (Independent)	104.131	1.09%
10.	Zsolt Szilagyí (Hungarian People's Party of Transilvania )	53.146	0.56%
11.	Gheorghe Funar (Independent)	45.405	0.46%
12.	William Gabriel Brînză (Romanian Ecologist Party)	43.194	0.45%
13.	Constantin Rotaru (Socialist Alliance Party)	28.805	0.30%
14.	Mirel-Mircea Amariței (PRODEMO Party)	7.895	0.08%

Source: CEB

With a total number of 11.341.521 citizens who went to the polls, from a total number of 18.313.698 registered on the electoral lists (the number also encompassed the Romanian who could vote and reached the age of 18, until the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November 2014, including it), the rate of voting, for the first ballot, was of 32.44% (CEB, official source), with 4.77% more than in 2009, when 10.481.568 (27.67%) voted, from 18.197.361 registered citizens (Radu, 2010: 26-27).

The results obtained in the first ballot were not surprising, maintaining the position that the polling institutions had indicated. The result was *the expression of the*

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*political vote*, Ponta succeeding in rendering valuable the electoral potential of his structure, the difference of 10 percent keeping him as a favourite (Buti, 2015: 42-43). In the interval 2<sup>nd</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> of November 2014, the topic of the Diaspora voting was approached, both by the political opponents of the premier and the press, and the images that were being transmitted in mass-media and the internet, with the Romanians from abroad, who were queuing to be able to vote, led to the historical changing from the second ballot (Drăgulin and Rotaru, 2015: 18-19). The electoral mobilisation – as Daniel Buti said – was an exemplary one, being registered the highest presence for voting from 1992 and until nowadays (Buti, 2015: 47). The ACL candidate succeeded in changing the result in his favour, obtaining a clear victory and becoming the fifth president of Romania and the first state leader who belonged to an ethnic and religious minority. The Romanians from Diaspora were pronouncing in his favour, in a percent of 89.73% (Canae, 2015: 142).

Even nowadays, we consider interesting some information offered by the official sources regarding the second ballot of the presidential elections. Thus, according to the information offered by the Central Electoral Bureau, the counties that registered a high percent were: Ilfov (80.17%), Cluj (69.56%), Olt (67.57%), Giurgiu (67.16%), Sibiu (66.61%), and a lower percent is registered in: Covasna (49.87%), Satu Mare (52.97%), Vaslui (53%) and Neamț (55.37%). In the municipality of Bucharest, the same official sources recorded a presence at voting of 65.53% (the highest presence being registered in Sector I – 77.60%) (CEB, official source). Following the socio-demographic characteristics of the voters, we could notice the next: 61.41% were from the urban regions, and 62.88% were from the rural regions; as regarding the age category, the situation was as following: 18-35 years old – 16%; 36-50 years old – 32%; 51-65 years old – 33%; 66 years old and over 19% (IRES, official source).

We also considered interesting the information regarding the profile of the voters, for the two candidates from the second ballot. If we refer to the profile of Klaus Iohannis' voters, the socio-demographic situation was as following: 45% women, 55% men; among them: between 18 and 34 years old – 38%; between 35 and 49 years old – 32%; between 50 and 64 years old – 22%; 65 years old and over – 9%; 40% of the voters were from the rural areas, and 60% from the urban areas; according to the regions, the statistic data showed: 45% Transylvania and Banat, 37% South, Bucharest and Dobrogea, and 19% Moldova. As regarding the profile of Victor Ponta's voters, the situation was the next: 46% were women, and 54% men; Ponta was voted by 18% of the young people between 18 and 34 years old; between 35 and 49 years old, the percent was of 26%; between 50 and 64 years old – 32%, and 65 years old and over – 23%; 51% of the voters came from the rural areas and 49% from the urban areas; 26% of the electors had the domicile in Transylvania and Banat, 51% in South, Bucharest and Dobrogea, and 23% in Moldova (IRES).

