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Chair: Mr. Skinner-Klée Arenales (Guatemala)
later: Mr. Braquetti (Vice-Chair) (Monaco)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a.m.

Agenda item 22: Globalization and interdependence

(a) Globalization and interdependence (A/73/290)

(b) International migration and development

(A/73/286)

1. **Mr. Islam** (Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Economic Analysis and Policy Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs), introducing the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Towards a New International Economic Order” (A/73/290), said that the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order could provide useful guidance in addressing challenges of globalization and interdependence, which the report classified into issues of sustained economic growth, inclusive and equitable growth, and environmental protection and sustainable development.

2. In recovery after the global financial crisis, the global economy had grown by 2.5 per cent in 2016 and 3.1 per cent in 2017, with projected growth of 3.3 per cent for 2018 and 2019. Growth had been higher in the developing world, with projected growth for least developed countries of over 5 per cent for 2018 and 2019, although the economic recovery had largely bypassed central and southern Africa. There were also concerns about countervailing forces arising from rapid monetary adjustment and faster debt accumulation, which were prematurely causing higher interest rates and slowing growth. Concerns were further heightened by recent frictions among major trading nations, including the imposition of tariffs and subsequent retaliation. Moreover, there had been large increases in budget deficits, including that of the United States of America, which was projected to reach \$1 trillion in a few years despite the robust growth of the world’s largest economy.

3. Official development assistance (ODA) had amounted to \$146.6 billion in 2017, a fall of \$800 million in a year that had registered the first decline since 2011–2012. ODA also constituted just 0.31 per cent of gross national income (GNI) of Development Assistance Committee countries against the target of 0.7 per cent, and ODA to least developed countries accounted for only 0.08 per cent of their GNI, compared to the target of 0.1–0.20 per cent.

4. The Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order had advocated a global, multilateral, rule-based trade arrangement rather than the unilateral restrictive initiatives that were the main cause of current trade

frictions, and also emphasized the need for a stable global monetary system and generous financial assistance from developed to developing countries.

5. The voluntary national reviews of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals by Member States showed that significant efforts had been made in reducing poverty and hunger, providing access to education and health care, and building sustainable cities. Owing to the uncertainties of global financial markets, many developing countries were holding large amounts of foreign currency earnings as low-yielding financial instruments of developed countries, earnings that could otherwise be utilized for investments promoting sustainable development domestically. The situation was exacerbated by the flight of large amounts of capital from developing countries through unofficial and illegal routes. Countries in conflict and emerging from conflict faced special difficulties in achieving the social sustainable development goals. The Declaration and Programme of Action contained recommendations on measures to prevent capital flight and preserve peace.

6. In contrast to the sustained, inclusive and equitable growth achieved, much less progress had been made on environmental protection. Reductions in emissions to date were inadequate to achieve the target of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 or 2 degrees Celsius. Plastic waste had been accumulating at a rate likely to be disastrous for land, water and air. Annual plastic production had exploded since 1950. The planet already had to contend with 6.8 billion tons of non-biodegradable plastic, and the volume was increasing each day. The international community was also failing to protect primeval forests, inland water bodies, seas and oceans. The Declaration and Programme of Action had called for the promotion of natural fibre use and for what was now known as the nexus approach to achieving the Goals.

7. Developing countries faced special challenges in accessing modern technologies and leapfrogging opportunities in the unfolding Fourth Industrial Revolution. The United Nations had a particular role in guiding new technologies towards sustainable development and keeping them within ethical boundaries. The *World Economic and Social Survey 2018* provided a comprehensive analysis of the potentials and challenges of those technologies. The Declaration and Programme of Action contained strong recommendations relating to the transfer of technology and ways to bridge the technological divide between developed and developing countries.

8. **Mr. Wilmoth** (Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs),

introducing the report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development (A/73/286), said that the report had been prepared by his division with input from other United Nations entities, and came at a time when migration had risen to the top of the political agenda in many countries. The General Assembly was set to adopt the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, the first United Nations framework to address migration in all its dimensions, in December 2018.

9. Between 2000 and 2017, the number of international migrants had increased by almost 50 per cent, with the share of foreign-born persons in the world increasing over the same period. Although constituting just 3.4 per cent of the global population, migrants accounted for nearly 12 per cent of people in more developed regions and under 2 per cent in less developed regions.

10. The role of migration in driving population change was expected to increase over the next few decades as the birth rate was projected to fall to low levels in a growing number of countries. While enlarging the populations they joined in countries of destination, immigrants tended to be younger on average, and although migration might partially counter population ageing, it could not halt or reverse the long-term trend towards an older population in those countries.

11. Most Member States had ratified the United Nations instruments regarding refugee protection, migrant smuggling and human trafficking, but far fewer had ratified the instruments on migrant workers' rights, which provided guidance for the formulation and implementation of well-managed migration policies.

12. Over the past two years, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other United Nations entities had worked to advance the aims of the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. While progress had been made on developing methodologies for Goal indicators on migration, significant work remained to be done, particularly at the country level.

13. The report made concrete suggestions for enhancing migration data, such as leveraging existing data sources, strengthening national capacities through training programmes, establishing regional migration observatories and promoting cooperation and partnerships.

14. International migration contributed substantially to development in countries of both origin and destination, and had lifted millions of migrants and their families out of poverty. In 2017, officially recorded remittances to low- and middle-income countries had

reached \$466 billion. In 2018, the General Assembly had proclaimed 16 June the International Day of Family Remittances, recognizing the transformative impact of remittances across the Goals and in supporting long-term development strategies.

15. The Committee had laid the groundwork for the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and had helped build a political consensus in support of the New York Declaration and the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. In July 2019, the high-level political forum on sustainable development would meet under the theme of "Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality" to review Goals and targets, including the only migration-specific target, 10.7, which called on countries to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. Following the formal adoption of the global compact for migration, future high-level dialogues on international migration and development would be subsumed into the International Migration Review Forum, the first edition of which would be the main intergovernmental vehicle for reviewing implementation of the global compact and its linkages to the 2030 Agenda.

16. **The Chair** invited the Committee to engage in a general discussion on the item.

