

Beat: Politics

## SUCCESSFUL FIRST STATEMENT OF FRENCH PRESIDENT MACRON WAS VERY APPALUED

AT 72TH SESSION GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF UN

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**USPA NEWS** - Emmanuel Macron, President of the French Republic, addressed, today, his first speech from the 72nd United Nations General Assembly with a forty five minutes speech in New York a few hours after the address of his American counterpart Donald Trump. President Macron began his generality speech to personalize it more and more in the course of his speech, which was warmly applauded by the international audience. He introduces his speech by the situation in Syria, and then declines on fighting against terrorism, protecting and preventing the political, ethnical and climatic migrations“;We publish in several parts the contents of his full speech.

Emmanuel Macron, President of the French Republic, addressed, today, his first speech from the 72nd United Nations General Assembly with a forty five minutes speech in New York a few hours after the address of his American counterpart Donald Trump. President Macron began his generality speech to personalize it more and more in the course of his speech, which was warmly applauded by the international audience. He introduces his speech by the situation in Syria, and then declines on fighting against terrorism, protecting and preventing the political, ethnical and climatic migrations“;

Macron’s dialectic is based on an implacable and literary logic, imbued with great humanity. This is part of a great tradition of the former French leaders, who followed the declaration of human rights, of the time when it represented a strong and emblematic affirmation of France, the homeland of Liberty, Fraternity Equality.

The Macron style is differentiated from his predecessors by a more personalized approach, recalling precise facts, figures and nominatives, in order to propose pragmatic solutions vigorously defending its convictions, including its multilateralism program, contrary to that of the President Trump. Concerning, the climate the French head of state, Macron maintained coherent with its first line on the defense of the agreement of Paris. He explained that this Paris agreement signed on 12/12/2015 in Bourget, is "non-negotiable" and has positioned itself as the guarantor of this historic agreement whose dramatic consequences due to climate change. This resonates very strongly given the recent hurricanes, IRMA and MARIA which struck, the Caribbean Caribbean islands (Saint Martin, Saint Barthelemy), Guadeloupe, as well as the current magnitude 7 earthquake in Mexico to tragic and dramatic damage. President Macron and Donald have respectively proclaimed their assumptions and oppositions, on topics like climate and the agreement of IRAN. This did not prevent a friendly and friendly meeting of these two heads of state in New York, on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, during which Donald Trump thanked President Macron for his dinner at the tower Eiffel, and congratulated on the quality of the military march of the national festival of 14 July. The head of the American Armies added that he planned to take inspiration from it to march the US troops during the national holiday of July 4 ..-----  
We publish in several parts the contents of his speech. Here is the Part I

Mr. Secretary General of the United Nations, Ladies and Gentlemen, Heads of State and Government,

“If I have the privilege of speaking to you today, I know who I am. I owe it to all those who, a little more than seventy years ago, rose against a barbarous regime which had taken possession of my country, France. I owe it to the Nations which have heard the cry of these Resistance, and who from the Americas, Africa, Oceania, and Asia have sent their daughters and sons to their assistance to the French coasts. They did not know what France was, but they knew that the defeat of France was also the defeat of ideals they shared, of which they were proud and for which they were ready to die. They knew that their freedom and values “<sup>“</sup>depended on the freedom of other women, other men thousands of miles away from them.-----

I owe it to those who, after the war ended, dared to reconcile and rebuilt a new international order. To those who, like René Cassin, understood that Human Rights were at the heart of international legitimacy. To those who have judged the guilty, to the victims, to the scapegoats, to those who have believed that the values, which this war had violated, should take their place, the values “<sup>“</sup>of tolerance, freedom, and humanity founders of the United Nations. Not because these values “<sup>“</sup>were beautiful, but because they were right and prevented the worst from happening.-----

If I tell you all this, it is not just to tell you about History, but when today I hear many of our colleagues talk about the world as it is, they forget a bit about this history of which we come, and that what seems to us exotic or so far away from us, so far from our immediate

interests, is perhaps what determines and determines our lives the most.-----

Ladies and gentlemen, if my country today possesses, in the order of the Nations, this somewhat singular place, it gives it a debt, a debt to all those who have been deprived of their voice. And I know that the duty of France is to speak for those who are not heard. To speak to them is also to speak for us, today or tomorrow. And on this day, it is these forgotten voices that I want to carry." President Macron stated

#### THE SOLUTION WILL BE ULTIMATELY BE POLITICAL NOT MILIARY IN SYRIA

I heard Bana, a citizen of Aleppo, and it is her voice that I want to bear. She lived under the terror of bombing, police and militia, she knew the refugee camps. The Syrian people suffered enough for the international community to acknowledge a collective failure and question its methods.