The presidential elections from 2014 demonstrated that the civil society did not have the feeling that it was represented by the leading political class of that time. The loss of the elections, by the PSD-UNPR-PC Alliance candidate, who was starting as a favourite for the highest position in the State, did nothing else but underlining the necessity for reformation of the political class. The most political analysts agreed on the fact that the voting from the 16<sup>th</sup> of November was moreover a voting against Victor Ponta, than one in favour of Klaus Iohannis. The arrogance of the candidate Victor Ponta, the personal attacks against his adversary, the absence of an efficient campaign in mass-media, along with other factors, represented elements that had a negative impact on the campaign led by the PSD candidate. The campaign staff of Victor Ponta started from the wrong premise

that the young people are not interested in politics or in the major decisions that regard Romania, and that it is useless to invest time and money in the online promotion, through Facebook or Twitter. Klaus Iohannis and Monica Macovei used the new means of communication and attracted the majority of the “young” electorate (IRES, official source). If in the first ballot, Klaus Iohannis had approximately 500.000 likes, and in the election day, almost 850.000 likes, little time after the end of the elections – 28<sup>th</sup> of November 2014 – 1,2 million people were appreciating his Facebook page (Andriescu and Constanda, 2014; Bărbieru, 2015: 142). It is not a coincidence that the question, if the *social media* decided the final result of the presidential elections, appeared. The answer was given by the electoral campaigns from the last years, in which the socialising networks were used by a considerable segment of the Romanian population (Bulai, 1999; Flichy, 1999; Teodorescu, 2001).

### The presidential elections from Vâlcea

The first ballot of the presidential elections from Vâlcea County was prepared starting with September 2014, when the representatives of the Permanent Electoral Authority (AEP) carried out several controlling activities in the county, aiming the training and electoral control activity. Moreover, at the beginning of the month, it was founded the County Technical Commission for the organisation and the taking place of the elections, having the following structure:

**Table 2: County Technical Commission**

No.	Name and surname	Position
1.	Cornoiu Dumitru-Nicu	County prefect
2.	Aurora Gherghina	Sub-prefect
3.	Constantin Dirinea	County secretary
4.	Sorin Statie	Director at County Department of Statistics from Vâlcea
5.	Ioan Hrebenciuc	Deputy leader, County Administration of Public Finance from Vâlcea
6.	Chief Commissioner Nicolae Sărdărescu	Authorised Chief Commissioner, Police Inspectorate from Vâlcea
7.	Ilie Ciontu	Director, County Department for the Evidence of People from Vâlcea
8.	Manuela Cătălina Irina Deaconescu	Head of the County Department for the Administration of Evidence of People's Data
9.	Lt. Col. Grigore Cîauşescu	Authorised Chief Inspector, Gendarmes Inspectorate of Vâlcea County
10.	Ion Gherghinaru	General Inspector, School Inspectorate of Vâlcea
11.	Mihaela Gabriela Brănescu	Executive Director, Public Health Office from Vâlcea
12.	Constantin Stoian	Head of CEZ distribution from Vâlcea
13.	Alexandru Marcu	Head of the County Office for Special Telecommunications from Vâlcea
14.	Lidia Vilău	Director, Permanent Electoral Authority, South-West Oltenia Branch

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15.	Liviu Popescu	AGERPRES territorial correspondent
16.	Col. Adrian Andrei Mesescu	Chief Inspector, County Inspectorate for Emergency

Source: CEB

According to the County Electoral Bureau, in the first ballot of the presidential elections, in Vâlcea county, there were registered the next results:

**Table 3: Results of the first ballot, Vâlcea County**

No.	Name and surname	Party/Alliance	Valid votes	Percentage 1 <sup>st</sup> ballot
1.	Hunor Kelemen	Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania	1.146	0.38%
2.	Klaus-Werner Iohannis	Christian Liberal Alliance (PNL–PDL)	62.980	34.42%
3.	Cristian-Dan Diaconescu	People's Party – Dan Diaconescu	6.605	3.61%
4.	Victor-Viorel Ponta	PSD–UNPR–PC Alliance	81.090	44.32%
5.	William Gabriel Brînză	Romanian Ecologist Party	485	0.26%
6.	Elena-Gabriela Udrea	PMP–PNȚCD Alliance	7.511	4.10%
7.	Mirel-Mircea Amariștei	PRODEMO Party	213	0.11%
8.	Teodor-Viorel Meleşcanu	Independent	1.135	0.62%
9.	Gheorghe Funar	Independent	525	0.28%
10.	Zsolt Szilagyi	Hungarian People's Party of Transylvania	208	0.11%
11.	Monica-Luisa Macovei	Independent	3.264	1.78%
12.	Constantin Rotaru	Socialist Alliance Party	1.384	0.75%
13.	Călin Popescu-Tăriceanu	Independent	10.659	5.82%
14.	Corneliu Vadim-Tudor	Greater Romania Party	5.719	3.12%

Source: CEB

As we can notice, in Vâlcea County, in the first ballot, mattered only Victor Ponta and Klaus Iohannis, the candidates placed on the first two positions. For the first ballot, there were organised 426 polling stations, being expected for voting 338.462 people from Vâlcea, and voting 187.417, according to the data given by the Central Electoral Bureau.