17. **Mr. Moussa** (Egypt), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that globalization could indisputably bring substantial economic, financial and developmental gains to all States. Countries capable of successfully integrating into the global economy benefited from access to larger markets that might facilitate increased economic growth and employment, reduction of poverty and hunger, and overall improvement in standards of living. However, it was undeniable that the fruits of globalization and development were not evenly distributed. The global political and economic landscape was plagued by seemingly intractable problems, including severe poverty, rising inequality, frequent economic and financial crises, the global migration and refugee crisis, climate change and environmental degradation. In addition, widening wealth and technological gaps as well as persistent famines, drought, and natural and man-made disasters highlighted the need for a more equitable distribution of globalization gains.

18. The Group of 77 and China noted with concern that, three years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, little progress had been made in attaining sustainable development for all, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable. Support was still needed from developed countries, especially for technology transfer,

capacity-building and the provision of financing to developing countries. The Group stressed the importance of respecting national policies and development strategies on poverty eradication and sustainable development, and the need for an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting global trade, monetary and financial systems together with enhanced global economic governance.

19. The Group recognized the vital role of science and technology in promoting development and facilitating efforts to confront global challenges, including the eradication of poverty. The need to accelerate the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries on favourable terms could not be overemphasized, in order to address environmental challenges and enhance development. Without a breakthrough in international technological cooperation, developing countries would struggle to shift to a more sustainable development path.

20. International trade was an important means of financing development and achieving inclusive economic growth and poverty eradication. The Group reaffirmed the importance of a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO), and of meaningful trade liberalization for stimulating development worldwide. A new international economic order, which sought to achieve sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, could contribute towards reinforcing the 2030 Agenda.

21. Large international migratory flows were another challenge gravely affecting the world. Understanding the nexus between globalization and development was key in determining the best way to govern those flows in order to maximize benefits to countries of origin, transit and destination. Migration could make profound contributions to economic and social development in host countries, to global wealth creation, and to development in countries of origin, including through the involvement of diasporas in economic development and reconstruction. The roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination should be appropriately balanced. International cooperation was crucial to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration with full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants.

22. Cooperation on access to and portability of earned benefits must be increased, recognition of foreign qualifications, education and skills enhanced, costs of recruitment for migrants lowered, and unscrupulous

recruitment and smuggling of migrants combated. The international community should implement effective social communication strategies on the contribution of migrants to sustainable development, particularly in countries of destination, in order to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, facilitate social integration and protect the human rights of migrants, particularly unaccompanied and separated children. States must also provide for the health, education and psychological development of migrant children, and ensure that the best interests of the child were a primary consideration in integration, return and family reunification policies.

23. **Mr. Gafoor** (Singapore), speaking on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), said that the United Nations and the multilateral system were facing complex challenges. Globalization and interdependence were crucial to achieving the 2030 Agenda and had long driven collective prosperity, but had been unfairly blamed for the disruptions arising from the digital revolution. The United Nations remained the only global body with universal participation and unquestioned legitimacy, and was uniquely placed to coordinate regional efforts addressing global challenges. Terrorism, cybersecurity, pandemics, climate change and other issues required robust international cooperation and collective commitment in order to innovate and harness technology for the greater good.

24. To achieve the 2030 Agenda, the international community must work together to advance partnerships for development and for developing countries. More, not less, multilateral cooperation was needed to prepare societies for the future. ASEAN had enhanced its efforts to achieve integration while building greater global connectivity. Measures to facilitate the digitalization of trade procedures and boost intra-ASEAN trade, transform the region into a single, vibrant and thriving cruise destination, and achieve sustainable urbanization were bearing fruit. While maintaining an open, inclusive and rules-based regional architecture and enhancing its community-building efforts, ASEAN recognized that it was critical to continue collaborating with external partners and reaffirm the importance of multilateralism and regionalism in addressing global challenges.

25. In September 2018, the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly had underscored the importance of ASEAN-United Nations cooperation and reaffirmed their commitment to enhance implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda. Significant progress had been made, but there was room for further improvement such as enhanced disaster risk

reduction and management. By intensifying cooperation and partnerships within South-East Asia and between the region and the international community, ASEAN and the United Nations could deliver on the promise of sustainable development within the framework of an open, multilateral, rules-based order.

26. **Mr. Richardson** (Saint Lucia), speaking on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), said that globalization, once regarded as a powerful tool for strengthening cooperation and accelerating growth, had had disastrous consequences for many developing countries; its impact had been uneven and unpredictable, and the benefits and costs not shared equitably. In order to reap the benefits of globalization while minimizing its risks and considerable costs, it must be ensured that globalization was inclusive, predictable and equitable.

27. Globalization had long entailed both advantages and disadvantages for Caribbean countries, creating and exacerbating development challenges that included slow and volatile economic growth, high and rising levels of unemployment, high poverty levels, inequality of income and wealth, environmental sustainability in the face of acute vulnerability to natural hazards, and substantial risks from climate change and rising sea levels. Such challenges were compounded by a shortage of investible resources, loss of banking relationships, limited fiscal capacity and flexibility for meeting investment requirements, decreasing access to foreign direct investment and ODA, and high ratios of government debt to gross domestic product (GDP). Debt servicing absorbed significant tax revenues, complicating long-term development financing and the delivery of social services.

28. Global systems aimed to ensure prosperity for all, but the benefits and costs continued to be unevenly shared, resulting in critically unsustainable patterns of development that were exacerbated over time. The world was gripped by trends and crises that would defeat any hope for a sustainable future for generations to come if left unchecked. The Sustainable Development Goals could not be achieved without significant new commitments of resources, both within and beyond borders.

29. For CARICOM, addressing the challenges to inclusive and equitable growth would require the harmonization of policy actions and international structural reforms to stimulate investment, generate employment, grow economies and increase international tax transparency. Globalization and interdependence required mutually reinforcing efforts for sustainable development across all levels. International regimes,

institutions and policies governing sustainable development must be adapted to facilitate managing and capitalizing on the increasing interdependence among and within policy areas. The strengthening of policy coordination and coherence at the global, regional and national levels was needed to maximize synergies of international arrangements in development areas including environmental sustainability, migration, debt, trade, aid and finance. The relevant provisions in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development must be implemented effectively to support strengthened cooperation on the 2030 Agenda. The technology facilitation mechanism of the Agenda also required focused attention, in view of the vital role that could be played by science and technology.

