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Mesdames et Messieurs

Ladies and Gentlemen

In this opportunity, I am please to participate in the Second World Policy Conference, here in Marrakech, and share with you some point of view on the migration global issue within the world policy and global governance, it connote many risks, where, one of them can be so specific that it could get lost in the analysis of many individual experiences, or it can be so general that falls into the abstract aspects and in the irrelevant data.

In this regard, I will try to overcome those risks by considering links through reflections of some basic facts concerning the cross-border migration.

The first basic fact that I would like to underline is the world cross-border migration, which is part of the global world. In such way, I believe that globalization is not only a technological or communicational revolution – as we were told this morning – but it is also the human mobility and the capacity of transport and the movement of persons.

So, we cannot talk about globalization without mentioning the world migration. And here, under this concept, we are facing one of our vivid problems, since we are dealing with such phenomena with a pre-globalization vision. We are dealing with it as a national demographic and economical phenomena and not as its political dimension and its influence in global governance.

However, the cross-border and overseas migration are part of the global world not only for the human mobility, but also because it turns the world more global. Particularly in two senses: First, it makes us live and share –even if we have not ask for it- the world cultures diversity; and when we have to live within this diversity, we need to learn tolerance or –as I prefer- we have to learn to respect and value such diversity. Second, it shows us all the inequity that is behind globalization. And, to give you an example, which it is not the worst: Life expectancy in Canada is five years higher than in Mexico –not to mention the differences with incomes-.

As the last UNDP report says: more than three quarters of international migrants move to other countries with higher level of human development then their country of origin. By showing these inequities, we must understand the need to try to equilibrate these differences: one way would be



through the financial transfer revenues, and the other would be the way of compensation, within their own country, to fulfil the needs of people avoiding the need to move away or relocate, and not the concept of cooperation for the developing countries that we use today.

We need to start talking on compensation, since there is a very high price on our states to pay in order to improve the migrant's skills just to name one example. And, I also insist on compensation -in this aspect, enters the second basic fact - because the global economy and – mainly - the economy of the post industrial countries need the support of migrant labour force. These economies cannot function without the low costs of the migrants work; but also, this migratory labour force compensates the demographic discrepancy in countries of the North, where we found a big proportion of older population, and a small proportion of the productive age population.

All this leads me to the third basic fact: which arises from the way we keep talking on migration problems at global level, where all the time any government impose barrier policies, migration do not stop to flow, instead, these governments have only made migrants more vulnerable and in this regard, we have encouraged the irregular movements and smuggling -“feeding” the criminal organization that trade with human beings.

Finally, the fourth basic fact: is more a personal will, which is the fact that there will not be globalization with a “visage humaine” nor with a true global governance, until we are able to recognize the rights of every person to decide where to live and to have the capacity to demand full respect for his/hers human rights.

Thank you