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Budapest Africa Forum 2013





2013 Budapest Africa Forum

Edited by:
Ambassador Balázs Bokor
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MFA HUNGARY

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I. Foreword



The present publication is a collection of speeches and presentations dedicated to Africa on the First Budapest Africa Forum that was organized on 6-7th June 2013 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in close cooperation with the relevant Hungarian ministries and with the representatives of the civil society. The Forum was solemnly opened by Foreign Minister Mr. János Martonyi.

The year of 2013 will certainly remain in the memory of Africans and friends of Africa as a special one, since this year the world celebrated the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Organization of African Unity, predecessor of the African Union. Today, Africa is ahead of the rest of the world in terms of growth rate, market expansion and population dynamics. Thus, on this occasion, the international community acknowledged the success of this continent in the first decade of the century.

The first Budapest Africa Forum (BAF) was dedicated to the emerging Africa. The Forum, held under the title of “Budapest looks at Africa” had the ambitious goal to discuss the challenges and opportunities of an advanced cooperation with our African partners on the political, economic and cultural fields. The BAF reached its objectives as it facilitated the re-launch of Hungarian–African relations, a better understanding on the new African realities and the exploration of the means of reaching these goals according to Hungary’s new Global Opening Policy.

The success of the Forum would not have been possible without the dedicated participation of our foreign participants. The most distinguished guest among them was the Chairperson of the AU Commission, Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, the first woman to head this organization. Her presence confirmed the message of the Summit of the African Union in Addis Abeba held on the 25th of May that was formulated in the agenda of the African Renaissance and the Vision of 2063 proclaimed at the 50th anniversary celebrations in the Ethiopian capital.

Nevertheless, we had the privilege to receive and listen to the thoughts of so many other special guests from Nigeria, Angola, South Sudan etc.

The message of the Budapest Africa Forum was clear – Africa has taken irrevocably its due place in world politics. It offered the opportunity of a substantial exchange of views on Africa's political, economic and human progress. It promoted the relations not only between Africa and Hungary, but also Europe, especially Central Europe by confirming our commitment to accompany Africans in their quest for peace, inclusive growth, and democracy for the next decades to come. The BAF was a proof in itself of Hungary's engagement to contribute to the rebirth of Africa on non-selective basis – Hungarians do not want merely to benefit from Africa's ascent but they are also ready to contribute to the solution of the challenges it is facing.

This Forum was as much about us, Hungarians and our vision on the world, as about Africa. Hungary, three years ago, adopted the policy of Global Opening that covers the world beyond the Transatlantic area, focusing to Asia, Latin America and Africa. Thus the opening towards Africa is part of a comprehensive and consistent strategy that sets up new priorities and achievable goals on the basis of common interests and mutual respect. We consider it to be of utmost importance that good governance, democratic institutions and human rights in the continent should be enhanced. These factors constitute the frame for a lasting partnership between Africa and the European Union, enabling both to give resolute answers to the multiple challenges threatening the development of our countries.

Hungary's new Africa policy has set up priorities and realistic goals. Among the main goals of this policy we wish to concentrate on a reinforced cooperation with a distinct group of countries that are ready and able to cooperate and with whom we have common interests. Keeping an eye on Africa's dynamic transformation and the growing competition in the international politics, the Hungarian approach must be pragmatic: we shall mobilize our entire toolbox for the promotion of the relations. The vision of the Hungarian government on Africa considers the countries of the North and South of the continent as members of an organic unit. We deem Hungary's North African partners to serve as bridges to the South.

Hungary wishes to implement the political, economic and human dimensions of our objectives to be in full compliance with the African ownership. In the political field, our goal is to intensify diplomatic and intergovernmental relations, to improve the legal environment for broader cooperation and to involve the business, cultural and civil actors of both sides more efficiently into this process. We plan to increase the Hungarian diplomatic presence in the continent, to mobilize the existing network of honorary consuls and consulates in order to step up relations in the field of trade, investment, tourism, agriculture and culture. The involvement of the business, cultural and civil actors should be improved on both sides.

As for the economic ties, in certain fields such as conventional and renewable energy, agriculture, sweet water fishery or pharmaceuticals, Hungarian know-how, innovation and entrepreneurship can be offered as valuable asset to our African partners. Our goal is to prepare the ground for closer economic and trade relations in all sectors of common interest. Hungary is ready to participate in the African modernization programs and can see opportunities not only for the larger but also for medium size Hungarian firms.

In our view the human, educational dimension of bilateral relations will deepen in the forthcoming years. In Africa, half of the population is under 18. Hungary wants to contribute to the progress of Africa's most important asset, to its human resources through strengthened educational cooperation and by receiving African students. We intend to rely on the thousands of African graduates who returned home.

Hungary will continue her contribution to the promotion of peace, security, stability in Africa in the future as well. This contribution is traditionally implemented on the one hand through bilateral relations and on the other hand through our membership in multilateral organizations like the EU, the UN and its specialized agencies. Our country will perform her duty in the UN led peacekeeping missions as well as in those of the EU. We will continue offering our contribution to humanitarian purposes: fight against draught, famine and supporting the war stricken population.

To conclude, the BAF proved Hungary's capacity to adapt its foreign policy to the changing world. Hungary is not a passive observer of the developments on the international scene – we want to cooperate with all like-minded countries within the EU as well as the UN family. Hungarian diplomacy therefore responds to the urgent challenges and to the requirements of the business and civil actors.

This policy has already brought its first results – with Sub-Saharan Africa Hungarian trade increased by 17 % in 2012 to more than 1 billion USD that means a higher rate than with our traditional North African partners.

I hope that in this booklet, everyone will find useful and updated knowledge on Africa, on the vision of Africans about themselves and on Hungary's endeavors regarding the emerging Africa.

Finally, on behalf of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs let me thank to every African and foreign as well as Hungarian governmental and non-governmental participant of the Forum for their valuable contribution to the success of the First Budapest Africa Forum.

Péter Wintermantel
Deputy State Secretary for Global Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hungary

We look at Africa...



As a former Deputy State Secretary for Global Affairs it was my task to transfer the Government's global opening policy into the reality in different regions, among them the Sub-Saharan African region. This process which led to organizing the 2013 Budapest Africa Forum caused a fascinating feeling to me as I had the chance to overlook the activity of dozens and dozens of governmental and non-governmental people working hard to put back Africa on the Hungarian political maps.

Hungary's network of foreign relations in the past two decades could be characterised as gradually turning away from geographically or geopolitically distant areas. As a result of repeated austerity constraints, we have normally closed embassies in these regions, among them in the Sub-Saharan Africa. While the austerity pressure persists, nevertheless, Hungary must acknowledge the dynamics of growing appreciation in international life of regions which enjoyed less prominence in our diplomatic relations.

As the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and other ministers and state secretaries have reiterated in numerous public remarks, the strengthening of Hungary's global attention is a goal of the Hungarian government. In a geographic sense this means that Hungary seeks mutually beneficial possibilities for cooperation, both in multilateral and bilateral frameworks, also with those states that have fallen out of Hungary's focus in the past two decades, or with whom relations have never been intensive. In policy terms this means the intensification of our interest in issues which at first glance do not necessarily concern Hungary, but are important globally and are therefore gaining increasing attention on the global stage. The global opening of our foreign policy strengthens our international position, on one hand, and may contribute to the geographical diversification of Hungarian external economy, on the other hand, the latter being one of the priorities of the Government's External Economic Strategy. With its diplomatic means, global opening thus supports the Government's efforts to create new jobs.

Hungary and the countries of the regions of Sub-Saharan Africa and Sahel have enjoyed intensive relations for decades. These relations, however, were primarily based on the block politics of the Cold War. These ties broke up in the aftermath of the democratic transition in Hungary and the changes of system that took place on the continent of Africa. By the time Hungary joined the EU, Hungarian-African relations were in need of a complete overhaul. This has only been achieved partially.

It is true that with EU accession, our Africa policy was put in a wider institutional and political framework; however, we profited from the possibilities inherent in that only to a very low degree of efficiency. Hungary's Africa relations were nonetheless strengthened during our EU presidency. Sub-Saharan Africa enjoys an increasing appreciation in the global political and economic power field. Outside the context of our bilateral relations, Hungary is connected to Africa through the EU's common foreign and security policy, as well as the EU programs for cooperation and humanitarian aid. Hungary can only participate actively and take initiatives in these, however, if we have our "own" Africa policy at hand: a network of connections, well-defined interests, clear goals, ideas on development policy, and based on all these, firm positions that we can harmonise (or eventually clash) with other member states. The political, security and economic interests of Hungary, along with our humanitarian outlook all make it necessary that Sub-Saharan Africa form an integral part of Hungary's foreign relations. Hungary needs to have stronger interstate relations with the Sub-Saharan and Sahel regions and be better informed about African developments. Hungary needs to take increased advantage of the possibilities contained in the EU's Africa policy. In this context, Hungary needs to actively get involved in EU projects and carry out effective preparatory work vis-à-vis Hungarian economic actors or NGOs potentially capable of participating in the implementation of the projects. Hungary needs to review how to address the problems arising from the short-comings of our network of representations in Sub-Saharan countries within the limits of our current financial possibilities.