The voting presence, according to the data offered by the same official source, was as following: at 10 o'clock – 7.13% from the total number of voters, at 7 o'clock p.m. – 52.51%, and at 9 o'clock p.m. – 55.37%. The percentage registered at the closing hour, placed Vâlcea County on the 11<sup>th</sup> place, in the classification of the counties, as voting presence.

A little time after the finding of the results, the PNL candidate, Cristian Buican, declared himself unsatisfied with the obtained result. He was motivating the result through “the monopolising of the national media by PSD, and the transmission, on all the national radio and television channels, of lies, denigrations as referring to the PNL candidate and, obviously, the presenting of the PSD candidate from a favourable position” (Chera, 2014). Furthermore, Buican considered that an element that brought “a plus for the PSD candidate, was the ordinance on the political migration and the repartition of governmental funds towards the mayors who had deserted from PNL, PDL or other political parties, and integrated in PSD or the satellite parties” (Chera, 2014). In the first ballot, ACL Vâlcea obtained good results in localities as: Horezu, Berbești, Grădiștea, Măciuca, Mitrofani, Orlești. The results were not according to the expectations in: Băbeni, Mihăești, Ocele Mari, Galicea, Golești, Alunu, Glăvile, Lădești, Lăpușata, Lungești, Mădulari, Mateești, Voineasa, Șirineasa, Păușești-Otăsău, Tetoiu or Zătreni, led by the ACL mayors (Chera, 2014). The candidate of the PSD-UNPR-PC Alliance obtained in the locality of Scundu, led by the social-democrat Dumitru Blejan, a percent of 73.15% of the citizens' votes, on the next places being the localities: Fântâțești – 69.04%, Slătioara – 65.76%, Voicești – 63.08%, Cernișoara – 62.74%, Prundeni – 62.63%, Gușoieni – 62.61%, Pesceana – 62.36%, Dănicei – 62.09% and Șușani – 61.81% (Barbu, 2014a: 1).

In the 4<sup>th</sup> table (annex 1), we are going to evidence the results of the presidential elections from the second ballot. From the exposed numbers, it can be seen that the result of the elections from Vâlcea, showed as a winner, the social-democrat candidate, Victor Ponta. As it has been previously evidenced, in the contributions in which the author analysed the elections from Romania, in the period 2012-2014 (Ghionea, 2014: 201-215; Ghionea, 2015: 148-159), Vâlcea is one of the counties from the south of Romania, in which the Social Democrat Party has been placed, in the last years, on the first positions in the option of the electors.

In the second ballot of the presidential elections, in Vâlcea County, there was registered a record presence. The total number of the electors registered on the permanent lists was of 338.341 voters, among them, being present for voting 220.406 (65.14%). From the total number of the votes, there were validated 217.462, and 2.944 were declared nulled. The increasing of the number of voters was a significant one, confronted to the first ballot, when there were 187.417 people from Vâlcea (CEB, official source).

In the second ballot, the premier Victor Ponta obtained 110.074 votes (50.66%), confronted to 107.187, of Klaus Iohannis (49.34%). Although they declared themselves satisfied with the obtained result, the representatives of PSD were expecting a much higher number, considering that in the first ballot their candidate had won by far, with a difference of almost ten percent. At the county level, the votes obtained by Elena Udrea and Monica Macovei went to Iohannis, along with the majority of the votes of the people from Vâlcea, who came to the polls in the first ballot. The premier gathered almost 29.000 more votes than on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November, while Klaus Iohannis gathered approximately 44.000 more votes.

