Macron and Le Pen go ahead in the presidential race in France. In this program we analyze the results of the first round and how they were received in Europe

European Union and China at a high-level meeting in Beijing. The future of bilateral relations under review in this issue

European Commission advances guidelines to improve the situation of children seeking asylum in Europe

Welcome to the Europe Magazine,

Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen will compete in the second round of the French presidential race. In the first round, held on Sunday, the independent candidate Emmanuel Macron was the winner, with 23.8 percent of the votes. The report is by the journalist of Antena 1, Frederico Moreno:

RM – Frederico Moreno:
"As a pop star, Macron came to the sound of music that almost transformed the room into a nightclub where many danced. Macron began by thanking the public support of the candidates of the Republican Party and the Socialist Party.

Macron: 'I wanted to thank Benoît Hamon and François Fillion for having called for me on the second ballot.'

The independent candidate said it was the desire for change that penalized the two largest French parties and declared support for Europe, a clear difference from Marine Le Pen.

Macron: 'For our country and for Europe.'

In another attack on the leader of the National Front, Emmanuel Macron assumed patriotism, against the threat of nationalism.

Macron: 'The President of the Patriots, in the face of the threat of the nationalists.'

Supporters raved at the candidate's speech.

Supporters: 'I'm very happy with the results.' 'I'm very happy. It's great. '

Macron promised to turn a new page in French politics, with new faces and new talents. The goal is 15 days away.

Macron: 'Start tonight and we'll win.'

Macron part of yellow sweater. It will be hard to race until the final sprint.

Macron: 'Long live the Republic! Long live France! '"

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Meanwhile, right-wing candidate Marine Le Pen garnered 21.5 percent of the vote. And he spoke in a historical moment:

RM – Marine Le Pen:
"The first stage that will lead the French people to the Elisha is outdated. The result is historical. This gives me an immense responsibility to defend the French nation, its unity, its security, its culture, its prosperity and its independence. The French people must seize this historic opportunity because what is at stake in this election is the savage globalization that threatens our civilization. "

Both François Fillon from the center-right and Jean-Luc Mélenchon from the Left Party won less than 19 percent of the vote. Further back in the race was the Socialist Party candidate, Benoît Hamon, who has since called for a vote against the leader of the National Front.

This was, for the rest, the first time in about 60 years that none of the main candidates on the left or on the right passed the second round of the elections.

On the phone from Brussels is the resident commentator of Magazine Europe, Victor Ângelo, an international consultant based in the Belgian capital.
Hello, Victor, looking at these results, who is the big loser of this first lap?

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"The great losers of this election or of this revolution are the traditional parties, that is, the right center, namely

The party of the Republicans, the former Gaullist party, and also the Socialist Party, which has a very low result, and which, in reality, will be in deep crisis. "

The Socialist Party has had the worst result since 1969. How is this situation explained?

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"The result of Benoît Hamon, by the Socialist Party, comes from the opinion that the French population has in relation to the presidency of François Hollande. François Hollande has been seen over these five years as an undecided leader, an ineffective president, will likely stay in the history of the past decades as the most incompetent president of France and this, of course, has had a very large negative impact on his party, or In the Socialist Party. "

Will Macron be easily elected on the second lap?

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"The French people have shown that they want change. Incidentally, it should be noted that 45 per cent of the French voted for the extremist candidates, that is, the candidates who proposed radical agendas. So there is great discontent with the French political system and voters want a new generation and a new kind of politicians at the helm of the country. And Macron will have to insist in the next 15 days that he represents political renewal in France. If he could do that, and if at the same time, being able to show that Marine Le Pen would lead the country to disaster, that Marine Le Pen is the far right that can only bring economic ruin and social divisions to France, I think Has many chances. It is also true that at the moment the polls give Emmanuel Macron as the final winner, that is, the winner of the second round. And the polls come out of these elections greatly reinforced, that is, the forecasts that had been made before the elections by the institutes of opinion proved valid and nowadays people in France have come back to believe in the polls. "

And the fact that people believe in the polls, can not mobilize more supporters of Le Pen, for example?

