[Titles]

Extreme right-wing can win the general election tomorrow in the Netherlands. In this issue we analyze the impact of the possible victory of Geert Wilders and we also analyze the growing political tensions between some European states and Turkey

Donald Tusk reappointed as President of the European Council. The priorities of the new mandate and the opposition of Poland under consideration in this program

Theresa May insists on formally initiating the UK exit process later this month, even after another defeat in the British Parliament

[Titles End]

Welcome to Magazine Europa,

Tomorrow, Wednesday, there are general elections in the Netherlands, from where the new Government of the country will leave.

Leading the race are far-right candidate Geert Wilders, leader of the Freedom Party, and current Prime Minister Mark Rutte of the center-right People's Party for Freedom and Democracy.

The latest polls point to a tight race. Mark Rutte says that, as in other countries, anything can happen:

RM – Mark Rutte:
"Look at what happened to Brexit before midnight on June 23, just like on November 8, we thought it would be impossible for Trump to win the election. Both have happened, so it is equally possible that Geert Wilders wins the election. "

On the telephone, from Brussels, is the commentator resident of Magazine Europe, Victor Ângelo, international consultant based in the Belgian capital.

Hi, Victor, even if you win these general elections, the Freedom Party can not form a government on its own. Is it difficult for Geert Wilders to find allies for a coalition?

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"I think yes. I think it will be practically impossible. In fact, the Netherlands is a coalition country. Government in Holland is always a coalition government. The coalitions sometimes take months to form, but the reality is that spreading political and party life in Holland does not allow for a solution other than that of multi-party governments. What is likely to happen is that even if Geert Wilders wins the

election he will not be able to form a coalition government because other parties will refuse. Incidentally, this has happened in the past.

There are those who look at Geert Wilders as a European Donald Trump ...

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"He's not a European Donald Trump. Donald Trump, after all, has broader program ideas than Geert Wilders. Geert Wilders has only one agenda in his political program, which is to be anti-Islamic. His entire electoral campaign was aimed at countering the presence of Islam in the Netherlands. "

What impact can Geert Wilders win in Europe?

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"The election tomorrow in the Netherlands is a very important election. I see the election in the Netherlands as a barometer. If populism wins enough votes in the Dutch elections, this is likely to be an indication of what will happen in France. And if this happens in France, we will be in a situation that will seriously jeopardize the continuation of the European Union. The polls do not give Geert Wilders a big advantage, but probably many people who do not respond to polls, or who say in polls they do not know who they are voting for, could vote for the far-right party. If this happens, it is very possible that this will happen in France as well. And in that case, Marine Le Pen would have many chances to be the new President of France. "

Still in the Netherlands, the last weekend was marked by clashes in Rotterdam between Turkish protesters and the police. At stake is the fact that the Dutch authorities prevented the Turkish Foreign Minister from entering the country, who is touring Europe to promote a referendum aimed at strengthening the powers of the President of Turkey.

Is this decision by the Netherlands, Victor, related to the elections?

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"Yes, what happened in the Netherlands in relation to the presence and campaigns of the Turkish ministers is directly related to the electoral act. This was the last weekend before the elections and it is clear that the Government and notably Mark Rutte had to show that they control the situation and that they can not in any way allow a foreign power, such as Turkey, to come To campaign in the Netherlands, especially on the eve of a very important electoral event, as are the elections that will take place on the 15th. "

Germany had also recently canceled a Turkish event in the country, a "yes" campaign event in Turkey's referendum. There is an anti-Turkish or even anti-Muslim feeling

growing up in Europe ...

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"There is, there is a very strong anti-Islam sentiment and it has grown a lot. [...] All police statistics in the different countries of central Europe, so to speak ... show that, over three or four years ago, the number of incidents with Islamic communities has increased sharply. On the one hand, there are more provocations against citizens of Islamic faith, and on the other hand, Islamic citizens, as they are also already in relatively large numbers, clearly show that they are of Islamic faith and try to assert themselves within these societies. That is to say, we are entering a situation in which the confrontations will be more and more frequent, although it is not advisable to exaggerate. Because what happened on the weekend in Rotterdam on Saturday, for example, was that the number of Turkish protesters did not exceed a thousand people, and on Sunday the number of demonstrators was around two hundred. That is, we are talking about a relatively low number of demonstrators, but this, of course, when it appears on television gives the impression that the country is on a war footing. And it is not. "

Ankara accused the Netherlands and Germany of being Nazis and has already said that this type of opposition by some European states may jeopardize the negotiations between Turkey and the European Union. What consequences can this situation have on relations between the two sides?

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"Relations between the European Union and Turkey are currently in a very difficult period. These are very complex relations where both sides need the opposite support, but on the other hand there are great rivalries and big problems, and in particular there is [the] question of what will happen to Turkey in terms of membership or not To the European area. I think that this accession is going further and further, and it will be very difficult to persuade European public opinion that Turkey may one day be a member of the European Union. They are very different cultures and Turkey is a country with a very large demographic weight and people are afraid. "

And the agreement on refugees signed between Turkey and the European Union? Are you at risk?

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"It is a threat that is always in the air. The Turkish President can of course play with this factor and again push the Syrian refugees towards Europe. But at the moment, I think that such a situation would exacerbate a relationship that is already very difficult and would be very reckless. "

Donald Tusk was re-elected President of the European Council, even without the

support of the Polish government, who even presented an alternative candidate.