The Hungarian civil (NGO) and business communities focusing on Africa have long advocated a dialogue with the authorities responsible for foreign affairs. This process started in the summer of 2010: at the initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, several meetings between the academia and NGOs took place. Well-functioning information transmission and cooperation channels were established with the relevant economic advocacy groups as well. Both the civil and the academic sectors have expressed their desire to continue the cooperation. As a result of this the 2013 Budapest Africa Forum could take place on June 6-7, 2013. and proved to be really the symbol of reinvigorating our relations with the Sub-Saharan region.

It was my pleasure to note the great number of African participants, the joy of a re-starting feeling, the joint commitments for relying on each other. Madame Zuma, the Chairperson of the AUC, just after her return to Addis Ababa stated her great satisfaction with the Budapest Africa Forum.

„We participated at the Budapest Africa Forum, since the Hungarian government recently decided to begin to re-engage with Africa. The countries of Central and Eastern Europe played an important role in supporting us in the anti-colonial struggles, and in particular in skills development. Arising from this forum, we hope to cooperate actively with them in the future”.

As a Political Director of the MFA, it will be my utmost responsibility to facilitate the comprehensive development of our bilateral relations with the countries of the Sub-Saharan African region. The 2013 Budapest Africa Forum's message will not reach its goal without a decisive follow up activity.

Szabolcs Takács
Deputy State Secretary
Political Director
Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hungary

II. 2013 Budapest Africa Forum Declaration New partnership for renewing the relations of Hungary and Africa



On the 50th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity – the predecessor of the African Union – Hungary recognizes the struggle and the achievements of Africa’s peoples with respect to independence, freedom, human rights and a better life. Thanks to these Africa has again come to a historic turning point, the threshold of global convergence.

Africa is radically transforming right in front of our eyes. Its relations with the rest of the world are changing rapidly; its political, economic and cultural relations are expanding, thus promisingly redrawing the character of the international system.

As a member of the community of democratic states, Hungary considers it important to continuously renew the system of international relations in line with global processes, to successfully implement its policy of “global opening”. The renewal of our relations with Africa in the fields of economy, trade, culture, education and science and in line with mutual interests also forms part of this policy.

Non-governmental actors in Hungarian society also agree with these objectives. Testament to their support was the work of the I. Budapest Africa Forum organized on 6-7th June. Hungarian, African and other foreign official, business, cultural and NGO representatives attending the conference discussed the current status and the future of Hungarian-African ties and have formulated their recommendations.

In the spirit of the new partnership aimed at renewing Hungarian-African ties Hungary

- expresses its conviction that countries of Africa have to proceed with strengthening human rights, the rule of law and democracy in line with the values enshrined in the founding documents of the United Nations and the African Union.
- is actively committed to renewing its relations with the countries and the peoples of Africa
- wishes to always develop cooperation by respecting mutual interests and African aspirations, based on Hungarian capabilities and true African interests.
- places great emphasis on implementing the UN Millennium Development Goals through a cooperation of all the interested parties.
- is committed in the spirit of EU and UN statements to a responsible exploitation of the continent's resources, while protecting the natural environment.

Hungary places the following areas in the focus of the renewed cooperation

- strengthening economic and trade relations at government and corporate levels, in line with the development and requirements of rapidly converging African economies,
- enhancement of education, scientific, cultural and sports relations with a view to promoting the development of human resources – including youth and women – in partner countries,
- contributing to the efforts of African countries and the international community in strengthening peace and sovereignty, as well as in the fight against international terrorism,
- dynamic cooperation in future international development based on the Hungarian contribution to ODA and EDF in the order of one hundred million euros.
- humanitarian assistance to Africans struck by drought, famine and armed conflicts,
- active participation in the political dialogue between Africa and Europe.

Hungary sees the future of Africa in strengthening peace and security, as well as in economic-social convergence, which requires joint action of Africans and Europeans.

Budapest Africa Forum – June 6-7, 2013.

III.
Proceedings of the Plenary Day: Africa Forum – Budapest
Hungary looks at Africa
Held at the Ceremonial Hall of the New City Hall - Budapest
June 6, 2013.



Opening speech by H.E. Dr. János Martonyi Minister of Foreign Affairs in Hungary

Madame Chairperson of the African Union Commission,
Dear Ministers,
Ambassadors,
the Mayor of Budapest,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

My first word is the word of congratulations. Congratulations first and foremost to the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Organization of African Unity, today the African Union. Just a couple of days ago we had a very pleasant event, the Africa Day. Many of the Ambassadors, guests here were present joining the jubilee of the celebration of millions and millions, indeed tens of millions of Africans. Africans have a reason to celebrate. That is why my congratulations do not go only to the anniversary itself, but also to the achievements that have been made all through these decades by Africa, by Africans, by peoples and nations of Africa.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Africa is a successful continent. We have to celebrate though not only Africans, but Europeans, Americans, Latin Americans, Asians, the whole population of our Globe.

My second word is a word of a very hearty welcome to all. But it is a very special moment indeed to welcome among us the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, the first woman to head this organization who honors us all with her presence and attention paid to what we call the 1st Budapest Africa Forum.

You, distinguished Chairperson, with many heads of state of Africa as well as Mr. Ban Ki Moon, Secretary General of the UN paid together tribute in Addis Abeba on the 25th of May to the past and looked forward to the next 50 years of your continent. Your message to the world on this occasion was clear – Africa has taken irrevocably its due place in world politics and it will firmly stay there. This invites the rest of the world to adjust to this new, welcome reality. It is a great honor for me to open with these initial thoughts the first Budapest Africa Forum.

This event has the ambitious goals to adapt Hungary's strategic approach towards Africa to the new realities, to discuss the challenges and opportunities of an advanced partnership and the ways to lay a solid foundation for our cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields. I wish to thank all our foreign guests and the representatives of the Hungarian business, academic and civil society for their work in preparing this event and for their participation. My sincere hope is that this forum will offer each participant the opportunity of a substantial exchange of views on Africa's political, economic and human progress.

Dear Guests,

I strongly believe that this year will promote the relations between Africa and the world by confirming the global commitment to accompany Africans in their quest for peace, inclusive growth, and democracy for the next 50 years. This will be a true contribution to achieving your agenda of the African Renaissance and the Vision of 2063 proclaimed during the 50th anniversary celebrations in Addis Abeba. 2013 will be a special year in Hungarian-African relations, too – we strive to re-launch this relationship in the spirit of cooperation on the basis of shared values and common interests in the form of a strengthened partnership. The Budapest Africa Forum with the title of “Budapest looks at Africa” is a proof in itself of Hungary’s commitment to the rebirth of Africa. Our pledge is not selective – we do not want merely to benefit from Africa’s ascent but we are also ready to contribute to the solution of the challenges it is facing.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In different periods Hungary and African countries have had fruitful relations. In the last two decades our country had a strong focus on defining her place, as mentioned before, in the euro-atlantic institutions. Now, Hungary has a new strategy for updating and upgrading her relations with the world. Thus the opening towards Africa is a comprehensive and consistent strategy that sets up new priorities and achievable goals on the basis of common interests and mutual respect. Our new Africa strategy attaches great importance to political, economic and human dimensions of our future relations with the countries of the continent, while always respecting African ownership. Our vision is Africa as one where the countries of the North and South form an organic unity.

In the political field, our goal is to intensify diplomatic and intergovernmental relations, to improve the legal environment for broader cooperation and to involve more efficiently the business, cultural and civil players on both sides into this process. Hungary wants to contribute to the promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa through our bilateral relations as well as our membership in multilateral organizations in the United Nations and its specialized agencies. We consider of utmost importance the enhancement of good governance capacities, democratic institutions and human rights in the continent. These factors constitute the framework for a lasting partnership between Africa and Europe, making us able to give resolute answers to the manifold challenges menacing the security and development of our countries.

As a member of the European Union, we take an active part in shaping the EU’s overall Africa policy - we look forward to the next EU-Africa summit in April 2014 in Brussels.

Regarding economic relations, our goal is to achieve more efficient cooperation. With our African partners, we have to identify the sectors of common interest, to measure our capacities and resources correctly and finally to enlarge the scope of cooperation through multiplied contacts between businessmen and chambers of commerce. By doing so, we indeed acknowledge the significant success of many African countries in the first decade of the 21th century. Today this continent is in the global vanguard in terms of growth rate, market expansion and population dynamics.

In certain fields such as conventional and renewable energy, agriculture, sweet water fishery or pharmaceuticals, Hungarian know how, innovativeness and entrepreneurship will be very much at hand for our African partners in responsibly exploiting resources.

