

SPEECH ADDRESSED PRESIDENT MACRON AT UNGA CALLS FOR MULTILATERALISM IN REJECTION

TO THE ISOLATIONISM DEFENDED BY TRUMP- 1

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USPA NEWS - President Macron delivered his 40-minute speech to the UN General Assembly, one hour after the US President Donald Trump's intervention. His speech seems tailor-made, answering almost point-by-point. The French head of state has thus expressed his totally opposite vision almost by a show of arms, before the officials (Diplomats and Ministers) of the one hundred and ninety-three member countries. In front of this institutional audience and the most representative of the international windows, each of the two heads of state took an opposite position, to affirm their disagreement (since President Trump withdrew from the Paris Agreement) and to show the the rest of the world that their vision of foreign policy is poles apart. We publish the speech in its entirety (Separate clips) addressed y President Macron before the United Nations at the UN General Assembly, on September 25Th, 2018, New York. Part I

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The stakes in their respective countries given Donald Trump's mid-term elections and the recapture of his popularity rating for Emmanuel Macron, who falls after 15 months in office.-----

President Macron has therefore advocated multilateralism, and announced that the G7 would soon be revisited, during the forthcoming French Presidency of this consortium, whose prerogative would be the fight against inequalities. With regard to the tone of the speeches of each of the Heads of State, Donald Trump was able to make the United Nations laugh when he insisted on the "success of his mandate and that he had been the best of the Presidents US, "while President Macron was much applauded in the United Nations Palace, after his speech declaims with so much fervor that he vigorously punched the desk. This year, 2018, marks the anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, and we publish in another clip, the pronounce speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jean Yves le Drian. The absences of the Presidents of Russia, Valdimir Putin, and Chinese ZXi Jinping as well as the Indian PM Narendra Modi, were very noticed this year.

President Macron starts his speech by sending a message of hope and introducing his talk by reminding the importance of respecting human rights : « Ladies and gentlemen,

All of us here are the heirs of a great hope, that of preserving future generations from the scourge of war, of building an international order based on the right and respect for the word given, of advancing humanity towards an economic, social, moral progress in an ever more secure freedom.

And we have had results: human rights have spread, trade and prosperity have grown, poverty has declined. This is our achievement of the last decades.

However, we must look lucidly at the moment we are going through. Today we are experiencing a deep crisis in the liberal Westphalian international order that we have experienced. First, because it failed partly to regulate itself. Its economic, financial, environmental and climatic excesses have not found an answer yet to the height to date.

Secondly, because our collective capacity to respond to crises is still too often hindered by divisions of the Security Council. Our organization is too often reduced to deploring the rights violations it has sworn to guarantee. 70 years after the adoption in Paris of the Declaration of Human Rights, a cultural, historical and religious relativism is now challenging the foundations of their universality. Born of hope, the United Nations can become, like the League of Nations that preceded it, the symbol of impotence. And no one needs to

look for those responsible for this disintegration, they are here in this assembly. They are speaking today. The leaders are the leaders we are.-----

From this observation, three major paths appear in the background before us. The first is to think that this is a moment, a parenthesis in history before returning to normal. I do not believe it. I do not believe it because we are going through a crisis of efficiency and of principle of our contemporary world order which will not be able to find again its bearings and its operation of before. The moment we are living is not a parenthesis: it expresses our own past inadequacies.

The second way is that of the law of the strongest. It is tempting for everyone to follow his own law. This path, I affirm it here, that of unilateralism, it leads us directly to withdrawal and to the conflict, to the generalized confrontation of all against all, to the detriment of everyone, even of the term who believes himself the strongest. . The responsibility for peace does not delegate, does not refuse, does not pre-empt, it is exercised collectively. The law of the strongest protects no people against any threat, be it chemical or nuclear. ""

THE SITUATION IN IRAN AND THE VIENNA AGREEMENT OF 2015-----

The President Macron sated about Iran and the situation : « What will really solve the situation in Iran and what has already begun to stabilize it? The law of the strongest, the pressure of one? No ! We know that Iran was on the military nuclear path, but what stopped it? The Vienna Agreement of 2015. We must today, as I said a year ago, not exacerbate regional tensions, but propose a broader agenda to address all the nuclear, ballistic, regional concerns caused by Iranian policies, but in dialogue and multilateralism. Without naivety or complacency, but without postures which, in the long term, would not fail to be sterile. What will solve the problem of trade imbalances and all their consequences for our societies? Common rules adapted to the reality of today and ensuring fair, equal and, in no way, a bilateral treatment of all our trade disputes or new protectionism.

What will resolve the crisis between Israel and Palestine? No unilateral initiatives, neither ignoring the legitimate rights of Palestinians to achieve lasting peace, nor underestimating the legitimate right of Israelis to their security. There is no credible alternative to the two-state solution living side by side in peace and security with Jerusalem as its capital. Israel knows that France has an unshakable friendship for her, and it is in the name of this friendship that I call on it to put an end rapidly to the policy of fait accompli which threatens the very possibility of reaching a peace agreement. To continue in this way would be a mistake. On this issue, I am ready and we must be ready to get out of dogmas, historical positions, to take new initiatives, but on condition that this triggers positive changes on the ground. The law of the strongest here will only reinforce frustrations and violence. As you have understood, in the face of contemporary imbalances, I do not believe in the law of the strongest, even though it would dress in a form of legitimacy where it has in fact lost all kind of legality. »

"FIND A GLOBAL BALANCE TOWARDS A NEW MODEL SHAPE"-----

I believe in a third way ahead of us, probably the most difficult, probably the most demanding, which requires us to forge together a new model, to find together a new global balance. After a form of hyperpower model, for several years we have been witnessing a new instability of the world marked by the return of multiple powers.-----

The new balance that we must create must be based on new forms of regional and international co-operation and will, in my opinion, be structured around three principles: the first is respect for sovereignty, the very foundation of our charter; the second is the strengthening of our regional cooperation; and the third is the contribution of stronger international guarantees. And it is this method, it is around these three principles that we must take care to regulate contemporary crisis situations.

Thus, in Syria, we continue the fight against Islamist terrorism. The military commitments of some countries have allowed the regime to recover at the price of crimes that officials will one day account. The Syrian people have tragically paid the price, and there will be no winners in a Syria in ruins. What is needed now is to win peace under the auspices of the United Nations. It is not up to us to decide for the Syrian people, but to build the ways and means of this method that I have just defined and thus to build a solution, not only by the Astana guaranteeing States, but also by other regional states and the international community through the Small Group, to do so under the coordination of the United Nations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in order to create, on the one hand, the humanitarian crisis, and on the other to build a sustainable inclusive political solution through constitutional reform and the organization of free elections.

This is true respect for Syrian sovereignty! It is neither a substitute for the Syrian people to decide who should be their leader nor accept to cover all the crimes by accepting that this leader stays until the end of time considering that we have more principles and, at background, more rights. » Explained President Macron. To be continued in next article...

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