30. A revitalized global partnership was required to harness opportunities for delivering on the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. The Agenda was intended to mobilize political commitment and support from all Member States for creating an enabling environment for development, which must be based on solidarity, equality, national ownership and self-determination.

31. **Mr. Escalante Hasbún** (El Salvador), speaking on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), said that the CELAC member States fully supported the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, and looked forward to the modalities resolution to be negotiated in 2019, which should also comprehensively address international migration and development. It was important to address the challenges and opportunities of international migration for countries of origin, transit and destination with regard to regularization, social inclusion and integration of migrants by formulating comprehensive and multisectoral public policies within the framework of the rule of law and international law, and respecting the sovereignty of States.

32. CELAC condemned all acts of xenophobia, racism, discrimination, persecution and intolerance perpetrated globally against migrants, and urged Member States to take countermeasures. It called on all States to ensure full respect for the human rights of all migrants, to avoid improper detention procedures hindering their legal, procedural and substantive rights, and, where applicable, to guarantee non-discriminatory return procedures regardless of immigration status, with necessary safeguards and particular attention to women, adolescents and unaccompanied or separated children. CELAC was also committed to strengthening cooperation to address violations of the human rights of migrants, serious crimes such as smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, and other types of abuse and

exploitation, particularly vulnerabilities faced by migrant women and children in relation to trafficking in persons.

33. CELAC emphasized the importance of promoting the exchange of best practices among States of the region and of implementing policies that recognized the benefits of migrants to the sustainable development of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It recognized the contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination and stressed that remittances from migrant workers were sources of private capital and could not be equated with international public sources of financing for development. CELAC called on countries to ensure the availability of adequate and affordable financial services to migrants and their families in countries of origin and of destination, to further reduce remittance costs to under 3 per cent of the amount transferred, and to eliminate remittance corridors with costs above 5 per cent.

34. **Mr. Ligoya** (Malawi), speaking on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries, said that globalization offered significant opportunities as well as challenges, and required appropriate policies to tap its benefits and address its negative impacts. The Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order had acquired additional relevance with the rapid pace of technological change transforming economies and societies around the world and provided a framework for addressing inequality and promoting inclusive and equitable economic growth. However, despite strong commitment from the international community, there was no concrete action addressing the worsening inequality crisis among countries. While the world economy had rebounded from the massive financial crises of the past decade, the benefits had not been shared equitably. The economic conditions of the least developed countries remained especially challenged; their GDP was growing but at a pace far from adequate to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030.

35. Although, in the Declaration and Programme of Action, the international community had committed to adopting special measures in favour of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, the generous support being received from development partners was still insufficient to address the challenges facing least developed countries; they were receiving net ODA amounting to 0.09 per cent of the gross national income of countries members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic

Cooperation and Development, well below the United Nations target. The share of least developed countries' exports in global trade and the flow of foreign direct investment were also meagre and declining.

36. The Group called on development partners to strengthen their support for least developed countries and provide them with access to modern technologies, especially renewable technologies. Support was also needed to build necessary infrastructure, as well as skilled human capital for adopting new technologies. The United Nations had a key role in addressing inequalities in the international system and eliminating income and technological gaps between least developed countries and the rest of the world.

37. Demographic, economic, environmental and geopolitical factors increasingly drove international migration flows. Rapid population ageing was creating labour market imbalances and fiscal pressures in high-income countries. Reducing the huge financial and remittance costs often facing migrants to a reasonable level was necessary to increase the benefits of migration. The Group welcomed the work of the World Bank and the International Labour Organization on recruitment costs for migrant workers and related fees.

38. The Group looked forward to the adoption of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration and the establishment of the capacity-building mechanism to support its implementation. It called for full operationalization of the waiver concerning preferential treatment to services and service suppliers of least developed countries that had been agreed upon in WTO.

39. **Mr. Gujral** (India) said that the ever-increasing pace of technology-led globalization defined the contemporary world. Multilateral engagement reflected the need to manage the closer interdependence resulting from mobility of capital, goods and services, technology and people, which affected all economic sectors by linking resources, production centres, markets and economic prospects across continents and countries.

40. While economic and financial integration had boosted global economic growth, including in developing countries, the impacts of globalization and emerging technologies had been uneven. Repeated financial crises with a domino effect on economies across the world highlighted the huge risks of unmanaged and unregulated integration. Global interdependence also presented challenges such as ongoing conflicts and resultant displacement of people, terror networks that continued to expand their reach, and the spread of disastrous pandemics, as well as other global health issues including anti-microbial resistance,

HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Global commons such as climate, oceans, space and cyberspace were further areas in which international collaboration was necessary to manage collective interests.

41. In the past year, the United Nations had focused on large-scale movements of migrants and refugees in response to localized events with far-reaching ramifications. Most States and societies had been built on waves of migration over previous centuries, and migration had expanded to become a key aspect of the modern integrated globalized world, in which knowledge and innovation-driven economies required mobility of persons as much as movement of capital, goods and services across borders. The global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration would provide a framework to facilitate international cooperation on migration.

42. India continued to support multilateral efforts to address climate change, sustainable development and other emerging issues, and was significantly expanding its development partnerships with fellow developing countries. That understanding of interdependence was manifest in his country's respect for diversity and in its spirit of coexistence and cooperation for greater strength, which underpinned efforts on South-South cooperation.

43. *Mr. Braquetti (Monaco), Vice-Chair, took the Chair.*

44. **Mr. Alnahdi** (Saudi Arabia) said that banking relations, transfer of technology and expertise, and trade and investment were the three main areas of international interdependence. Saudi Arabia had become an enormous centre of interaction with a workforce based on temporary contracts and bilateral agreements that preserved the rights of workers and entrepreneurs. Representing 7 per cent of the population of Saudi Arabia, around 12 million workers from over 100 States were making a significant contribution to the achievement of sustainable development. His country was an important source of finance for several home countries of migrants through remittances of \$40 billion.