International development cooperation guided by the UN MDGs remains a strong instrument for achieving the overall socio-economic development of Africa. Hungary will contribute again more than 100 million euros to the 11th European Development Fund. We wish that Hungarian firms and NGOs get more opportunities to participate in future projects and we ask for the support of our African partners to involve us.

What regards the human and educational fields we expect their role to keep growing in the upcoming years. In Africa, half of the population is under 18 years of age. Hungary wishes to contribute to the progress of Africa's most important asset through strengthened educational cooperation by receiving African students. We intend to rely on the sincere will of the thousands of African graduates who returned to their homeland after having studied in Hungary to enhance cooperation between our countries. We offer the good services of the Hungarian civil society, universities and NGOs to promote the cultural and human dimensions of Hungarian-African relations, including sports and sport diplomacy.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you know, the Budapest Africa Forum is composed of a series of multifaceted events. Today, you may follow the presentations of our distinguished speakers in four thematic groups right after the opening session. Tomorrow, the Forum will continue with two remarkable events – an academic conference at the Hungarian Institute of International Relations, and a business forum focusing on Hungarian-African economic and trade relations. Finally, let me call your attention to the larger, global context of our deliberations. There are a number of global issues to the solution of which Hungary is indeed committed. They are the global water management and cyberspace challenges. Budapest will host a Water Summit next October that will be dedicated to global water policy. We expect a large participation of African countries there, too.

Hungary also organized a cyberspace conference in Budapest last year as the follow-up of the first of this kind held in London 2011. The next one will be hosted by the Republic of Korea. Naturally, Hungary is assisting the EU and the Korean organizers with the preparation process. Cyberspace is becoming a key enabler for growth. At the same time, new types of cyber security threats are emerging in all the continents including Africa. Thus, we decided to host a preparatory workshop included in the program of the BAF in order to engage our African partners in the global dialogue on ICT.

Dear Guests, dear friends,

We all live in the global world, we all have global challenges to face, and we have global opportunities. We are becoming more and more – what is called – a voluntary community as we become more and more aware of the opportunities and threats of the objective and the process. But we also should bear in mind that the world is not just global, the world is universal. The world is made universal by the universal values and principles we all share. This is what unites us and this is what should not separate us. I think that this would be the main message of the 1st Budapest Africa Forum.

Thank you for your attention.

Statement by H. E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma Chairperson of the African Union Commission

**Excellency, Mr. János Martonyi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary
Excellencies and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps
Ladies and Gentleman**

I am honoured to address this Forum, dealing with a range of topics of importance to the relationship between Hungary and the African continent.

These are issues which Africans everywhere are debating, as we celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the formation of the Organization of African Unity and African Union this year. The Golden Jubilee is a time of reflection for Africa, on the past fifty years, as well as the present and where the continent should be in the next five decades. When the OAU was formed in 1963, its mission was to rid the continent of the last vestiges of colonialism and apartheid. It succeeded in this mission, with support from countries such as Hungary and others in the region, who supported anti-colonial struggles across the world.

We do know that during the 1960's, at the time of the establishment of the OAU, there was high optimism that the continent would perform well. Several African countries were on par or had even higher GDP rates than their counterparts in Asia.

The GDP per capita of Ghana and South Korea were the same in 1960. Until 1975, the fastest growing developing country was Gabon. Botswana's growth rate exceeded that of Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Thailand.

Despite this potential, Africa was unable to complete the transformation journey which Asia and certainly many of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe have to a large degree now traversed.

Our reflections on the present state of Africa and the lessons from the past are therefore critical for the continent is to succeed in making a reality its vision of an integrated, people-centred and prosperous continent, at peace with itself.

On a wide range of indicators and spheres Africa is doing well and in others with movement in the right direction: this ranges from drastic reduction in conflicts in comparison with the previous decades, and increasing continental capacity to deal with conflicts to the consolidation and expansion of democracy, with many African countries now into their fourth or fifth terms of multi-party elections and improvement in governance and the rule of law.

Africa is also making progress in its goal of gender parity, albeit slowly, with improvements in girls' access to and participation in education and women's representation in Parliaments and Cabinets. Out of 195 sovereign countries in the world only 17 have female heads of state and governments, and two of them are African.

The most remarkable changes have however been on the economic front. Seven of the fastest growing economies in the world are in Africa and the continent recorded an average of 5% growth for over a decade, despite the financial crisis. This trend is set to continue.

The private sector in the continent now acts as a powerful engine for growth. It accounted for two thirds of total investments and three quarters of total credit in 2009/2010. Women entrepreneurs constitute over 50% of the self-employed, though mainly in the informal sectors.¹ Pan African businesses are growing, starting off in the services sector such as cell phones, retail and financial services, but also expanding and with strong growth in mining, cement production and general construction.

African businesses are therefore showing confidence in their continent with a reported 23% compound growth rate in intra-African investment into new FDI projects between 2003 and 2011.² Investments by Africans into Africa as a proportion of total number of FDI projects have more than doubled, accounting for 17% of all new FDI projects in 2011.³

In addition, three of the world's best performing stock exchanges are in Africa, with the turnover of Africa's top 500 companies growing from \$393 billion to just under \$690 billion between 2005 and 2010.⁴

Exports and markets for African products are becoming more diversified, with the potential to reduce over-reliance on North-South trading relationships, and growing significance of South-South trade for the African continent. The value of trade with BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), for example, is reported to have increased nine-fold from \$10 billion in 2000 to \$160 billion in 2012 and the continent is rigorously pursuing investment in infrastructure and human capital development with the BRICS countries.

The continent has shown its capacity for leapfrogging development through technology, especially in information communications technology, but with large potential in virtually every other sphere of development.

Several African countries, but most notably Kenya, Ethiopia and South Africa are stimulating and growing innovative renewable and green energy sectors such as hydro, wind and solar power.⁵

With new technologies, not a single village needs to be without reliable energy, no matter how far from the power grid it may be.

¹ Tall, Tidjiane Jeffrey (2013) „African private sector and entrepreneurship development”. *AU Herald*, Volume 3, Jan-Dec 2013.

² Ernest & Young Africa Attractiveness Survey 2012

³ Ernest & Young Africa Attractiveness Survey 2012

⁴ „A sweet spot in global demand”. *African Report*, no. 46, December 2012

⁵ „African innovators can lead the world” *African Business*, no. 396, April 2013.

And, whereas African telephone connectivity was just one-tenth of global average in the mid-1990s, by 2011 it was half the growing at a whopping 20% per year between 2006 and

2011. Thus in 2011, Africa became the second largest mobile market in the world after Asia, with about 620 million mobile connections.⁶

African innovations abound in such areas as e-banking, providing farmers with access to market information and e-health services.

Ladies and Gentleman

This is Africa today, but a number of future trends are also in our favour. Apart from its abundant natural resources, including minerals, oil and gas, its marine resources, it is also home to 60% of the world's unused arable land, near to water and therefore with the potential to feed itself and the world over the next few decades.

Africa's demographic dynamics present a unique opportunity. There are already fifty-two cities in Africa with more than 1 million inhabitants and by 2030; half of Africans will be living in cities.

We have a youthful population today and by 2025, a quarter of the population under 25 will be living in Africa. Africa's working age population will reach 1.1 billion by 2040 and our total population will be over 2 billion by 2050.

Africa's middle class continues to expand, currently estimated at over 350 million with people pursuing opportunities in the cities.

Young people with their energy, creativity and enthusiasm are seen as representing 'the most dynamic human resource available'⁷ and with women representing just over half of the continent's population. Africa's greatest resource and potential is clearly its people – now and into the future.

It is therefore not surprising, that according to the Africa Report of December 2012⁸, "75% of global CEO's say their company's next expansion is in Africa".

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman

This was the backdrop against which the recent Summit of the African Union, celebrated the Golden Jubilee Anniversary of the OAU/AU. The Summit looked at the past and present, but most importantly also discussed where to from here. A *Solemn Declaration of the 50th Anniversary* was adopted by Heads of Government and States, with inputs from civil society, committing to ensure bold and transformative interventions that will enable Africa to be prosperous and peaceful by 2063.

⁶ Mills and Herbst (2012) *Africa's third liberation*. Johannesburg: Penguin books.

⁷ UN Habitat, State of the Urban Youth 2012/2013

⁸ „A sweet spot in global demand". *African Report*, no. 46, December 2012

The Solemn Declaration for example, committed us Africans not to pass on wars and conflict to next generations of Africans, and to silence the guns by 2020, or before. This requires that we address the underlying causes of conflicts and insecurity, including decisively dealing with underdevelopment, poverty, diseases and ensuring shared growth and socio-economic development, and that we build inclusive political cultures.