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"Marine Le Pen got an exceptional vote. By getting about 7 million votes, she mobilized nearly every voter she can count on. Now on the second round she will be able to convince some of the right-

center voters, as well as some of the left-wing voters, to vote for her, namely those people who want a radical change in France, and in particular France's withdrawal from NATO and European Union. But it will not be easy. Marine Le Pen will be facing a very difficult battle in the next 15 days. She will continue to insist on security issues, in terrorism, will try to win votes speaking against Europe, against globalization, against immigration, speaking on the identity of the French people and this are subjects that, despite everything, mobilize the voters a lot . It must be borne in mind that Marine Le Pen is presently one of the most combative and experienced politicians in France. "

How were these results received in Europe?

RM – Victor Ângelo:
"In Brussels and other capitals, the results were very well received. Incidentally, Jean-Claude Juncker, the President of the European Commission, was the first foreign leader to congratulate Emmanuel Macron. Also Angela Merkel, and also in other countries, namely Portugal, there were official expressions of support. I therefore think that, in European terms, the fact that Emmanuel Macron appears ahead in the results of the first round sends a signal of hope, which is felt not only in Brussels but also in other capitals, . European stock markets started higher on weekdays - and an exceptional high. In the case of France, it reached 3.6 or 3.7 percent in one day, which is absolutely unique. In European terms, there is a certain rebirth of optimism. But I think that things have not yet been resolved and, of course, it is necessary for Emmanuel Macron to win the elections and to continue to insist that, for the French and for Europe, it is fundamental that the European Union strengthens itself and not be Weakened. "

Officials from China and the European Union have met in recent days in Beijing to discuss bilateral relations. Globalization and climate change were some of the topics on the table, as journalist Olga Pereira of Radio Macau tells us:

RM – Olga Pereira – eu-china
"It was the 7th edition of the European Union-China Strategic Dialogue. A summit attended by the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security.
Federica Mogherini recalled that Brussels and Beijing share a duty to safeguard the international order, to find answers to the threat of

terrorism and to deal with other global challenges, such as climate change.
In a meeting with the head of European diplomacy, the Chinese PM said the two sides should work together to give a "positive signal" about globalization and free trade. Li Keqiang said the two world powers should "respond to global challenges" and "reform and perfect the system of international governance".
The Chinese leadership has been defending the idea of globalization and presenting China as an open economy, but many voices in the business sector say that foreign entrepreneurs still face limitations in accessing the Chinese market.
The summit was the first high-level meeting between the European Union and China since Donald Trump was elected President of the United States. "

Victor, what was the fruit of this meeting between the European Union and China?

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"I think the main message that the Europeans and the Chinese sent to the international scene was a message of stability and predictability. The Chinese and the Europeans want to be the main actors at the international level in a world that is unforeseeable and that needs great powers - like China and the European Union - to convey a certain tranquility to international political and economic relations. This Summit, this Strategic Dialogue between the European Union and China will continue to be a dialogue that will hit the key of stability, will hit the key of predictable international relations and will continue to address issues such as globalization - and bet on Globalization - in free trade between the different countries of the world, and also, of course, in the big issue that is the issue of climate change. "

Can Trump's new "America First" policy bring Beijing closer to Brussels?

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"I think so, I think there is a big concern in Brussels and in Beijing about the political choices made by Donald Trump. Beijing and Brussels want, let us say, an international relationship that promotes stability in the international arena and, on the other, continue to insist on the great principles that have been the guiding principles of economic growth in recent years, that is trade Between

nations, instead of protectionism, and also the issue of climate change. The partnership between the European Union and China is now a key partnership and continuing to focus on the development of this partnership is to some extent a counterweight to the policy of uncertainty that the Donald Trump election brought. "

But there are still challenges in relations between the European Union and China ...