According to sources quoted by the BBC, Donald Tusk, former Prime Minister of Poland, has received the favorable vote of 27 member states. At the summit of the European Council, Tusk was optimistic about the European Union's economy:

RM – Donald Tusk:
"For the first time in nearly a decade, the economy of all 28 member states is growing. There is still a great way to go when it comes to unemployment, but this favorable scenario has significance. This is a time to do what has to be done to achieve long-term growth effects and advance social justice issues. The social partners will be important to ensure that everyone will benefit from these economic improvements, not just a few. "

The re-election of Donald Tusk was involved in controversy. On Thursday there was even a disagreement between members of the Polish Government and the French President, who came to be spoken of as a possible candidate for the Presidency of the European Council. Poland has boycotted the final declaration of the Member States and accused Paris of blackmail for allegedly threatening Warsaw with the withdrawal of European funds for inappropriate behavior. Victor, how did this Polish farmer get to Brussels?

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"What happened to the re-election of Donald Tusk was, above all, a very serious warning to the Government of Warsaw. The Polish Government has clearly realized, though it does not say so, that it can not damage the stability of the European Union and, on the other hand, that there is a set of common values which can not in any way be called into question. This is the great message received in Warsaw. And I think that message was also received in Hungary. Viktor Orbán, the Hungarian Prime Minister, also realized that when there are fundamental issues - such as the question of the stability of the European Union - that are at stake, there is at present no desire for tantrums or for stubbornness such as that which the Government of Poland wanted to try to impose. "

What should be Donald Tusk's priorities for this second term?

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"I think Donald Tusk is very concerned about the internal unity of the European Union and will do everything possible to create bridges between the different governments of the European Union. On the other hand, it is essential that he, as President of the European Council, work directly and closely with Jean-Claude Juncker. It will also be necessary to help restore the authority of the European Commission and the common institutions, and Donald Tusk has a very important job to do there. On the other hand, it will have to mobilize European youth. I think

Donald Tusk has to base his action on strengthening three major pillars: the pillar of freedom, security and prosperity. "

What is the assessment of this summit of the European Council?

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"I think the summit last week showed that there is a willingness to overcome differences and differences of opinion. The Member States are absolutely aware that the European Union is in a very, very difficult situation in a situation that was unimaginable a year or two ago. And, therefore, they only have one option, which is to consolidate what has already been achieved. Because the other option, the option of each pulling the coals on their sardines, would be an option that would lead to the destruction of the European Union. "

In London, the House of Lords last week approved an amendment to the Brexit legislation allowing Members to reject the final terms of the negotiations on leaving the UK. A decision that contradicts the position taken by the prime minister. Despite the new setback in the British Parliament, Theresa May said in Brussels that she plans to move forward with the formal start of negotiations with the European Union by the end of March:

RM - Theresa May:
"Our European partners have made it clear that they want to move forward with the negotiations and I want the same. It is time to move forward with the departure of the European Union and build a global, independent, self-governing Britain that the British people have asked for. Let's activate Article 50 by the end of this month. It will be a turning point for the UK when we start the process. Let's find a new role in the world. Britain will leave the European Union, but not Europe. A United Kingdom that affirms itself in the world is a country that will continue to be a good friend and ally of all our European partners. "

Victor, do you think this date is viable?

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"I think yes. There is a very clear desire for Theresa May to make rapid progress with the Article 50 statement. It may even happen this week. Now Brexit - and what happened in the House of Lords is an example of this - is an extremely complex process, and in fact, both the United Kingdom and the other EU Member States are currently facing a dilemma. On the one hand, there is the concern to safeguard to the maximum what has been acquired over several decades and, on the other hand, and that is the other side of the dilemma, the agreement with the British must show that whoever loses. You can not leave the European Union and win. This would allow Brexit to spread to other national situations. "

How does this resistance of the House of Lords explain the process of leaving London of the European Union?

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"There are several members of the House of Lords who are in favor of continuing the UK in the European Union. And, on the other hand, the House of Lords, which is not directly subjected to popular pressure, may reflect on the future of the United Kingdom and the future of the UK relationship With Europe in a more independent way. And that's what they did. In particular, they have shown that the rights acquired by European citizens living in Britain at the moment can not be called into question and can not be used as a bargaining chip in the negotiation process. "

Last week, the leaders of Germany, Spain, France and Italy gathered in Versailles to discuss the idea of a Europe at various speeds. Does this claim from the founding countries of the European Union make sense at a time when the Brexit negotiations are about to begin?

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"I think everything is looking for a solution. Everyone recognizes that there is a serious situation, that Europe is seriously threatened, and the various countries, and in particular the countries which met in Versailles, are concerned and seeking solutions. And one of the solutions is clearly the solution of moving forward differently. Countries that are interested in deeper integration will move faster in this direction; Countries that, for internal or political reasons or for historical reasons, can not move so rapidly towards integration will move more slowly. In fact, this is already the case for the euro. This will happen in other areas as well: it will certainly happen in the area of defense, more than in the area of internal security, but in the area of common defense I think it will happen. "

Victor Ângelo's analysis, Magazine Europa.

In the end, we speak of a set of rare photographs by Adolf Hitler, which will be auctioned tomorrow in the UK.
The album gathers 73 photographs found more than 70 years ago in the room of Hitler's companion, Eva Braun. The album was in the hands of British photographer Edward Dean, who entered the bunker shortly after Hitler's and Braun's suicide in 1945 at the end of World War II.
The photographs show Hitler and some officials at an informal time and have been in the possession of a collector since the 1980s. Tomorrow they will be put up for sale at auction by C & T Auctions for a total of 21,400 euros. Historical records of the Second World War at the close of this issue of Magazine Europe.

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