The African Union identified the immediate short to medium term priorities towards achievement of its vision; including:

- a) Developing and investing human resources through health and education, science, technology, research and innovation;
- b) Infrastructure development to connect African countries, economies and people; and to facilitate trade and tourism.
- c) Agricultural and agro-business development to ensure that we can feed ourselves and the world, through investments in irrigation, fertilizer and seeds, the provision of agriculture extension services and access to markets.
- d) Industrialization through beneficiation of natural resources, building African manufacturing sectors and growing intra-Africa trade.

Key to all these areas is capable and people-centred institutions and governance, peace and security and the empowerment of young people and women. I am therefore pleased that one of the Panels for this forum is on Education, and look forward to the deliberations.

Your Excellencies, it is in this context that we welcome the initiatives such as this to explore how your country can link up with developments on the African continent.

Hungary and other Central and Eastern European countries have played an important role during anti-colonial struggles and our early years of nation-formation and state-building in the development of African human capital, with many of our leaders and professionals passing through your universities.

Over the last two decades or so, the involvement of Hungary and other countries in the region in Africa have been limited. As Africa is defining its future and its partnerships with the world, it is a good time to begin to re-engage and the African Union look forward to this process.

Hungary and other countries have important experiences to share on education and human development, institutional transformation and on agriculture, sciences, industrialization and the development of entrepreneurship.

We look forward to further engagements with you on these issues, and I thank you for your kind attention.

Statement of President Joseph Bol Chan President of the Council of States, Republic of South Sudan

**HE Chairperson of the African Union
Your Excellencies, the Ministers and Ambassadors,
Ladies and Gentlemen
Organizers of the historic occasion**

Allow me at the outset to avail myself of this opportunity to extend my sincere greeting and best wishes to the people and the Government of Hungary on this historic day in which Hungary is honouring Africa by convening the “first Budapest African Forum” in commemoration of the fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity, the predecessor of the African Union. That Hungary could undertake such an enterprise as to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the founding of one of the most important Post-Colonial Institution in Africa is testimony indeed to the New Hungarian Foreign Policy strategy of the “Global Opening”. This policy reflects an underlying philosophy of the positive engagement with the world. Significantly enough, this occasion is honoured by Africans in the presence of Her Excellency, the Chairperson of the African Union. This is already a message from Africa.

Your Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen,

“Global Opening” Foreign Policy although a “New” strategy policy, however; Global Opening has always characterized the Hungarian approach and its interaction with the World. Education, Cultural and scientific exchange have played a vital role in empowering the developing Countries.

Through this policy, the Hungarian influence, its cultural and scientific achievements have featured prominently through the world. Many of those who studied in Hungary are responsible people in their own countries today.

Your Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen,

While taking the empowerment that Hungary availed to the people of Africa I would start with myself who have been graciously honoured by the Hungarian State on this historic day to be one of the invited guests at this august gathering. I have the honour to proudly say that I am a beneficiary of this generous Hungarian Global outreach.

It was Hungary that gave me the opportunity to pursue my education through which I am able to contribute towards the socio-economic developmental goals of my country in my position as Speaker of the Council of the States.

This is a historical fact that will always be testimony to Hungary’s positive and well placed contribution to many African youth. Now and with the Hungarian Government redefining the Global Opening in terms of present day realities; political, cultural and technological dimensions, close cooperation between Africa and Hungary could improve the lives of our people

The presence of the Chairpersons of the African Union among us today sends two messages: (a) that Africa appreciated the Hungarian initiative to celebrate of the Golden Jubilee occasion of the founding of O.A.U. (b) a signal that the message of Global Opening is well received by African and the stage is now set for action.

Hungary is one of the first countries to recognize the independence of South Sudan and sent a delegation headed by state secretary Ambassador Hóvári János.

Your Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me at this juncture to concentrate on the some issues that pertain to the newest country on the world map, the Republic of South Sudan which came into being after a long struggle that cost a lot of human terms. As a result, development issues were relegated to the background. The Country, as it came into being on the 9th July 2011 did so in severe lack of everything. Our outmost priority as such is to invest in the basic human needs on top of which is human development and empowerment of our young people to prepare them for the future responsibilities which await them. In this regard, we earnestly urge Hungary to sponsor capable young people from South Sudan to obtain their higher and vocational education. This undoubtedly creates a long-lasting network and permanent goodwill toward Hungary from the people of South Sudan, where the Speaker of the Council of States, the Minister of Higher Education and the Head of the UNAIDS have all received their University level and post graduate education in Hungary and retain a very positive relationship with Hungary and Hungarians.

Your Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As I said earlier, our Country lacks in every basic human needs but it is also one that endowed with Natural Resources, Oil, minerals, and fertile agricultural lands and abundance of waters.

Our vision is to versify our Economy and develop a strong Agro-based industry to avert the disproportionate dependency on oil. It is our hope that Hungary will avail the necessary transfer of the technology and help provide the vocational training in those fields to Africa in general and South Sudan in particular so that it can help jumpstart economic development.

As an emerging new democratic state South Sudan would also greatly appreciate support from Hungary in the framework of the inter-parliamentary relations to our National Legislature to enhance its operational and human resource capacities, as well as provide operationally useful insights into raising the effectiveness of the democratic legislative work in the South Sudan context. Such support could fit well under Hungary's desire to extend its activities to Sub-Saharan Africa. The support we desire from Hungary could be framed in the context of five largely inter-related political events in the coming two years that will be pivotal I determining the future of democracy and effective government and governance in South Sudan. These are:

- a. The first-ever South Sudan Census, whose results will be critical for determining voting districts facilitating evidence-based policymaking, and building truly representative government and legislature.

- b. The forthcoming elections which will set the stage for democracy in general and for transparent democratic future elections in particular.
- c. The Constitutional Review Process which, if broadly accepted, can help replace South Sudan's interim Constitution with a permanent Constitution that is owed by all the diverse groups in the country and can set the stage for peace and prosperity.
- d. The Peace and Reconciliation Process needed to heal the wounds open up by five decades of civil war that led to South Sudan's independence in 2011.
- e. The National Security Policy framework under discussions by the stakeholders across the Republic is bound to impact positively on the stability and investment environment. Hungarian investors are welcomed. Already, one Hungarian Dispomedicor company has shown interest in investing in South Sudan.

Your Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen,

South Sudan is a leading member of the G7 of fragile states, under the New Deal process lunched in Bussan, Korea for fragile states, South Sudan process a partnership compact with International partners to engender mutual commitments towards greater reform and aid effectiveness. Over the coming months, a broad range of the stakeholders will develop this partnership compact, which will include mutually agreed policy benchmarks for the Government of South Sudan, matched with commitments from partners to build capacity and improve the effectiveness of aid. Hungary could usefully participate, or at least follow that process.

Your Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Government of South Sudan will organize a private sector investment conference in Juba in late 2013. Hungarian private sector entities could usefully participate, and reap benefits from identifying and utilizing investment opportunities. With vast areas of fertile land, ample rains and water from River Nile and subterranean water, the agricultural opportunities are great. South Sudan also has more heads of cattle than people. The needs and opportunities in animal husbandry are immense.

In conclusion may I convey here that we in South Sudan have already started the People to People's relationship with Hungary. We have officially registered and launched the South Sudanese – Hungarian Peoples Friendship Association. Therefore, the basis for strengthening our friendship is in place and may God Almighty bless our peoples.

Thank you for your kind attention.

The speech of H.E.Rahamtalla Mohamed Osman Undersecretary of the Ministry Of Foreign Affair Republic of the Sudan

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me and my delegation a great pleasure to express on behalf of the government of the Sudan the sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary for the warm welcome and generous hospitality offered to my delegation in this fascinating city of Budapest. Secondly I would like to extend my thanks to the wise leadership on the invitation of such an enthusiastic, innovative and timely forum. Thirdly let me indicate how delighted we are to be invited to such an occasion offered a generous opportunity to express ourselves and present Africa to another continent.

Mr. Chairperson, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since the early 19th century, particularly the era of the scramble to Africa and the ensuing period the image of the black continent has been gravely distorted and spoiled by set of practices, some of them due to its own population and others to aliens. These practices have created backwardness, underdevelopment and the continent was hit by epidemics and poverty factors that diminish the dignity of humankind to an unacceptable level. However, in spite of all those awful scenes and unacceptable practices Africa has decided to leave that dark history and embark on a long path towards a bright destiny.

Africa is a region of immense possibilities imbued with both human and natural resources, its population is over one billion person, and the vast natural and mineral resources available in the region would place advantageous position in the wider context of global multilateral engagements.

Over the last decade, indeed Africa has managed to realize some achievement. The nation's objective across the continent is to take advantage of the conducive setting in order to give further impetus and practical expression to the South-North cooperation. It is therefore, the continent has long been engaged in some multilateral fora such as Africa-South America, Africa-Asia Summit, Africa-China Cooperation, and joint Africa-EU Strategy.

