



As delivered

Statement

by

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Excellencies, Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentleman,

Last year I also had the honor to stand here in front of you in the General Assembly, and at that time I was arguing against on the Global Compact on Migration to be approved. So what happened since then, last December, the Global Compact on Migration has been approved in this very room. Since then, more and more people are hitting the road, additional migratory flows are being launched, putting additional security challenges on countries of origin, transit and destination.

The most recent developments are frightening. So it is not a wonder that the issue of migration, again rules the European and global political agenda. Ladies and Gentleman one would expect from the United Nations, and other international organizations, to promote and to protect international law and to help those who respect and comply with the international law, and step up against those, who violate the international law. This is our expectation. And this is our expectation especially, in case of the fundamental rights.

We can and we should raise the question, is migration a fundamental human right? The answer is no, it is not. And what does the United Nations do? The United Nations promotes migration, and we consider this phenomenon as something very disappointing. Going forward we can raise another question. If migration is not among the fundamental human rights, then what is amongst the fundamental human rights?

The answer is the following: everybody, everybody does have the right on the globe to live under peaceful, safe and secure circumstances, in his or her home. Does the Global Compact on Migration say anything about these people? Does the Global Compact on Migration protect the rights of these people? The answer is unfortunately, no. A big no.

So instead of protecting the really existing fundamental human rights of the people, the Global Compact on Migration promotes migration, which is not a fundamental human right, which is a dangerous phenomenon, and which increases the security risks worldwide. And this Ladies and Gentleman, dear colleagues, we find unacceptable.

President, dear colleagues, last year there was an intention here, in the United Nations, to celebrate the Global Compact on Migration as the best document ever made in UN history. But this attempt has failed. The United States, Israel, Hungary, the Czech Republic and

Poland voted against the Compact. Brazil later joined. And these six “no” votes prevented the unanimous approval.

We made it clear at that time already that the Global Compact on Migration is the most dangerous document ever United Nations has created. The last one year unfortunately proved that we were right.

During the debate, there were some tricks also played, there were false explanations, there were references that this would not be a legally binding document, although the words “commit” and “commitment” appear in the text eighty times.

During the last one year, we experienced many attempts here to push through the Global Compact on Migration part by part, chapter by chapter. Many documents that have been on the agenda here contain references to the Compact, sometimes in a stealthy, sometimes in an open way. This is how the Compact supposed to be made part of international law.

I have to tell you that we reject these attempts. We urge all UN institutions to stop these attempts. Stop referring to the Compact in the UN documents, stop pushing through the Compact in a stealthy way. I also wanted to make it clear, that we will reject in the future all UN declarations, documents or resolutions which will have any kind of reference to the Global Compact on Migration, in its entirety, or in its parts.

Look at what happened Europe in the recent years, due to an irresponsible and harmful migratory policy of Brussels, more than a million illegal migrants entered the territory of Europe. Many people died in the Mediterranean, parallel societies have been created in the western part of Europe where the loud minority continuously and increasingly puts its pressure on the silent majority. Threat of terror has increased, more than thirty significant terrorist attacks have been committed in Europe during the last years, committed by persons with a migratory background. This happened, because of a hypocritical, ideologically motivated policy which is being carried out in Brussels.

This policy puts pressure on the countries to get rid of national identity, to get rid of the cultural, religious and historic heritage in order to weaken the Member States and finally create a United States of Europe. This is something that we reject. We want the European Union to be strong again, but the European Union can only be strong again in case, the Members States themselves will be strong. We are proud that Hungary is a strong country again. We are proud that we could preserve Hungary as a Hungarian country. We are proud of

our history. We are proud to be a 1019 years old state, which is among the oldest ones in Europe. We are proud that we are a nation with a strong Christian heritage. We are proud of Christianity's role in creating and maintaining our statehood. We are proud to be true patriots. We are proud to be true patriots for whom Hungary is first and for whom the national interest serves as a compass. We base our foreign policy strategy on a principle called mutual respect. We respect our partners; we respect their history, heritage and the decision of their citizens. We expect the same from our partners to respect our sovereignty and our specificities, which are based on our very rich history. We expect our partners to respect the right of the Hungarians to decide about the future of their own country and about their own future. Hungarians made very clear decisions on multiple occasions: we do not want to receive illegal migrants and we reject all external pressure in this regard. We preserve our right to make our own decision whom we allow to enter the territory of our country and whom we do not allow to do so. It is only us to make the decision with whom we would like to live together in our country and with whom not. This is the will that the Hungarian people have expressed, so this is our national interest. For us, fulfilling national interest is the number one duty. Unfortunately, because of recent developments in the European Union, such as opening ports to illegal migrants, again debating about obligatory quotas of resettlement of the migrants etc., we have to strengthen our efforts to protect our people and to protect our security. If you look at the situation in the southeastern part of Europe from the perspective of migration, it is now comparable to the situation back in 2015.

Many countries, many international organizations and of course NGOs inspired people in need to go to Europe. These people get the inspiration to pay thousands of dollars to smugglers. These people get the inspiration to board wrecks, and these people get the inspiration to expect NGOs to come and take them illegally to Europe. Now another question can be raised, I guess, with a very good reason. Who benefits from this? The answer is obvious. Smugglers and groups of organized crime definitely benefit from all this, because they earn millions. The terrorist organisations benefit from that as well, because uncontrolled influx of migrants, uncontrolled flows, uncontrolled massive flows give the chance for the terrorist organisations to send their fighters all over the world. The second part of the question, who loses with this policy? Definitely, the countries of origin lose, because if people are going far away from countries of origin, they will never return and then the question arises who will reconstruct, who will rebuild these countries. The countries of transit lose as well. Look at the Western Balkans: migrants occupied public areas, they behave aggressively. In

some schools they could not start teaching in September. This is very similar what we have experienced personally back in 2015 in Hungary when 400.000 illegal migrants marched through the country, through the heart, of the country, behaved in a very aggressive way, attacking our police, occupying public areas, blocking the traffic on the railway lines, and on our highways. The countries of destination lose as well. The people themselves lose, because they take the life hazard. Look at once again: how many people died on the Mediterranean, because of this very irresponsible policy, which can be totally translated as an invitation? So, everybody loses. Everybody takes serious risks, except for smugglers and terrorist organizations. I guess the United Nations should not do this. The UN should not encourage migratory ways. But, the United Nations should play leading role in resolving the conflicts in helping countries to develop, in helping African countries in capacity building. Because Africa can be the continent of future, but we have to build capacities to keep the people at home under appropriate circumstances. The UN should help escape people to return to their homes as soon as possible. They should carry out reconstruction projects. We should guarantee the physical and legal security of those who have to escape and would like to return to their homes. We should help countries to protect themselves from negative impacts and security risks.