I.

**In France: absolute majority for the "Republic in March", party of the president Emmanuel Macron. Second round of legislative reforms reveals decline of traditional parties. Also a historical abstention.**

**And this week there is the European Union summit. Migration will be one of the topics under discussion. We look at the cases of Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary. All three countries should be prosecuted for closing the doors to refugees.**

**In this edition still: Hungary approves controversial law that reinforces the control of the foreign financing of Non-governmental organizations.**

**II.**

Welcome to the Europe Magazine.

In France, the new party of President Emmanuel Macron, Republic in March, reached an absolute majority in the second round of legislative elections.
Traditional parties have diminished parliamentary representation. Journalist Ana Isabel Costa of Antenna 1 tells us the results.

The new French National Assembly will be younger, more feminine and more right. Certainties of the vote made in two laps, the last of which this Sunday.
The "Republic in March" has an absolute majority, but does not reach the 400 places estimated by the polls. Republicans are the second most voted force and are announced as the main opposition party. Already the socialists pass from dominant party to a third place. As a result, the Secretary-General resigned after the electoral defeat.
The National Front elected eight deputies, including leader Marine Le Pen, but failed to secure the 15 seats needed to form a parliamentary group. Already Left Extremely Jean-Luc Mélenchon, France Insubmissa, achieved all the objectives, a parliamentary group and has already announced the desire to hold a referendum to see if the French consider this election legitimate, due to the huge abstention, that already Know the official figures - 56.6%.
Almost at the end of this election night there is a controversy with the election of former Prime Minister Manuel Valls, who even took some skirmishes in the campaign headquarters. France's candidate Insubmissa, an adversary of the former French prime minister, disputed the election and even announced that she would contest it. Several supporters of the candidate went to the headquarters of Manuel Valls shout and ask for annulment. The police have been called, the dispute lashed, but two candidates remain to claim victory in one of the districts of Paris. It's the only known case on this French election night.

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

ME: Victor, the party of Emmanuel Macron, the Republic in March was created last year. It won the presidential, now legislative. What is the strength of this man and party?

Victor Ângelo: Emmanuel Macron is indeed the dominant figure in French politics at the time. And the truth is that these legislative elections showed an overwhelming victory of Manuel Macron and his movement. A movement that is only a few weeks old and practically unable to campaign in the media, because as it was a new movement, it had no airtime. Despite this, he achieved this overwhelming victory. And that means several things. On the one hand, the French population wants a deep political renewal, that is, wants to see new faces, wants to see a new way of doing politics. The "Republic on the Move" movement was also able to mobilize local leaders who had distinguished themselves by their engagement with civil society organizations. In addition, I think it is essential to stress that the French National Assembly will have a large parity in terms of men and women.

ME: And what do these results represent for the traditional French parties?

Victor Ângelo: We have here a rupture with the past, with the parties that for decades have alternated in power and that shared the political power. It is in my opinion a defeat of political careerism.

ME: It was a defeat also for the National Front of Marine Le Pen. What future can be expected for the French far right?

Victor Ângelo: It remains a threat. And it's a threat that's not just a ghost, it's not just a bogeyman. This is indeed a real threat because it has not been able to elect more Members because the two-party electoral system does not allow for the election of Members to parties which may be in a relatively strong position but do not have a majority in the constituency. What can happen to the extreme right is to win the presidential five years from now. And if that happens, and this possibility can not be completely ruled out .... In fact, Emmanuel Macron himself knows perfectly well of this and is aware that the next five years are years of deep reforms, or in preparation for a victory of the Far right. If the far right wins the presidential elections, then it will win the legislative elections. I think that's why they continue to be a threat. By no means can we consider that the far right of these elections have no future. On the contrary, I think that the far right remains a very important force in certain regions of France and remains a possibility of governance if the far-reaching reforms which the French electors see as necessary are not realized.

**III.**

The European Union summit begins the day after tomorrow. The two-day event marks the departure from the presidency of Malta, which will be succeeded by Estonia.
Brexit, employment, security and migration are the topics highlighted in this European meeting ..
This is at a time when Brussels threatens to file lawsuits against three countries. Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland, which have failed to fulfill their obligations under the refugee relocation program.
The plan to distribute 160,000 refugees in Europe was approved in September 2015. At the time several countries voted against the measure, claiming religious, security and economic issues.
Hungary should receive 1294 refugees, not even one. Poland, which had the objective of reinstating 6,182 foreigners, completely closed the door on politics and asylum seekers. The Czech Republic received 12 of the 2,691 expected migrants.
European Commissioner for Migration Dimitris Avramopoulos said the Union will start prosecutions against offenders.

[Dimitris Avramopoulos: The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland have not yet taken the necessary actions. For this reason, the Commission has decided to launch infringement proceedings against these three Member States. We must be fair to those member states that fulfill their obligations]

ME: Victor, migration continues to be one of the hot topics of the EU, which is now more fragile by Brexit and that, more than ever want union. Should not there be another willingness on the part of these three countries to receive refugees?

Victor Ângelo: These are countries that are very nationalistic, that have a great homogeneity in terms of culture, of origin of the people. They are very little diverse societies, where ethnic diversity practically does not exist and are in no way prepared to accept people from other parts of the globe. In other words, we will continue to see the issue of migration as one of the fractured and divided reasons within the European Union.

ME: The idea was to resettle about 160,000 refugees. Data point to 21 thousand. Has the relocation system been a failure?