Against this backdrop there is an imperative need for this forum as a mechanism to deepen, promote, and enhance the emerging political and socio-economic partnership between Africa and Hungary. The thematic areas of cooperation are exceptionally promising, namely, agriculture including food security and water resources, education, science and technology, trade and investment, infrastructure, energy, mining, social issues including health, gender and youth, and I will not forget the institutional strengthening, governance, and public administration, peace and security issues.

Mr. Chairperson, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

To avoid the shortcomings and the veil intents and in order to make it two ways traffic rather than one way interaction, we have to develop collaboration on the basis of certain shared and core values, as stated in the above mentioned (Joint Africa-EU Strategy),

common interests, common strategic objectives which should strive to bridge the development divide between Africa and Europe through the strengthening of economic cooperation and promotion of sustainable development in both continents, lining side by side in peace, security, prosperity, solidarity and human dignity.

Mr. Chairperson, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Republic of the Sudan is the heart of Africa in terms of geopolitics and the wide range of ethnic mosaic represents the whole region. It had been the cradle of the ancient Nubian Civilization which vestiges still existing as expression to the glory of the nation. Its population is over thirty million people, with a total labor force amount to 53% as of 2010.

The Sudan economy has been among the highest growing Sub-Saharan Africa economies, its growth domestic product is 66.6 billion USD.

According to the World Bank, Sudan is in the 10th year of its longest and strongest growth episode since the independence, and it is the third country in the region in terms of recovery from economic crisis. The relations with its sister states are deep rooted down into the social fabric, rich with untapped huge available and potential resources.

Mr. Chairperson, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

Early as the Independence on first January, 1956, Sudan faced great challenges that hindered its normal progress and development, experiencing the longest internal conflict in the continent, combined with conspiracies and intrigues manifested themselves in the imposed sanctions with no logic to support the, but thank the God the implementation of these sanctions on Sudan were getting loose.

Nevertheless, the Government courageously managed to reach a comprehensive peaceful settlement with a painful sacrifice on the third of its total area and population, a new state on its southern part was declared on 2011.

The Sudan endured some difficulties and misconception secession era, however, on September last year the two parties succeeded to sign a set of agreements which have sorted out all the pending issues in a matrix which be carefully implemented to foster the relation between the two states. These measures have paved the way for peaceful cooperation between the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan.

Mr. Chairperson, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Sudan has an easy access to the international trade routes via the Red Sea, moreover, this gateway provides services to the land locked neighbors especially South Sudan.

However, in a bid to find new ways to bridge this gap it has started a process of economic diversification focusing on improving the agricultural production and mining, particularly the precious minerals.

It has realized a reasonable progress in the sector of agriculture based industries especially Sugar Cane and it's by products like the Ethanol. It has developed free zone areas to provide for lucrative trading and easy movement of merchandise.

As regard the necessary procedures for the inducement of investors, the Sudan has lately amended its investment act. The new act aims to remove all the obstacles facing the investors, and provides convenient atmosphere for attracting for foreign direct investments.

Finally, I seize this invaluable opportunity to strongly urge taking a holistic approach to concretize the partnership as a cohesive bloc, and use this platform to strengthen a win-win partnership in such a way as to encourage businessmen from both sides to develop a long lasting relationship that would stand the test of time.

Thank you for your kind attention.

**Address by Dr. David Namwandi
Minister of Education, Republic of Namibia**

„Education as a path for development”

**Director of ceremonies;
Excellencies;
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

I would firstly, like to express my thanks and appreciation for the kind invitation extended to me to participate at this important Forum. The Government of the Republic of Namibia values international solidarity and cooperation. It is against this background that I would like to sincerely thank the Government and people of Hungary for the assistance that you provided to SWAPO during the days of our struggle for national liberation and independence. The students who graduated in Hungary in the 1970s and 1980s are making significant contributions to our national development.

I was requested to focus my address at this important Forum on “Education as a path for development, and my reflections will focus on the topic. I cannot, however, do justice to the contribution of education to development without attempting to locate the contribution within the goals of education.

The report to UNESCO of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century titled: “Learning the Treasure Within”, states that the Commission does not see education as a miracle cure or a magic formula opening the door to a world in which all ideals will be attained, but as one of the principal means available to foster a deeper and more harmonious form of human development and thereby to reduce poverty, exclusion, ignorance, oppression and war. Education has thus a fundamental role to play in both personal and societal development. It was within this context that the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century suggested a broad and encompassing view of education for the future, which is based on the four pillars of learning namely, learning to know, learning to do, learning to be and learning to live together.

The Pan-African Conference on Education with the theme: “What school for Africa in the year 2000”, which was held in 1994 in Yaoundé, Cameroon, held that for education in Africa to ensure economic reliance must be geared towards the improvement of the standard of living of humankind. It should also ensure self-sufficiency in food production, must teach population education, health education, culture, moral ethics, science, technology and innovation.

The goals of education in post-independence Namibia, as articulated in our national policy documents are; access, equity, quality and democracy. The pre-independence education policies of the South African Government of segregation and separate development, and therefore, denial of the majority of the Namibian population access to equitable and quality education to a larger extent influence the post-independence education goals. The goals of education in Namibia today is geared towards providing equal opportunities for all irrespective of race, colour, ethnic origin, gender or economic status.

The topic that I was requested to interrogate at this Forum expects that I should also address the relationship between education and development. Allow me now to briefly reflect on development in the context of Africa in general and Namibia in particular.

A joint statement by the Director-General of UNESCO and the President of the Inter-American Development Bank to the World Summit for Social Development, which was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, argued for an integrated view of development. This view of development is about ensuring for present and future generations, a world of peace, solidarity and sharing, and a world of democracy and respect for human rights, and a world where material and spiritual living conditions make true dignity possible for everyone. Development is therefore, about improving the living conditions of the global citizenry, and ensuring improved standard of life for all.

It is not a secret that Sub-Saharan Africa today is generally characterized by conflicts, poverty and underdevelopment. The role of education, including higher education in reversing the current state of affairs in Sub-Saharan Africa cannot be overemphasized. Building human capital through education and skills development, and investment in science, research and technology and innovation is vital for the development of Sub-Saharan Africa. Budapest has a special place regarding, science, technology and research, as a World Conference on Science, and its conclusions, which have impacted on the development of science globally was held in Budapest in 1999.

The role of higher education and vocational education in development is has become of utmost importance in development in knowledge-based economies and societies. The International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century defines the functions of higher education as; the advancement and transmission of knowledge, research and innovation, fostering international cooperation by bridging the knowledge gap and in enriching the dialogue between people and cultures. Higher education institutions are also increasingly fulfilling the functions of promoting lifelong learning.

Education abroad can play a pivotal role in addressing the challenges facing Sub-Saharan Africa today. Institutions of higher learning in the north could provide postgraduate students from Sub-Saharan Africa to do their studies, can cooperate with universities from the South in curriculum development, and can carry out joint research with universities from Sub-Saharan Africa.

Finally, universities from the North can develop student and staff exchange programmes with the universities in Sub-Saharan Africa and thereby contributing to the bridging of the knowledge gap and contributing to dialogue between peoples and cultures.

I thank you!

Speech delivered by Hon. Alhaji Usman Bole Kamara Minister of Trade and Industry, Republic of Sierra Leone

„Overview of Sierra Leone Economy”

Ladies and gentlemen,

Sierra Leone is a nation with great tradition of religious tolerance, education and achievement, peace and stability is fully restored, and democracy is alive and thriving. Corruption is being tackled. The country is also blessed with significant assets, having abundant arable land, high levels of rainfall and sunshine, premier tourism assets, and wealth of precious minerals.

We are blessed with one of the world's best natural deepwater harbours at the nexus of global trade routes. Given our strategic geographic location, Sierra Leone has the potential as a transshipment hub. Our country's strategic placement provides duty-free and preferred access to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Protocols on regional trade and integration, European Union's Everything But Arms (EBA), and the United States of America's African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA).

Sierra Leone has evolved from a post-conflict country into one that is evidently poised for robust take-off to higher economic performance and growth levels. Since 2011, Government policy focused primarily on achieving macro-economic stability, post-war reconstruction, service delivery, improving the investment climate and promoting foreign direct investment in key sectors of the economy. This led to rapid recovery, sustained growth, implementation of an ambitious set of policy and legislative reforms creating the enabling environment for investments, and the discovery and knock of a massive natural investment programmes. These factors, together, form a strong basis for the achievement of further significant growth level in the economy as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows increased significantly.

Sierra Leone's economic took and maintained an upward trajectory. Since 2001, the country has recorded significant increases in economic growth rates. Real GDP growth was sustained at an average of 7.6% on a year on year basis. The period 2008 to 2011 was a difficult period across the global economy, due to an increase in food and energy costs, and as a result of the global financial crisis. Even during this period, Sierra Leone's growth performance were encouraging marginally above the average for Heavily indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs), averaging 5,7 per cent compare to 5,4 percent.