45. Saudi Arabia hailed the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the recent agreement concluded between human rights organizations and Saudi Arabia to strengthen international cooperation in combating trafficking in persons. His Government also welcomed the growing international focus on that atrocious crime, and emphasized the importance of giving concrete form to international cooperation for migration with regard to human rights.

46. **Mr. Fondukov** (Russian Federation) said that efforts made so far to implement the 2030 Agenda had underlined the growing interdependence of all countries and the need for shared approaches to achieving fair, comprehensive and progressive economic growth and sustainable development. Although the global economy had strengthened in recent years, significant volatility remained in international trade and financial markets, along with changes in credit and monetary policy and an increasing risk of debt crises. The gap between developed and developing countries was widening due to causes including the technological divide, which was clearly hindering economic and social development.

47. The Sustainable Development Goals could only be achieved through the joint efforts of all Member States. Many countries had reported success in reducing poverty, enhancing average life expectancy and ensuring gender equality. However, with further growth in debt obligations and the risk of changes in trade policies, it was important at the national level, particularly for developing countries, to take account of such areas as the social protection of citizens and attracting investment for development purposes. In that connection, his Government attached special significance to the role of the United Nations in regulating international economic relations and coordinating them with the Bretton Woods institutions, the Group of 20, BRICS and other multilateral entities.

48. International migration had long been an important factor in the social and economic development of States, and its role would continue to grow. The repercussions were felt by both developed and developing countries. The international community must minimize the negative impact and optimize positive elements. 2018 would be a landmark year in the migration policy of the United Nations with the adoption of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. His delegation hoped that steps would be taken to ensure coordination of action and avoid the risk of duplication of efforts. The adoption of a decision on the advisability of holding a high-level dialogue on migration and development in 2019 must be based on such considerations as its links to the global compact and the need to assess the implementation of the Goals pertaining to migration within the framework of the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

49. **Mr. González Peña** (Cuba) said that the role of the United Nations in promoting development and the need for multilateralism had never been so relevant in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world which was facing growing challenges to the current multilateral order. A transparent, open, non-discriminatory

and inclusive multilateral system that maximized the benefits of globalization while minimizing its costs was indispensable.

50. The development gap separating North from South continued to grow. Global problems such as poverty, chronic hunger, illiteracy, unemployment and death from preventable and curable diseases were persisting. The resources to confront those problems existed, but the political will was lacking. Cuba reiterated the need for a new international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, common benefit and cooperation among all States. Developing countries must achieve technological sovereignty and greater access to financing, investment, capacity-building, infrastructure creation and the transfer of intellectual property and technology. Achieving the 2030 Agenda presupposed recognition of and respect for the diversity of approaches chosen by each people, taking into account their diverse circumstances, capacities and national priorities.

51. Cuba rejected the unilateral, protectionist and exclusionary actions of the United States of America in violation of existing multilateral treaties and agreements, which promoted strictly national interests to the detriment of the global and multilateral solutions needed to the problems and challenges facing humanity. The United States blockade of Cuba for almost six decades was the most unjust, severe and prolonged system of unilateral sanctions ever applied against any country, and constituted a massive, flagrant and systematic violation of the human rights of the entire Cuban people. It also qualified as an act of genocide under the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, violated the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and was the main obstacle to the development of the Cuban economy as well as to international cooperation. Cuba had nevertheless made significant progress in its economic and social development thanks to the efforts of its people and cooperation from sister countries across the world.

52. His Government sought to globalize cooperation and solidarity; over 50,000 Cubans were working in 65 countries, and 407,000 Cuban health professionals had provided services in 164 countries throughout the world since 1963. It would always continue to uphold its supreme commitment to equity, social justice and the full development of all peoples and individuals.

53. **Mr. Aji** (Brunei Darussalam) said that the pace and scale of transnational interconnectedness was now exponential. Widespread use of the Internet, major growth in global infrastructure investment and

increasing work and study prospects in different countries were resulting in a high degree of interdependence among States and necessitating intergovernmental cooperation. While globalization had generated opportunities for many countries to prosper, it had also presented a set of challenges that must be addressed, including the widening technological and income gap between developed and developing countries, vulnerabilities to the impact of financial crises and external shocks and lack of adequate representation among developing countries in global economic governance. To that end, Brunei Darussalam supported collective efforts towards a more inclusive, effective and transparent international economic order.

54. His delegation welcomed the emphasis in the Secretary-General's report (A/73/290) on the need for international cooperation in managing the advancement of technology and its application to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The work of the United Nations remained crucial to success in implementing key agreements such as the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. His Government welcomed the regular engagement between the Global Governance Group, the Group of 20 and the United Nations in promoting more inclusive multilateralism by allowing small and medium sized economies to add their voices to the work of the Group of 20.

55. Developed and developing countries needed to work together in giving all countries the opportunity to benefit from globalization, whether in the area of sharing of experience and best practices or the provision of technical assistance in the form of capacity-building and technology transfer. Brunei Darussalam strongly supported international trade as an engine for development and sustained economic growth. As a small developing economy, it was also committed to promoting a rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that benefited all countries at all stages of development. It was important for international economic institutions including WTO to continue to operate with the constructive engagement of all members. His Government was also actively engaged in regional and sub-regional trade initiatives such as the East ASEAN Growth Area that supplemented its efforts to promote an inclusive and transparent trading system.

56. **Ms. Azucena** (Philippines) said that her Government fully supported the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, which was long overdue. Migration was a fact of life. Human mobility was closely linked to development and was on the rise. The

global compact was proof of the power and spirit of multilateralism, which was under siege, and would set a moral standard for the world in upholding the rights, welfare and dignity of every migrant, built on the recognition in the 2030 Agenda of the multidimensional aspects of migration for countries of origin, transit and destination and the positive contribution of migrants. If the global compact for migration was not adopted, the world would be far worse off than before, with an environment of hostility towards migrants.