For the Municipality of Râmnicu Vâlcea, the mayor of Sibiu, Klaus Iohannis won beyond question. The ACL candidate had 33,776 votes, confronted by the 25,834 of Victor



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Ponta. In the first ballot, the difference between the two candidates was of four percent, while in the second ballot, it reached to more than 13. The result obtained by ACL was “the effort of the young people, especially the organisation in the great PNL, from the former PDL”. The action “lampions for the diaspora” had a special effect, and the youth got mobilised, thanks to the daily and intense online campaign. After the announcing of the poll results, the co-president of ACL, Romulus Bulacu, declared, in front of the people present at the campaign office, the next: “We thank all the young people from our party, whose victory is mostly!” (Cirjaliu, 2014). In the second municipality of the county, Drăgășani, the PSD candidate was the obvious winner, with a percent of 58.33%, obtained from few over 20.000 votes, confronted to the 14.400 of Iohannis. In the other cities of the county, the situation was: ACL won in the cities of Călimănești (56.02%), Brezoi (55.95%), Băile Govora (53.27%), Horezu (52.99%) and Berbești (54.90%), while Victor Ponta imposed in the cities of: Băbeni (52.69%), Bălcești (63.41%), Băile Olănești (58.73%) and Ocnele Mari (54.36%). From the 89 localities of the county, PSD-UNPR-PC Alliance imposed in 65. As regarding the uninominal bodies, ACL obtained the north of the county and Râmnic Sud Body, at appreciable differences, and PSD managed to impose itself in the Bodies: Bălcești with 55.32%, Drăgășani with 58.33% and Horezu with 57.54% (Cirjaliu, 2014).

If we consider the table presented above and the political option of the mayors from each locality, we can notice that in some localities led by ACL mayors, Iohannis lost, the same way as in some localities led by PSD mayors, Victor Ponta had a low percentage. Thus, at Lungești, although the mayor was a PNL member, the percentage obtained by Victor Ponta was of 60.3%, and that of Iohannis, 39.7%. Similar cases we could meet at Mădulari, Roșiile, Lădești, Șirineasa etc. There were also numerous the cases in which, although the mayor was from PSD, the percentage obtained by Iohannis was higher. Such situations we met in the localities: Rm. Vâlcea, Vlădești, Sutești, Bujoreni etc. (Barbu, 2014b:1).

The presidential elections from Vâlcea County were marked by minor negative events. After the first ballot, ACL filed a complaint to the Prosecuting Magistracy of Râmnicu Vâlcea Court, in which they asked the verifying of all the supplementary lists. The request was made due to the fact that “in the 426 poll stations from Vâlcea County, opened for the first ballot of the presidential elections from the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November 2014, there were suspicions that a lot of people expressed their vote in more poll sections, repeatedly, being registered on many other supplementary lists too, signing false declarations when voting”. Moreover, the liberals declared that many localities from the counties transformed into real “touristic destinations”. Minor incidents appeared also in the second ballot. Thus, among the complainer there was the mayor of Fântâțești commune, Nicolae Voicescu, who was accused of influencing the electors, right next to the polling station.

### **Conclusion**

The presidential elections from 2014 demonstrated that the civil society did not feel represented by the political class. Entered with the second chance in the race for the presidential elections, Klaus Iohannis succeeded, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November, in defeating his opponent, Victor Ponta. The former mayor of Sibiu, according to the competitor statistics offered by the Central Electoral Bureau, obtained 54.43%, confronted to 45.56%, the result of the premier Victor Ponta. The loss of the elections, by the representative of PSD-UNPR-PC Alliance, accentuated the necessity of the political class reformation.

Most of the political analysts agreed that the voting from the 16<sup>th</sup> of November was moreover a voting against Victor Ponta, than in favour of Klaus Iohannis.

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## Appendix

### Annex 1. Table 4. The situation of the elections in the second ballot, in Vâlcea County

No.	Locality	The total number of the electors who voted	The total number of valid votes	The total number of nulled votes	Victor-Viorel Ponta	Klaus-Werner Iohannis
1.	Municipality of Rm. Vâlcea	60.661	59.610	1.051	25.834	33.776
2.	Municipality of Drăgășani	10.058	9.940	118	5.371	4.569
3.	City of Băbeni	4.865	4.799	66	2.528	2.271