A key objective of the Government is to attract large-scale private sector investment into the country to establish, create job, generate revenue and facilitate socio-economic growth. This inclusive growth is by encouraging and promoting economic diversification towards other economic sectors which have long-term potential for dynamic, inclusive, and sustainable growth.

The current national economic growth strategy has infrastructural development and private sector development through attracting Foreign Direct Investment (whilst building the capacities of domestic investors for joint venture opportunities) at its centre.

In recent years, Sierra Leone has pushed ahead with aggressive pro-business reform agenda in creating the enabling environment for private sector development. The time and cost of doing business in the country for both local and foreign investors have been reduced, whilst increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of investors and government functions. The on-going reform agenda is focussed on substantive actions that can have a significant impact on our economy through private sector-led growth diversified across several competitive sectors.

Some of these pro-business reforms includes but not limited to:

- A revamped and modernized Sea Port to make our exports more competitive on the global market.
- A transparent, streamlined and mod regulatory and administrative procedures as well as an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism for the resolution of commercial disputes and commercial litigations through the establishment of a Fast Trek Commercial Court.
- A credit registry as a necessary precursor to providing broader access to finance and lowering the cost of financing to local entrepreneurs.
- Developing a National Land Policy document to: 1) make land accessible; 2) reform land tenure issues; 3) improve land planning and regulation; 4) streamline and administration system; and 5) restructure the land adjudication system.
- An attractive investment incentives, as a means to attract and international investors retain and boost existing investments and improve transparency in the allotment and administration of incentives.
- Developing a Sustainable Bioenergy Investment Guidelines to inform investors and other stakeholders on all criteria that are important in ensuring the sustainability of bioenergy development in Sierra Leone consistent with international sustainability standards, a review of existing regulatory networks, and consultations with communities.

In terms of economic structure and national output, agriculture has maintained a dominant role in the Sierra Leone economy before and after the civil conflict. This dominance is reflected by its shares of a national output and the employment it creates.

The agriculture sector is followed by the services and industrial sectors. The main drivers of the services sector are communication, banking and finance, and transport. The industrial sector has been driven by mining and construction, in light of a significant decline in manufacturing.

Sierra Leone has an arable land resource base of over 4.8 million hectares, of which less than 20 percent has been cultivated. Prior to 2009, agricultural practices were mainly in small scale subsistence methods. Since 2009, there has been major development in large-scale commercial agricultural projects in oil palm & sugar cane. Also there have been public policy initiatives aimed at introducing commercialisation methods to smallholder farmers.

Non-farming production activities are concentrated in the mining sector, recent mining concessions in iron ore and Gold as well as previous operations in diamonds. Rutile iron ore and Bauxite continue to be a major component of real sector activities and export. By

2005, Sierra Leone recorded export values that were more double level of five (5) years before. This was due to greater accountability for diamond export and the reopening of bauxite and rutile mines that were closed during the war. Iron ore export has accounted for a thriving growth rate.

These are signs of potential emergence of a strong manufacturing industry, especially in the value-added processing of agricultural products and other natural resources. Ongoing public investments and Public Private Partnership (PPPs) in the energy sector are expected to further stimulate investments and business in the manufacturing sub-sector.

A sector analysis of the distributor of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) between 2000 and 2010 can be done in terms of number of companies and/or projects, or in terms of volume on financial flows.

From the perspective of number of companies and/or projects, the three (3) leading sectors are banking, telecommunication and mining; while from a financial flow perspective, the leading sectors are mining, agribusiness and telecommunication.

In 2011, there was significant interest in the business sector, with planned and ongoing investments by global brand hotels such as Hilton & Radisson Blu. Other sectors that are positioned to attract FDI are Oil and Gas, Energy, Transport infrastructure and light industry.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let me close by saying that Sierra Leone is stable with enormous opportunities and the country is ready for growth. As such, Sierra Leone: „Africa's New Investment Destination”.

I thank you for your attention.

Speech by Mrs. Lalla Aïcha Ben Barka Assistant Director-General, UNESCO's Africa Department

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As an introduction to this paper I will borrow from Mr Sibry Tapsoba of the African Development Bank, based in Cairo, excellent paper, when he paid tribute to Philip Altbach for his so important work on higher education.

Mr Tapsoba stated that education in general, and higher education in particular, was shaped by the colonial powers namely Belgian, British and French colonial to manage their colonies and promote economic interests and socio-cultural changes. The only endogenous universities are the Al-Azar University in Cairo, Egypt and the University of Timbuktu in Mali. However, although they are the oldest universities on the continent and not of European descent, they were established with the support of the Arab world, and the teaching was in the Arabic language. Timbuktu has ceased to operate as a university, but Al-Azar continues to be a major center of excellence for the Islamic studies in the world.

During the colonial period, education in general and higher education specifically was conducted in the languages of the colonial powers. At the advent of independence the situation was as follow: 1) the majority of African countries did not have an adequate number of qualified human resource base to address the challenges of nation building and 2) all African countries adopted the education system inherited from their former colonial power. Hence, Africa remains the only continent in the world where people do not learn/study in their native languages, do not practice their native religion, and do not identify with their native cultures. The youngest generation of Africans grows up without a solid African roots and values.

In the early 1960s, it became imperative that the newly independent nations must invest in higher education in order to stimulate economic growth. Up to the early 1980s governments and the international community supported the development of higher education. Unfortunately, this policy drastically changed. From early 1980s to mid-1990s higher education was viewed as a *luxury* that African countries cannot afford and structural adjustment policies led to the severe reduction of government spending on higher education with significant negative effects on the sub-sector. Public spending per student plummeted over 25 years from an average of US\$6,800 to just US\$981 in 2005 for 35 countries.

“From 1985 to 1989, 17% of the World Bank spending on education was on higher education and from 1995 to 1999 the Bank allocated only 7% of its investment in education to higher education”.⁹

⁹ David Bloom, David Canning and Kevin Chan (2005:6). Higher Education and Economic Development in Africa. Paper commissioned by the World Bank (AFTHD).

The World Bank argued that this change of policy was justified by economic crisis facing African countries and the limited economic and social rate of return of higher education. The social rate of return in basic education was believed to be higher. This justified more focus on basic education post Jomtien (1990) and Dakar (2000) and in the MDGs.

However, the landscape of development thinking has significantly changed over the past three decades and there is empirical evidence to attest that today the returns of higher education to society are greater than the returns of basic education. The scientific and knowledge economy of the globalized world in which we live has confirmed the critical transformative role of higher education, through the improvement of efficiencies in the daily lives of human kind. African governments are increasingly considering higher education as key to alleviating poverty as indicated by the analysis of national poverty alleviation policy documents. Poverty alleviation will require a robust higher education system capable of greater contribution in knowledge, science and technology. However, higher education has to overcome multiple challenges: challenges of “massification”, financing of higher education, quality of research and private higher education.

Prevailing issues in Higher Education

Enrollment and “Massification”¹⁰: With an estimated population to be 1.04 billion in 2011¹¹, Africa scores the lowest higher education participation rate in the world. The average gross rate of tertiary education enrollment (GER) was 8% in 2011 (5% female rate and 8% male rate¹²). This range differs from country to country and generally Anglophone countries have higher GER than Francophone countries. The tertiary gross enrollment rate for Anglophone countries averaged 6.7%, in comparison to the 2.9% that characterized Francophone countries¹³.

At the same time Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) reaches the highest annual growth rate: enrollment in tertiary education grew faster in SSA than in any other region over the last four decades. In the 1970 there were less than 200,000 tertiary students enrolled in the region. This number soared to over 4.5 million in 2008 - a more than 20-fold increase. In effect, the gross enrollment ratio (GER) for tertiary education grew at an average of 8.6% for each year between 1970 and 2008 – compared to a global average of 4.6%¹⁴ over the same period.

According to projections, Sub-Saharan Africa will experience a unique demographic transition, with an estimated 258 million Africans expected to reach prime working age (15 – 25 years) by 2025¹⁵. African universities must be prepared to take on this challenge.

Quality of Training and Research: The rapid enrollment expansion in the tertiary education in SSA has not been supported by an increase in the quality of higher education.

¹⁰ Sibry Tapsoba (2013). The Changing Landscape in Higher Education in Africa. Paper presented at the Boston College – Center for International Education in Africa.

¹¹ See AfDB Data Portal.

¹² World Bank database

¹³ Data from G. Azcona, R. Chute, F. Dib, L. Dookhony, H. Klein, D. Loyacano-Peri Daniel, D. Randazzo Dominic, V. Reilly Vanessa, *harvesting the future: The case of tertiary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa*, The Maxwell School of Syracuse University, 2006

¹⁴ Data from UNESCO, *Trends in Tertiary Education: Sub-Saharan Africa*, UIS Facts Sheet, No 10m 2010.

¹⁵ AAVV, *Harvesting the future*.

Public funding as well as foreign aid was drastically cut. That led to overcrowded campuses with deteriorating physical facilities, outdated libraries, decaying research infrastructure, and brain drain as the highly qualified faculty flee to better working conditions.