Victor Ângelo: Total. The decision was taken almost two years ago, it was in September 2015 and in fact the figures show that Member States have not implemented this decision. In fact, what we are witnessing is a situation that each one sweeps into the next-door neighbor's home, that is, it is considered that the issue of migration is not a common problem, when in fact it is a problem of the European Union, But it is considered a problem of each country, and so, for example, as immigrants or refugee candidates arrive in Italy, they consider it an Italian problem,

those who arrive in Greece consider it a Problem, it is clear that this can only increase tensions between European countries and give strength to the populist movements which in Italy and elsewhere in the European Union are against migration and take advantage of this lack of Solidarity between European countries to show that Europe is not working and why it is better to leave the European area.

ME: And now back to the European Union summit. Almost two weeks after the legislative elections in the UK, what can you expect from this summit in relation to Brexit?

Victor Angelo: The truth is that from 1 July this year the UK should secure the presidency of the European Union for the second half of 2017. But it will no longer do so, the UK has decided not to have the Presidency of the European Union , Will be Estonia and I think that the issue of Brexit will be a very important issue, not only at this week's summit, but also a very important issue that Estonia will have to address, to carry out as a country in the presidency of the Union The next six months. In fact, the next six months are going to be decisive if one is to understand how Brexit is going to be, in order to understand how the two sides will approach the relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union.

ME: And what can you expect more from this European summit?

Victor Ângelo: The security area and the defense area are at the moment one of the most important areas on the European agenda. And it is also an area that is moving forward in a coordinated and sustained manner. In particular, on the one hand, there is a terrorist threat and, on the other, the relationship with Russia remains a tense relationship. And also at this point there is also much doubt as to the kind of alliance that will continue to exist between Europe and the United States.

IV.

And yet in Hungary, a new law reinforces government control over NGOs funded by foreign entities.
Human rights groups have already condemned the decision, which they say serves to "obstruct critical voices in society."
Journalist Marta Melo.

Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of Hungary, continues to be criticized for calling into question democracy and the rule of law in the country.
Budapest passed a law that strengthens government control over foreign-funded NGOs.
All NGOs that receive more than 24,000 euros of foreign funds annually must now identify themselves as "organizations that benefit from external funding". Failure to do so risks the payment of fines or closure.

Budapest argues that the new measure aims to ensure transparency, combat money laundering and terrorist financing.
But several non-governmental organizations have already condemned a decision.
Amnesty International's director for Europe, John Dalhuisen, said it had nothing to do with transparency. It is to obstruct and discredit critical voices of society.
The "Transparency Law" is passed only two months after the Hungarian government passed an amendment, also controversial, to the Higher Education Act.
The amendment, which threatens the closure of the Central European University, prohibits universities and institutes registered abroad from issuing diplomas. It also requires foreign universities to have a hub in the country of origin.
The Central European University was inaugurated in 1991 by the American millionaire, born in Hungary, George Soros. It is seen as a beacon of freedom.
Approval of the law sparked protests, with thousands of people taking to the streets of Budapest.

ME: Victor, the international amnesty also said that this law is a kind of reincarnation of the law of the "foreign agent" approved by Russia in 2012 by which NGOs are forced to declare sources of income. What does this represent?

Victor Ângelo: Viktor Orban seems to be a nostalgic, let's say, of the relationship that existed between Hungary and the Soviet Union in the past. The truth is that he has a great admiration for Putin and, on the other hand, is copying what Putin has done in relation to NGOs. Another aspect is that Viktor Orban, despite having some strength within the Hungarian political scene, does not have a Very strong force, and therefore he does not want counterpower to emerge at all. Its main concern is to further consolidate its internal power and therefore does not welcome the actions of civil society organizations.

ME: And this iron arm between Brussels and Budapest has been climbing. Will it be difficult to lock Viktor Orban?

Victor Angelo: Orban knows he's going to win the iron arm, that's my opinion. In fact, Orban belongs to the same political family that dominates the Brussels institutions. He is political relative of Jean-Claude Juncker, is political relative of Donald Tusk, that is to say, they are all influential members of the European Popular Party. And the European People's Party needs the Hungarian MPs in the European Parliament to have the majority.

ME: There has been a general attack on democratic values, a little bit around the world. What about democracy?

Victor Ângelo: Democracy in the year 2017 is a much more divided democracy, especially because of social networks. That is, the people are much closer to power, they can criticize power much more, they have other ways of organizing, and this of

course makes them afraid of those who have political power. And so the reaction of political leaders has been to try to counter this growing democratization, which social networks have brought to democratic life, that is, we are now witnessing a counter-reaction by traditional politicians to the democratization of democracy, or Social access to information, people's access to political criticism and, on the other hand, the ability of various social groups to organize outside the political Traditional schemes, in particular through, for example, facebook or other instruments that are now accessible to everybody..

A telephone Victor Ângelo, a resident commentator of Magazine Europe. For the week we return to the conversation. Featured Helmut Kohl, former German Chancellor. The man who united the country. He died last Friday at the age of 87.

Before finishing, a cultural note about the Roskilde Festival in Denmark, which begins this Saturday. It is one of the biggest music events in Europe. Every year it attracts hundreds of thousands of people. The profits go to humanitarian or cultural societies. The Roskilde Festival was created in 1971.
Since then it has received great names from world rock and pop. Rage Against the Machine, Beastie Boys, Björk, David Bowie, The Chemical Brothers are some of the examples.This year there are 174 concerts on the nine stages of the festival.Among them are the American Foo Fighters, the Canadian Arcade Fire .. .. you can hear stay with Afrobeat from The Kutimangoes of Denmark.
From June 24 to July 1 .... In Roskilde, which is not only the most rock and roll city in Denmark. It is also a living testimony of the country's viking past.

We finished here. See you week!

VI.
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