







The conference that Belgium organized in March in Brussels, in collaboration with the IOM, the World Bank and the European Commission, attended by many amongst you present today, has shed light on these questions and has permitted to outline some ways to answer them.

We have in this respect reaffirmed that a well managed migration can benefice the countries of origin, the countries of destination and the migrants themselves. The work of the Conference of Brussels has in this respect been significant. It has highlighted the need of cooperation between all the parties, including the civil society. It has emphasized the precious role that the Diaspora communities can play in favour of their country of origin. Another obviousness that has been repeated in Brussels they are however evidences that should be reiterated – is that we will not achieve anything if we do not treat the migratory phenomena in a spirit of partnership between all the countries involved.

At the end of this High Level Dialogue, there are some priorities I believe we should deal with.

These priority fields are:

- In the first place, data collection: the Global Migration Group but also other institutions like the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development) should tackle this issue immediately : we can not develop credible policies without more reliable data on the migratory fluxes,
- We should then examine the consequences of the globalization on the job market

- The contribution of migration to the MDG and more particular the role of migrant communities who generate transfers by means of social contributions, but also in the cultural, financial and economic field, should also be examined more closely. This opens certain working sites: the one of the mobilization of transfers in favour of development by the creation of suitable credit instruments, in the first place the micro credit, an appropriate legislation on the protection of goods and the reinforcement of confidence in the local financial systems. Moreover, the creation of pension funds for the migrants and productive investments, and I am delighted to see that the UNDP has already started a reflection regarding this subject.
- Besides the transfers, there is the question of the voluntary return of persons. The investigations of the OECD have shown that, up until now, and although objectively praiseworthy, some of our co-development policies still didn't really succeed in turning these returns into development opportunities. Together, we need to redefine co-development as a true development move. I also propose, in this respect, the creation of a co-development fund on a European level.
- The contribution of migrants in social terms to their countries of origin and destination needs to be increased in value. This creates the question of the integration and the migrants' rights.

As we can notice, this is a far-reaching program that can only be realized when the international community and all its actors mobilize themselves, in other words, the governments, but also the competent international organizations, the private sector, the Diaspora and the civil society of the countries of origin and destination. We are delighted, in this respect that the Secretary General and his Representative have suggested to install a permanent process of dialogue and cooperation under the form of a Global Forum for Migration and Development.

Our recent experiences in the preparatory phase of this dialogue in Brussels and in Rabat have shown that the international community has achieved the necessary maturity to have talks on Migration and development in a constructive, innovative and inspiring way. Belgium is ready to take up this challenge and to accept the organization of the first forum sometime next year in Brussels.

I thank you for your attention.