In addition, “the rapid enrolment expansion channeled students disproportionately in the less expensive ‘soft’ disciplines and siphoned off research funding to cover the costs of more students. In 2004, just 28% of tertiary students were enrolled in science and technology fields. Likewise, research output faded as Africa devoted just 0.3% of GDP to research and development, and the number of professional researchers fell.

Graduate students comprise a shrinking portion of total enrolments, reducing the next generation of tertiary instructors and researchers at a time when their numbers should be increasing. These trends make it increasingly difficult to provide relevant knowledge and core skills needed for African nations to boost competitiveness and sustain growth”.¹⁶

Insufficient attention to professional development coupled with inadequate funding for research has led to a crisis in academic staffing just when teachers are most needed to instruct the rising number of students. A combination of inadequate salaries, heavy teaching workloads resulting from declining staff-student ratios, deficient personnel management, and lack of research opportunities makes staff retention and recruitment very difficult.

Private Higher Education: In response to a decline in public higher education and to labor market demands, a private sector has rapidly developed in many countries. “While public university doubled from roughly 100 to 200 between 1990 and 2007, the number of private tertiary institutions exploded during the same period from two dozen to an estimated 468¹⁷.”

“However, insufficient regulatory frameworks for investments, accreditation and quality assurance, and lack of incentives through competitive funding for research and innovations, have hindered private institutions’ ability to compete on a level playing field with public institutions and to broaden their role in promoting growth and competitiveness.”

Financing of Higher Education: Higher education in SSA is funded by different international public and private donors. The public donors can be identified as international organisations, development banks, and organizations for bilateral cooperation between countries. UNESCO, in the survey “Youth and skills: Putting education to work, Private Philanthropy and Social Investment in Support of Education for All”¹⁸, classified private donors in companies, foundations, billionaires and others additional entities.

¹⁶ World Bank: *Accelerating Catch-up – Tertiary education for Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa*

¹⁷ idem

¹⁸ UNESCO, *Youth and skills: Putting education to work, Private Philanthropy & Social Investment of Education for All*, UNESCO, 2012.

Most of the time, international donors funding is channeled by local non-profit organizations and international NGOs with headquarters in the developing countries and quite often by multilateral institution.

According to UNESCO even when the donors declare to directly fund governments, the funding is channeled through a third organization. Moreover, most donors are still basing their supporting system on short term funding cycle, that does not favor the ownership of the recipients,, and that limit the autonomous decisions of universities in term of management. This model defeats all prospects of building sustainable projects. UNESCO, in the above mentioned paper, identifies different forms of support: *in kind contributions, direct service providing, policy engagement or funding.*

Analyzing the activities of some of the principal foundation and corporations in the paper mentioned above, UNESCO expresses concerns for certain emerging tendencies of international donors: (1) *lack of transparency and accountability*, (2) *lack of coordination and cohesiveness*, (3) *short term contribution for long term needs*, (4) *weak monitoring and evaluation procedures*, (5) *ambiguities in targets' choice*, (6) *definition of shared value.*

Going Beyond the challenges:

Credibility and Transformative Role of Higher Education in Africa –The recent events in North Africa called the “Arab Spring” for the hope provided by the uprisings have added pressures on higher education, especially on its capacity to provide jobs for graduates. This has resulted in a re-questioning of the transformative role of higher education; thus, affecting the credibility of a system that is trying to emerge from a crisis. Redesigning the current system by offering “community college” short-term technical training and paying more attention to science, technology and vocational education could offer sustainable solutions to job creation and economic growth.

Responding to the needs of the Middle Class – The investments in basic education have significantly enhanced enrollment level in primary and secondary education. In addition, Africa is the continent with the fastest growing middle-class. One aspiration of the middle-class is to have tertiary education for its youngsters.

Intra-Africa Collaboration of Higher Education Institutions and Mobility of Students & Staff – Addressing the constraints of higher education cannot be done solely within natural boundaries. Solutions must include regional perspectives and the establishment of centers of excellence. The collaboration between African higher education institutions will facilitate the mobility of professors, scientists/researchers and students.

Productive Partnerships with Universities of other continents – As the financial crisis continues to persist in Europe and North America, higher education institutions in the North face financial limitations in building partnerships, especially with African higher education institutions that have very limited financial resources. The temptation is therefore to focus partnership programs with institutions in South East Asia, the Middle-East and Latin America. The proliferation of American, Canadian, French, German, etc. in Egypt and other countries is testimony to that effect.

Innovative Financing Instruments – Financing of Higher education in Africa comes traditionally from three sources: governments, parents and donor agencies. The bulk of government financing goes to salaries, infrastructures and social needs of students (dormitories, cafeterias, transportation, etc.) and scholarships, while parents pay –

reluctantly!– tuitions and donors agencies support scholarships, research and knowledge generation. This model needs to be revisited to integrate innovative financing instruments, such as taxation and endowments.

**Lecture by Dr. Tamás Szentes
Deputy Mayor of Budapest (Hungary)**

Methods of shaping human care systems in the third millennium

Budapest, 6 June 2013

Dr. Tamás Szentes
Deputy Mayor
Municipality of Budapest

Current status

Developed countries:

- Evolved health care, educational and social system
- These care systems provide services for a broad group of the society
- The economic crisis has revealed that these care systems mostly are not sustainable in their current form, and that are credit-financed

Current status

Developing countries:

- Care systems are evolving
- Currently can satisfy the population needs only to a certain extent
- In many cases the financing opportunities are above the volume of the care systems' operations

Development of care systems

- Inputs required to develop human care systems:
 - Available technology (due to globalization can be considered as homogeneous)
 - Size of the population
 - Structure of human settlements
 - Available financing potential

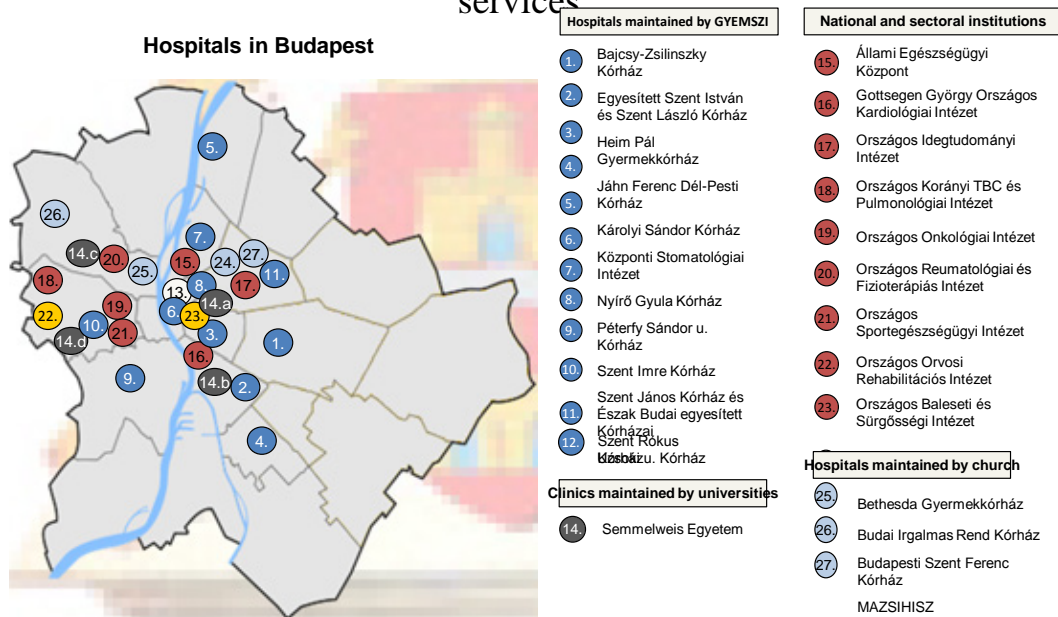
In view of this knowledge, care systems may be organized in a rational way.

Organization of care systems

- In developed countries:
 - Reform of care systems with earlier technology and population needs is now required
 - In developing countries:
 - The partially-evolved and developing care systems require efficient organization, by taking account of the present technological possibilities

All two cases show identical structural features within the care system.