57. The link between remittances and sustainable development was evident. Remittances supported long-term development strategies, particularly for poverty eradication and access to basic services, and fostered local investments that could encourage entrepreneurship and financial inclusion, especially in rural areas of developing countries where poverty rates were highest. Migration also contributed to sustainable development through skills and knowledge transfer, the promotion of trade and investment, and the filling of gaps in the labour markets of destination countries.

58. Her delegation looked forward to the repurposing of the high-level dialogue on migration into the International Migration Review Forum, which would continue the international discourse on migration. The Philippines would fully engage in the review of all migration-related goals, targets and indicators during the 2019 high-level political forum on sustainable development.

59. **Ms. Chaiyasan** (Thailand) said that globalization brought social and economic opportunities as well as significant challenges, particularly in maintaining the equality and inclusiveness that were fundamental to advancing sustainable development. Greater national and international efforts were needed to tackle the challenges arising from the inability of many countries to cope with such factors as the uncertainties of international trade and finance, limited access to technological advancement and irregular movements of people. Faith in multilateralism must be renewed and maintained.

60. Resilience-building helped countries cope with the adverse impacts of globalization, but required international cooperation. Financing for both resilience- and capacity-building was crucial through more robust implementation of ODA commitments and the mobilization of domestic public and private sector resources. New technologies could unlock economic potential through benefits such as increased productivity and competitiveness. The need in the developing world for effective technological support as well as research and development cooperation must be recognized, and

equal access to technology ensured for all. Her Government had promoted inclusive and affordable access to broadband nationwide to help overcome the digital divide and close development gaps.

61. Migration was a defining feature of globalization, connecting societies within and across regions. Well-managed migration was a catalyst for inclusive economic growth and sustainable development. As a country hosting over 3.8 million labour migrants, Thailand, in cooperation with partners including United Nations agencies, had implemented measures such as promoting regularization and ethical recruitment of migrants, combating trafficking in persons and ending the detaining of migrant children. Universal health coverage in Thailand covered documented and undocumented migrants as well as their children, helping to promote public health and control disease outbreaks. Thailand stood ready to further strengthen cooperation on migration and looked forward to the adoption of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration.

62. Multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels of government and society were key in ensuring that globalization reached those furthest behind. Thailand implemented a public-private-people partnership to help build resilience and capacities. South-South and triangular cooperation was always demand-driven and people-centred. Her Government had shared its home-grown approach to sustainable development with other countries and would continue to do so.

63. **Mr. Parajuli** (Nepal) said that the world was better connected than ever. Changes of unprecedented scope and scale had occurred in recent decades, and globalization had fundamentally transformed living standards. However, the sharing of globalization benefits had been conspicuously asymmetrical, and inequality continued to rise. Elements of inclusion, equity and social justice appeared to be missing in the entire process. Least developed countries and landlocked developing countries were vulnerable to various socioeconomic shocks triggered by globalization, while countries that were both least developed and landlocked faced infrastructure bottlenecks and capacity constraints that limited their ability to gain from globalization. Nepal fully trusted in the United Nations as a single global body to address the global challenges. The Organization had the duty to make globalization work for all.

64. The information and communications technology revolution and the rapid development of science and technology had accelerated globalization and increased interdependence while creating winner-takes-all

dynamics among and within countries. The digital dividend from ever-expanding technology frontiers was unevenly distributed, and the digital divide was widening. Developing countries were struggling to cope with new modes of production and consumption. It was ironic that many developing countries had yet to fully absorb the technologies of previous industrial revolutions when the fourth such revolution was being discussed.

65. Adhering to the spirit and principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order would help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and realize more inclusive and just globalization. Continuous efforts were needed to give developing countries equal opportunity for success through reforms in global governance and international financial architecture. The diffusion and transfer of technology to developing countries on favourable terms were equally important. Interdependence among countries was contingent on connectivity of roads, railways, waterways, airways and transmission grids.

66. Human mobility was an important facet of globalization. There had been unprecedented growth in migration, which could make tremendous contributions to achieving the Goals if properly harnessed through international cooperation. With over 10 per cent of Nepalis living abroad, ensuring the human rights and well-being of all migrants remained a priority for his Government. The global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration would be first United Nations instrument attempting to comprehensively address migration.

67. **Ms. Juárez Argueta** (Guatemala) said that the promotion of development led to peace and prosperity. The eradication of poverty remained the greatest challenge facing the world and was essential for sustainable development. Although gains had been made, there was a need to maintain sustained growth and decent employment.

68. Guatemala was currently implementing a general government policy for the period 2016-2020 in the recognition that development and the common good required a strengthened, modern and democratic State. In October 2018, a law had been passed to promote entrepreneurship with a view to generating employment and economic growth, and to strengthen the educational system and increase opportunities for small and medium-sized companies. Such efforts must be accompanied by greater national and international investment promoting the most favourable economic development for decent employment. In that connection, her Government had established a customs union with

Honduras in 2018, and anticipated the full inclusion of El Salvador.

69. Countries of origin, transit, destination and return must ensure orderly, regular and safe migration with full respect for the human rights of migrants and special attention to vulnerable groups such as accompanied and unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents, family units and older persons. It was important to continue addressing the challenges and opportunities of international migration, which made a positive contribution to inclusive growth and sustainable development in the countries of origin, transit and destination. Countries of origin must endeavour to make migration an opportunity rather than a necessity, and countries of destination should recognize the positive contribution of migrants to their economies.

70. While it was crucial to recognize the positive links between migration and development, the emphasis on human rights was fundamental. Her delegation advocated a holistic view of international migration, with a human rights focus that rejected the criminalization of all migrants. Guatemala welcomed the finalization of the global compact for migration, and hoped that it would be adopted in December 2018. Her delegation also awaited the modalities resolution to be negotiated in 2019, which should comprehensively address international migration and development.