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4.	City of Băile Govora	2.139	2.112	27	987	1.125
5.	City of Băile Olănești	3.338	3.286	52	1.930	1.356
6.	City of Bălcești	2.930	2.897	33	1.837	1.060
7.	City of Berbești	2.633	2.601	32	1.173	1.428
8.	City of Brezoi	3.358	3.310	48	1.458	1.852
9.	City of Călimănești	5.835	5.757	78	2.532	3.225
10.	City of Horezu	4.145	4.074	71	1.915	2.159
11.	City of Ocnele Mari	1.977	1.948	29	1.059	889
12.	Alunu	2.154	2.136	18	1.063	1.073
13.	Amărăști	1.012	998	14	526	472
14.	Bărbătești	1.973	1.951	22	1.192	759
15.	Berislăvești	1.645	1.633	12	788	845
16.	Boișoara	706	700	6	230	470
17.	Budești	3.172	3.142	30	1.242	1.900
18.	Bujoreni	2.460	2.429	31	1.058	1.371
19.	Bunești	1.483	1.463	20	972	491
20.	Cernișoara	2.115	2.072	43	1.389	683
21.	Ciineni	1.302	1.289	13	409	880
22.	Copăceni	1.369	1.348	21	785	563
23.	Costești	1.983	1.941	42	1.156	785
24.	Crețeni	1.319	1.307	12	761	546
25.	Dăești	1.840	1.820	20	616	1.204
26.	Dănicei	1.161	1.148	13	742	406
27.	Diculești	1.041	1.030	11	608	422
28.	Drăgoești	1.206	1.189	17	774	415
29.	Făurești	787	776	11	402	374
30.	Fîrtățești	2.081	2.067	14	1.458	609
31.	Frîncești	2.638	2.612	26	1.602	1.010
32.	Galicea	2.409	2.377	32	1.221	1.156
33.	Ghioroiu	956	941	15	615	326
34.	Glăvile	1.038	1.021	17	650	371
35.	Golești	1.503	1.486	17	709	777
36.	Grădiștea	1.401	1.381	20	571	810
37.	Gușoieni	925	917	8	591	326
38.	Ionești	2.109	2.087	22	1.168	919

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39.	Lăcusteni	801	790	11	476	314
40.	Lădești	1.214	1.201	13	690	511
41.	Laloșu	1.089	1.071	18	632	439
42.	Lăpușata	1.141	1.131	10	591	540
43.	Livezi	1.123	1.115	8	689	426
44.	Lungești	1.727	1.704	23	1.027	677
45.	Măciuca	1.677	1.658	19	559	1.099
46.	Mădulari	874	870	4	518	352
47.	Malaia	1.223	1.209	14	518	691
48.	Măldărești	1.167	1.151	16	685	466
49.	Mateești	1.797	1.778	19	1.009	769
50.	Mihăești	3.753	3.719	34	2.047	1.672
51.	Milcoiu	822	813	9	366	447
52.	Mitrofani	568	566	2	259	307
53.	Muereasca	1.218	1.207	11	430	777
54.	Nicolae Bălcescu	2.057	2.040	17	1.294	746
55.	Olanu	1.790	1.776	14	895	881
56.	Orlești	1.762	1.739	23	804	935
57.	Oteșani	1.594	1.570	24	757	813
58.	Păușești	1.540	1.517	23	878	639
59.	Păușești-Măglași	2.220	2.188	32	955	1.233
60.	Perișani	1.289	1.284	5	418	866
61.	Pesceana	1.007	1.002	5	646	356
62.	Pietrari	1.814	1.786	28	890	896
63.	Popești	1.800	1.771	29	1.044	727
64.	Prundeni	2.305	2.288	17	1.533	755
65.	Racovița	947	932	15	309	623
66.	Roești	1.191	1.172	19	759	413
67.	Roșiile	1.326	1.308	18	762	546
68.	Runcu	567	564	3	267	297
69.	Sălătrucel	1.073	1.061	12	334	727
70.	Scundu	1.244	1.236	8	895	341
71.	Sinești	1.317	1.310	7	630	680
72.	Șirineasa	1.271	1.255	16	721	534
73.	Slătioara	1.894	1.871	23	1.261	610
74.	Stănești	743	728	15	324	404
75.	Ștefănești	1.903	1.892	11	1.262	630

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76.	Stoenești	2.076	2.062	14	1.304	758
77.	Stoilești	2.110	2.096	14	1.153	943
78.	Stroești	1.502	1.485	17	885	600
79.	Șușani	1.827	1.805	22	1.217	588
80.	Sutești	1.105	1.088	17	527	561
81.	Tetoiu	1.453	1.436	17	793	643
82.	Titești	576	570	6	171	399
83.	Tomșani	2.377	2.352	25	1.453	899
84.	Vaideeni	2.219	2.194	25	1.227	967
85.	Valea Mare	1.451	1.436	15	837	599
86.	Vlădești	1.848	1.830	18	895	935
87.	Voicești	990	976	14	640	336
88.	Voineasa	971	963	8	369	594
89.	Zătreni	1.326	1.301	25	740	561

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