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"It is clear that there are major differences, and in particular differences which are related to the fact that many Europeans are convinced that the Chinese market remains a relatively difficult market in terms of opening up European investments. There is also the issue of Chinese steel, which worries steel producers in Europe. On the other hand, in geostrategic terms there is the situation in the South China Sea, which is seen in Europe as having the possibility of creating a conflict zone in an important part of the world, and are also, of course, the issues Related to North Korea and the role that China could play in moving North Korea to a more principled international relationship, and finally the great issue of human rights and the protection of civil society in North Korea. China."

In the UK, the prime minister proposed early elections on 8 June. The decision weeks after Theresa May formally began the process of leaving the European Union country. The British prime minister justified the decision by saying that "the country is increasingly united, but Westminster is not."

The European Commission recently proposed a series of measures aimed at improving the protection of minor migrants at a time when estimates indicate that 30 per cent of migrants seeking refuge in Europe in 2015 and 2016 were smaller. The journalist André Jegundo, of the European Union, summarizes the essential of these measures:

RM - André Jegundo:
"One of the points to improve is the identification system on arrival. The idea is for a person from the child protection services to be present at the very beginning of the migrant registration phase, as well as at facilities receiving children.
Another issue that concerns the European Commission is to ensure that there are adequate conditions to receive minors: all must be evaluated as quickly as possible and must have access without delay to education, legal aid, health care and psychological support, regardless of the state of the Application for asylum. It is also necessary to provide family-friendly

solutions for children arriving to the continent who are not accompanied by adults.
The Commission proposes to set up a network of European guardians for the promotion of good practice, and calls for the acceleration of family reunification within and outside the European Union. The Commission also says that migration cases involving minors should always receive priority treatment.
The Commission also pledges to make funds available to promote the integration of minor migrants and advocates the need to strengthen support from partner countries in areas such as child trafficking prevention. "

How do you assess the measures proposed by the European Union to deal with the large number of children arriving in Europe?

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"It's positive. The number of minors has increased significantly - children accompanied or not accompanied by their parents. It is said at this point here in Brussels that in every three people who arrive in Europe one of them is smaller. There is a very specific problem here that needs to be addressed and special attention needs to be paid to the treatment of children, both in terms of psychosocial care, in terms of legal protection, health care, education and family integration With children and especially the issue of unaccompanied minors. In reality, the issue of unaccompanied minors hides a very serious problem of trafficking in children and this trafficking in children is at present one of the sources of income for those who, in North Africa and elsewhere in the Middle East East, are promoting the arrival of minors in Europe. "

The European Union Emergency Fund for Africa has since announced a program to strengthen the protection of migrants, refugees and host communities in Libya. A program valued at around 90 million euros. Can it be an effective measure to deal with the so-called refugee crisis?

RM - Victor Ângelo:
"Gambling in Libya is crucial. Most of the candidates for migration that cross the central Mediterranean come from Libya. And the truth is that Libya is at present a politically fractured country, a country with many legal and public order problems, and, of course, the candidates for emigration are easily exploited by criminal groups operating in Libya. And it is of course necessary to strengthen the power of the Libyan authorities which are recognized as legitimate and, to that end, European aid is crucial. European aid has so far been around € 120 million available to strengthen government and security institutions in Libya and now € 120 million is added to 90 million to improve the protection of migrants currently in various parts Of Libya, and this is very important. On the other hand, we must not forget that in addition to the special effort being made in Libya, we also have a naval operation at the maritime level, which is the Sofia operation, an operation which aims to reinforce, on the one hand, the role Of the Libyan

coastguard, intends, on the other hand, to arrest human traffickers and, to a certain extent, to save those migrants who are in danger in fortune vessels when trying to cross from Libya to southern Italy.

To close, a cultural initiative that aims to fight against xenophobia.
At issue is the discrimination of which some Poles were targeted in the United Kingdom after Brexit.

The Polish Embassy in London organizes the Polish Heritage Day on 6 and 7 May. The initiative takes place in various locations throughout the UK and includes shows, picnics and lectures.

The idea is to raise the knowledge that Poles and Britons have of each other, so as to bring them closer together.

See you next week!

[Datasheet]
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