71. **Mr. Bin Momen** (Bangladesh) said that human mobility across international borders was a global phenomenon and an unavoidable reality. Migrants were considered agents for change and enablers of development when the process was safe, regular, orderly and responsible. Most migration was intraregional, between developing countries, and almost all countries in the world were simultaneously countries of origin, transit, destination and return. It was important to end the fragmented United Nations approach to migration. A global response was essential to protect the rights and dignity of migrants and maximize the development potential of migration.

72. Bangladesh was one of the largest countries of origin in terms of national wealth creation and development. The role of remittances had been immense. Migration had been embedded in its national development policy to pave the country's way to becoming a middle-income country by 2021 and a developed country by 2041. The global community must work together to implement rules and measures for countering human trafficking and lowering labour migration recruitment costs to a tolerable level.

73. Bangladesh was pleased that migration had found its place in regular United Nations discourse, and was

grateful that the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration had been finalized. The compact was the cornerstone for strengthening global governance in migration through international cooperation, capacity-building and sharing of responsibility and would facilitate significant progress in upholding the rights of migrants, irrespective of their status, and addressing labour migration issues. His delegation welcomed the emphasis on collecting disaggregated data, lowering the cost of remittance transfer and achieving portability of earned benefits. Above all, the compact was a global platform for realizing the political will and momentum envisaged in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants.

74. **Mr. Zhou Chengyu** (China) said that multipolarization and economic globalization were currently expanding, while social informatization and cultural diversity were also continuing to make progress. Globalization was consistent with the historical world trend characterized by advances in peace, development, cooperation and gender equality. Countries were interconnected and interdependent, and the global community shared the same destiny. The world was facing profound changes unseen in the past hundred years.

75. No country acting alone could deal with the complex and daunting challenges posed by globalization: the combined efforts of the international community were needed. China believed that the global governance concepts of consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits were required for countries to combine their own interests with the common concerns of other countries, to expand that convergence of interests and to engage in cooperation in order to seek peace, promote development and achieve win-win, multi-win and all-win results.

76. Structural reform should be expedited and innovative development concepts and policy measures used to promote the conversion from old to new driving forces of growth and tap long-term growth potential. There was also a need to oppose trade protectionism, maintain the multilateral trade system and engage in consultations in order to resolve differences and build an open world economy. Macroeconomic policy and communication must be strengthened and development of the world system and order promoted to ensure fair and more reasonable development and enhance the representation of emerging markets and developing countries.

77. China supported the active participation of African countries in economic organization and had worked to assist African countries and achieve joint progress. In

September 2018, China and African countries had held a cooperation forum aimed at promoting an even stronger community with a shared future through win-win cooperation. Leaders of both sides had conducted exchanges, planned future cooperation and decided to implement eight initiatives, while also agreeing to adopt the Belt and Road Initiative along with the 2030 Agenda, the African Union Agenda 2063 and national development strategies of African countries.

78. China was a contributor to economic globalization, and had always shared its development opportunities and growth with other countries. During 40 years of reform and opening up, its foreign trade had been increasing at an average annual rate of 14.5 per cent, and China had contributed over 30 per cent of global economic growth in recent years. His Government stood ready to work with the international community to advance globalization in a direction that was beneficial to all countries and peoples in the world.

79. **Mr. Jajilari** (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that his delegation noted the Secretary-General's reports on the agenda item under discussion ([A/73/290](#) and [A/73/286](#)), but had been unable to find any references to the terms "globalization" or "interdependence", which it considered particularly relevant to the development prospects of developing countries and which were included in the title of the agenda item.

80. Globalization was a longstanding multifaceted phenomenon with interdependence at its core, which continued to influence almost every aspect of life. It had brought people closer to each other in an unprecedented way, through its benefits were unevenly shared. Enhanced international cooperation, empowered through multilateralism, was essential to make globalization work for all, particularly for those countries left behind, by harnessing its benefits and minimizing its risks and challenges. Discussions of globalization should address solidarity, equality, national ownership, self-determination, mutual respect and global responsibility among equal partners, as well as the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

81. The United Nations had a critical role in supporting countries to better cope with the risks of globalization while bringing all countries and other stakeholders together to find global solutions to common problems in a multilateral framework and ensure the equal sharing of globalization benefits. At the international level, the Organization should assist the developing world in attaining a greater voice and better representation in institutions of global governance, thereby strengthening collective international efforts to

harness globalization in achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development for all.

82. Implementing the sustainable development agenda in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world required recognition of and respect for the diversity of approaches by each people in accordance with their specific circumstances and priorities. A transparent, open, non-discriminatory and inclusive system that maximized the benefits of globalization while minimizing its costs was imperative.

83. His country had made considerable efforts in advancing its national development plans despite unjust political pressures and unfair unilateral sanctions. Relying on its national resources and the benefits of a resistance economy, it had made significant progress in its economic and social development thanks to the efforts of its people and the cooperation of countries loyal to constructive multilateral cooperation.

84. International cooperation remained key in benefiting from the global phenomenon of migration, which was an important aspect of sustainable development with its own challenges and opportunities. At the same time, the sovereign right of States to determine their national migration policies and govern migration within their jurisdiction and in conformity with international law could not be overemphasized.

85. **Ms. Ortez** (Honduras) said that migration was a human right; for centuries, people had migrated and emigrated, contributing to the social and economic development of their host nations as they sought better opportunities. Honduras was no exception. It was important to tackle the challenges posed by international migration relating to the regulation, regularization, social inclusion and integration of migrants through the formulation of integral and multisectoral public policies within the framework of the rule of law and international law, while respecting State sovereignty. Honduras urged countries of origin, transit and destination to guarantee full respect for the human rights of all migrants and avoid improper detention. The principle of the dignity of the human person was a fundamental element of the Charter of the United Nations that must prevail in dealing with all aspects of migration. It was particularly important to address circumstances in which families were torn apart.

86. In 2017, emigrants sent remittances to their families which were three times the amount of official development assistance and supported an estimated 800 million people. Honduras had co-sponsored General Assembly resolution [72/281](#) designating 16 June as International Day of Family Remittances in view of the importance of remittances for economic

development. Governments and international organizations should promote the reduction of remittance costs to below 3 per cent in line with Sustainable Development Goal 10.

