



SEAN CLEARY

Founder and Executive Vice-Chairman of the FutureWorld Foundation and
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I trust that everyone has recovered from a splendid lunch and an excellent presentation by Olivier Blanchard, which I have to confess, even from my own perspective, was significantly more optimistic than I had anticipated, having seen the outcomes from Bali.

We are going to try and tackle this afternoon the dimension that was said, at the end of the second session this morning, to have been left out of the debate: the whole question of migration and its impact on policies. And for the purpose of our discussions this afternoon, we are looking at it in two dimensions: a European perspective and a perspective from the United States. They are very different but both have been manifested more sharply in the last five or six years, for reasons that we all understand.

Let's try to frame the issue very briefly. The latest World Migration Report of the IOM indicates that there were about 244 million international migrants in 2015, which is the last year for which they have figures. Now that is in addition to another 741 million *internally displaced persons* who are migrants within their own countries. So in simple terms, about a billion people are moving around at the present time.

Given that trend, that tendency seems likely to increase, firstly because of levels of geopolitical instability, uncertainty, gaps between personal circumstances, economic and otherwise, in the developing and the developed worlds, and the uncertain impact of climate change on significant parts of the developing world. So this challenge of migration, which has already had significant political consequences, is unlikely to go away. Developing a coherent sense of how to manage it effectively has already engaged the attention of the international community, leading to a desire to create a global treaty on migration, and a separate treaty on refugees in 2018. That seems unlikely to be realized in a satisfactory manner at present, but it tells us where we are.

On the panel this afternoon, we have an extremely knowledgeable and skilled group of people capable of addressing the issue. I am not going to read out their bios, you have them in the biography booklet, but we have, from my left to my right: Jean-François Copé, who is of course mayor of Meaux in France, a lecturer at Sciences Po and professor at the University of Paris VIII. We have Jim Hoagland, who has been a contributing editor at the *Washington Post* since 2010, having been associate editor and chief correspondent for decades before that. We have Bogdan Klich, the Minority Leader of the Polish Senate who served as Minister of Defence until 2011; and we have László Trócsányi, who has been Minister of Justice in Hungary since 2014 and is a lawyer by profession and Head of the Faculty and a Professor of Law in Hungary. So, a variety of different perspectives, different insights and great experience. Jean-François, if I can turn to you first to set the scene for us, what is your perspective?