In order to achieve lasting and just peace, there is an urgent need to focus on the political settlement of the crisis through transition, as the Security Council unanimously adopted in resolution 2254 of 2015. France is on the initiative, together with its partners, to support the efforts of the United Nations and finally launch an inclusive political road map in Syria. That is why I want us to be able to launch a contact group with all P5 members and all stakeholders. Today, the so-called "Astana" format can be useful, but it is not enough. And these last few days have brought to light many difficulties.-----

Let us give the real means to start the negotiations. For the solution will ultimately be political, not military. It is our interest for all, and of course the Syrians. In that context, I indicated what our two red lines were. First, there was absolute intransigence on the use of chemical weapons. The perpetrators of the April 4th attack must be brought before international justice, and this must never happen again.-----

Secondly, the absolute necessity to provide access to health care for all, to allow medical facilities, to protect civilian populations. France has decided to make it one of the priorities of its presidency of the Security Council next month.

Acting for the country in Syria means acting for the Syrian people, but it is also protecting us all from Islamist terrorism. Because in Syria, in Iraq, it is against terrorism that we are fighting in the first place. We are acting for all those who have perished in these attacks in recent months. Jihadist terrorism has struck our fellow citizens on all continents, whatever their religion. We must all protect ourselves by joining forces, and our security becomes the first priority. This is the meaning of the initiatives France is taking to combat the use of the Internet by terrorists, and against all sources of their funding.

That is why I wished that we could organize a conference in 2018 on this fight, during which I would like to invite all of you to join. But it is also the sense of military action that France leads in the Coalition in Syria and Iraq, in accordance with international law. This fight against terrorism, it is military, it is diplomatic, but it is also educational, cultural, moral. It goes through our action in the Middle East in Africa, but also in Asia, and it must all come together." Continued President Macron

#### "I SUPPORTED THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE G5 SAHEL´ S JOINT FORCE -----

"I heard Ousmane, a schoolboy at Gao, and it is his voice that I want to wear here. His childhood happens in Mali in the obsession of blind attacks. And yet, his only dream is to go to school without risking death. In the Sahel, we are all now engaged. United Nations, countries of the region within the Minusma and the G5 Joint Force, the European Union and its member states, and I would like to pay tribute to all these actors, recalling that this is a particularly painful and expensive effort in human lives.-----AND I APPEAL TO YOUR COLLECTIVE MOBILISATION" [?] PRESIDENT MACRON SAID-----

Our challenge today is also to eradicate terrorism, and to do so, to strengthen national capacities so that states themselves can take charge of their own security. Whatever the means we put in, we will not succeed in our collective mission if the countries most concerned are not able to assume their own responsibilities. That is why, as soon as I took office, I supported the deployment of the G5 Sahel's joint force, and here I appeal to your collective mobilization.-----

That is why I also want to invest in strengthening support for African peace operations, for that is the future. We must collectively rethink the articulation between peacekeeping, regional organizations and host countries. And our ability to respond to people's aspirations for peace depends on it. Certainly, the military response can never be the only answer, and I want to stress here the need for a political response, and I am thinking of course of the implementation of the Algiers Agreement and our development policy . I also heard Kouame, and it is his voice that I want to wear here. Thrown on the roads, he crossed Africa before handing over his fate to Libya in the hands of smugglers. It has crossed the Mediterranean, it has reached a good harbor, when so many others perished at sea. The refugee, the displaced, or the one who is sadly called the "migrant", has in fact become the symbol of our time. The symbol of a world where no barrier can oppose the march of despair if we do not transform the roads of necessity on the road to freedom" President Macron stated. To Be Continued PartII

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