87. The adoption of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration was a historic milestone. Its multidimensional evidence-based approach emphasizing respect for human rights and the rule of law created a dynamic framework for jointly enhancing the benefits of migration as a factor of economic growth and social development.

88. **Mr. Monthe** (Namibia) said that multilateralism had a pivotal role in sustaining the global economic architecture and addressing unfair trade conflicts that negatively affected efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The fact that only about 20 per cent of climate finance went to developing countries for climate action should in no way be understood to mean that those countries were not negatively affected by climate change. As a country with two deserts that experienced regular droughts and flooding, Namibia sought to access climate change adaptation financing. His delegation called on development partners to scale up efforts and meet their climate financing commitments, in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Namibia was grateful for the assistance received through the Green Climate Fund and Land Degradation Neutrality Fund, which needed to be well supported.

89. The foreign policy of Namibia was based on multilateral principles; as the world's second least densely populated country, Namibia was highly reliant on multilateral systems, which were fundamental to its development and poverty eradication plans. Access to new technologies was essential for developing countries, particularly in addressing challenges to achieving the Goals. Namibia welcomed the establishment of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries as a means by which developing countries could bridge the technological divide and enable communities to access technologies for their development. It supported the appeal of the Secretary-General for the United Nations to enhance its functions in dealing with problems of international economic cooperation, ensuring equally the interests of all countries.

90. **Mr. Eshanta** (Libya) said that globalization was a key feature of integration in economic, political, social and cultural fields, and economic globalization provided opportunities for development. If well utilized, globalization could help to spread advanced technology, foreign direct investment and administrative expertise.

However, it was not possible to simply rely on the benefits of trade and unorganized markets and to expand without taking account of all dimensions of development. Economic globalization must be fair and equal to all without affecting cultural and national identities.

91. Many developing countries needed access to technology, especially information and communications technology, but commitments had not been honoured with regard to technology transfer and capacity-building to bridge the digital gap via an international facilitating mechanism, as envisaged in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

92. The relationship between development and migration must be addressed in a comprehensive manner that took account of the economic, social, environmental, humanitarian and cultural aspects. The international community needed to tackle the challenges of migration on the basis of true partnership. Political instability in Libya had been exacerbated by the problem of unorganized and irregular migration by people who were at risk from people-smuggling groups and frequently fatal attempts to cross the sea.

93. His Government welcomed the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. The root causes that led people to risk their lives for migration must be addressed to solve that problem. The international community must assist countries of origin through genuine development programmes to improve their productive and service sectors with a view to eliminating poverty, unemployment and wars. Transit countries also required technological and logistical support and capacity-building, and migrants should be assisted in returning voluntarily to their home countries.

94. **Ms. Alhosani** (United Arab Emirates) said that globalization could achieve significant economic development and financial benefits for Member States, and countries could integrate into the global economy to reach bigger markets, allowing them to improve their economic growth and reduce unemployment, poverty and hunger. However, the fruits of globalization and development were not distributed evenly. The international economic order was facing several serious problems as a result of issues such as the growing development gap, inequality, the refugee crisis, environmental degradation and climate change. Moreover, natural and man-made disasters and the digital divide called for an international order that distributed globalization benefits in a manner that helped all countries achieve development.

95. The United Arab Emirates recognized the role of science and technology, especially environment-friendly

technologies, in eradicating poverty in all its forms. In that connection, her Government was hosting an international forum on statistics and data in October 2018, at which participants from the private and public sectors and civil society would exchange information with a view to improving environmental data and making it available as statistics to assist with decision-making and optimal management of the environment for sustainable development.

96. The large number of migrants was a contemporary challenge affecting the world, together with the need to determine the best way to maximize the benefits of migration for countries of origin and transit and to understand the relationship between migration and development. On adopting the 2030 Agenda, Member States had been aware of the positive contribution of migrants to growth in countries of origin and destination. Migrants could also help in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The United Arab Emirates would participate in the intergovernmental conference on the global compact for migration in December 2018 as part of its commitment to facing the challenges of migration and increasing the participation of migrants in the realization of the Goals.

97. **Ms. Saran** (South Africa) said that the proposals set out in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order were relevant in the current global environment, which was marred by the same undemocratic tendencies as in the past that perpetuated the perennial gap between the developed and developing countries. While globalization had brought significant gains in economic development for many countries, those gains had been unevenly and unequally distributed. Unilateral policies disrupting the global economic system continued to undermine efforts towards equitable and inclusive sustainable growth and widen the economic disparities between the North and South.

98. The world had not changed significantly since the beginning of postcolonialism, particularly in Africa. The global system had continually neglected the economic growth aspirations of developing countries. Structural economic and trade challenges at the global level persisted and continued to hinder African industrialization. Member States must continue to correct such imbalances and injustices. Industrialization had long been recognized as the critical means by which all countries and peoples could experience accelerated sustainable development through globalization and interdependence. South Africa was therefore concerned at the withdrawal of developed counterparts from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), but was encouraged by the appointment of

champions to promote the Third Industrialization Development Decade for Africa, which should further strengthen intra-African trade, particularly within the African Continental Free Trade Area.

99. It was imperative to continue strengthening the creation of a multilateral, rules-based, equitable global trade regime as a framework to ensure predictability, transparency and fairness in international trade. Priority must be given to reviving the WTO Doha Development Round to ensure that global trade and economic development fulfilled their role in advancing the goal of addressing poverty, inequality and unemployment, especially in developing countries. Shared developmental goals were threatened by unilateral, protectionist measures creating uncertainty and undermining predictability in global trade, with negative implications for the global economy. South Africa urged the international community to unite against that precarious course. Any narrative on globalization and interdependence must also factor in the importance of the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries.

100. **Mr. Bolaji** (Nigeria) said that globalization was a powerful process that could strengthen multilateral cooperation and accelerate sustainable growth and development, and had created enormous opportunities and benefits. Driven by advances in communications and transportation technologies as well as trade liberalization, globalization had increased social and cultural integration and engendered political, economic, financial and market interdependence. No country, region or major activity was immune to it. However, there were challenges and risks manifesting in the current imbalances in the distribution of benefits and costs of globalization. The asymmetric nature of the contemporary global system had caused development to stagnate in many developing countries. Most industrialized nations had even exploited the increasing breakdown of trade barriers in developing countries to dump substandard manufactured goods in the global South.

101. Nigeria remained committed to a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributed to global growth and sustainable development. It was deeply concerned that the Doha Development Agenda had not been concluded. His delegation urged developed countries to demonstrate the necessary flexibility and commitment to break the current impasse in the Doha negotiations. His Government also supported the core values of South-South cooperation and believed that the United Nations could play a key role in strengthening those values, with respect for diversity.

102. In recent decades, Member States had ratified many multilateral instruments aimed at providing guidance for the formulation and implementation of well-managed migration policies. While migrant remittances had lifted millions of people out of poverty in countries of origin, migration also contributed to sustainable development by promoting trade and investment. In countries of destination, migrants often filled gaps in the labour market and compensated for workforce shortages resulting from demographic shifts.

103. Nigeria called for more representative and democratic global governance. The development gap separating the global North and South must not be allowed to continue widening. Developing countries needed technological empowerment, better access to financing, investment, training, infrastructure development and the transfer of intellectual property and technologies. Only a truly fair global system could redress current inequities and ensure just economic and social development for current and future generations.

104. **Monsignor Grysa** (Observer for the Holy See) said that the growth in migration that had been a feature of the twenty-first century was an ancient and global phenomenon. Although recent data indicated a staggering increase in international migrant numbers, it was necessary to remember that those numbers referred to unique individuals, each of whom had an equal right to human dignity, safety and a decent standard of living. Drivers of migration included push factors such as violence, insecurity, human rights violations, lack of opportunity, climate change effects and poverty caused by environmental degradation, as well as pull factors including the search for better opportunities and changes in labour markets. Any successful effort to address the migration crisis should start with the push factors; all too often migrants were blamed as if they had created the factors that pushed them out of their homelands.

105. While migration imposed costs on host countries, which were not fairly shared by all, it also produced benefits. The demographic challenges facing developed countries would be much worse if not for net migration. Migrants and refugees brought courage, skills, energy, aspirations and their cultures, enriching the lives of the nations that received them.

106. The global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, together with the global compact on refugees, provided protection for all those forced to flee their homes, and affirmed the shared responsibility, in pursuit of the common good, to care for those most in need of solidarity. The strain faced by many States in responding to sometimes unpredictable and overwhelming mixed

migratory flows had been considered thoroughly during negotiations on the global compact for migration, as was the need for increased international solidarity in sharing burdens and responsibilities and the commitment of States to work together to create conditions allowing people to live in safety and dignity in their own countries, and to address the root causes of migration.

107. Respecting every person's dignity required creating the conditions necessary for the realization of the right to remain. The Holy See hoped that the effort expended on the global compacts on refugees and migration would endure through respect for the rights and dignity of migrants and refugees in a spirit of international solidarity, while recognizing the sovereign right of States to determine their national migration policy in light of their obligations under international law.

108. **Ms. Mucavi** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) said that FAO had recently launched the 2018 edition of its flagship publication, the report entitled "The State of Food and Agriculture", which focused on migration and its linkages with agriculture and rural development. Despite the challenges it might present, migration was an integral part of economic, social and human development and a means of reducing inequality both within and among countries. At different points in their development, all countries would be areas of origin, transit or destination for international migration. As safe, orderly and well-managed migration could contribute positively to sustainable development and economic growth, cooperation and coordination among countries of origin, transit and destination as well as the main international organizations should be further strengthened to unlock the potential of migrants as transnational development agents.

109. Migration should be a choice rather than a necessity, but many individuals and families migrated from rural areas to escape poverty within their own communities. The drivers of migration were complex and intertwined, and included rural poverty and food insecurity, lack of employment and income-generating opportunities, limited access to social protection, conflict, natural disasters and political instability. The drivers and impacts of migration were closely linked to the global goals of FAO of fighting hunger, reducing rural poverty and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources.

110. As migrants mostly originated from rural areas, investment in agriculture, rural development and resilient livelihoods was crucial to providing sustainable alternatives to migration. FAO supported countries in

addressing the adverse drivers of migration, boosting alternatives in rural areas and facilitating rural mobility. It promoted resilience and agricultural livelihoods for migrants and communities to ensure that migration was beneficial for all. FAO also sought to enhance the benefits of migration for agriculture and rural development by fostering investments and promoting employment and agro-entrepreneurship opportunities in areas of origin.

111. Policy coherence in the areas of migration, agriculture and rural development was essential to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration. Policies should aim to maximize the economic and social benefits of migration while minimizing the costs to migrants and societies. At the global level, FAO was committed to generating further data on rural migration to inform policy decisions and programme design. It had co-chaired the Global Migration Group together with the International Organization for Migration and supported the preparation of the global compact for migration. FAO would actively participate in the newly established United Nations Migration Network to support Member States in implementing the global compact.

112. **Mr. Richter** (Observer for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) said that the adoption of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration would be a significant moment in history that had been decades in the making. Beginning from the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, the international community had made slow but steady progress in advancing its discussions on migration. The global compact for migration would be the first multilateral framework of its nature dedicated to migration, making it a fundamental pillar of international efforts to promote effective migration governance. IOM encouraged all Member States to engage fully in its implementation in order to maintain momentum.

113. The progress on migration had been aided by the other significant development frameworks adopted in recent years; the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda all included key elements related to migration. The international community must strengthen policy coherence between the migration and development agendas so that migration policies could improve development outcomes and vice versa. The high-level political forum scheduled in 2019 would be an ideal opportunity to ensure effective linkages

between the 2030 Agenda and the global compact for migration.

114. Migration had implications for multiple actors by its very nature. Achieving progress towards the 2030 Agenda and other frameworks, including the global compact, would require strong partnerships among all relevant stakeholders. IOM was committed to partnering with others and providing a platform for different stakeholders to address the challenges and opportunities of migration.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.