Budapest maintained significant health care capacities for decades, took part in the organization on different levels of care services



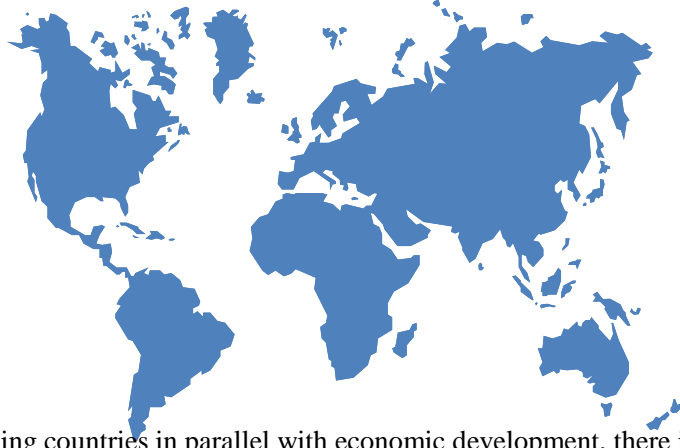
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Significant sectoral and organizational expertise has been accumulated in health care, and a network of experts has evolved

1. Sectoral experience in the organization of special health care servicing a few million people, which includes the harmonization of needs, sources and structures.
2. Experience in institutional governance, which includes complex tasks of sectoral planning, organization of care services and infrastructure.
3. A team of professionals and experts has evolved, who can join the development of a metropolitan and a national care system, possessing knowledge, which is marketable and ready for export.

7

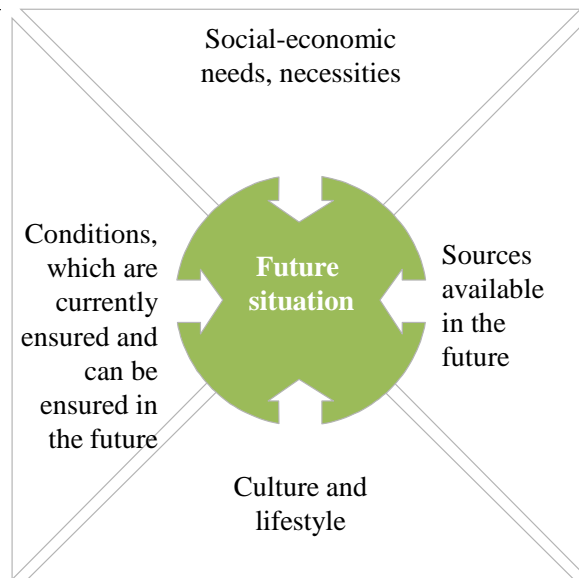
Developing countries are now facing the deficiencies of the health care system



In developing countries in parallel with economic development, there is a growing need for social-health care developments, where a know-how transfer is required. **The terms of further development depend the strengthening and development of these sectors, where we might get a role, since we have a prepared health care!**

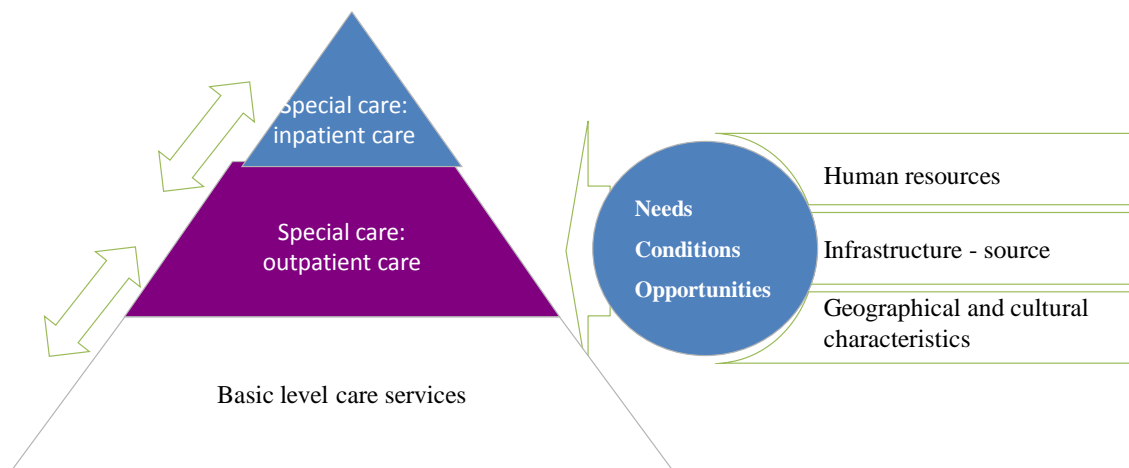
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Let us begin from the principles: we shall plan a foreseeable care system



9

The task and role of the levels of care services shall be defined during planning



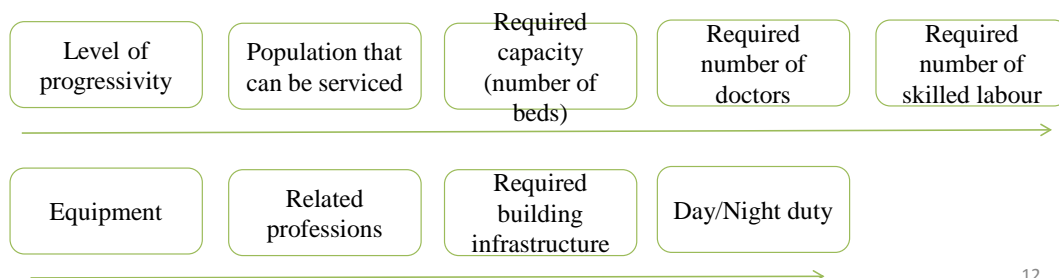
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The most expensive and complex elements are care services and structures in hospitals, the planning of which is crucial

Omnipotent institutions (with traumatology care)	Pluripotent, institutions providing higher level active care services	Institutions providing basic level care services	Specialized hospitals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Premises, competent in medical professions related to emergency care ■ Ensuring traumatology care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Their main activities are: elective medical attendance ■ Are capable of providing emergency care in several professions (except for traumatology) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Their main activities are: noninvasive, elective and chronic medical attendance ■ Particularly providing medicine related care services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Their Main activities are: elective medical attendance ■ Isolated specialized care ■ Size-efficient medical attendance specialized expertise

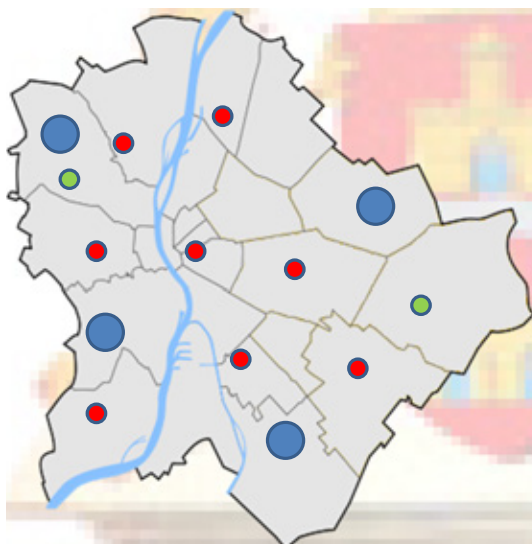
Planning must be fully realized on the level of professions, by building in the status of public health and objectives

		Healthcare services										Healthcare resources									
		Primary care	Specialized care	Emergency care	Rehabilitation	Long-term care	End-of-life care	Preventive care	Public health	Health promotion	Health equity	Primary care	Specialized care	Emergency care	Rehabilitation	Long-term care	End-of-life care	Preventive care	Public health	Health promotion	Health equity
2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065	2070	2075	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065
2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065	2070	2075	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065
2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065	2070	2075	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065
2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065	2070	2075	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065



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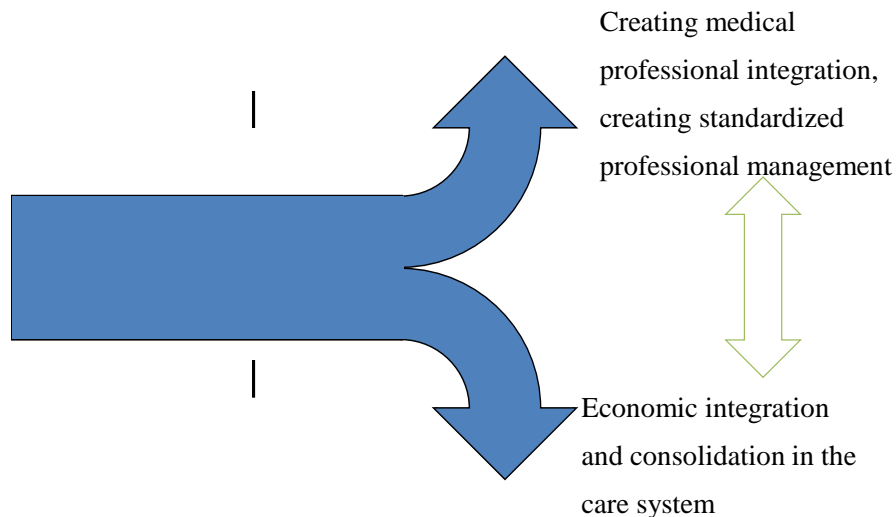
The future institutional care system in Budapest



- Omnipotent institutions
- Basic level care
- Specialized hospitals

13

If we develop sectoral structures, then besides medical-professional task management, economic and operational structures must be organized as well



14

The Municipality of Budapest have built a professional cooperation network with the involvement of experts, researchers & educational institutions to expand services.

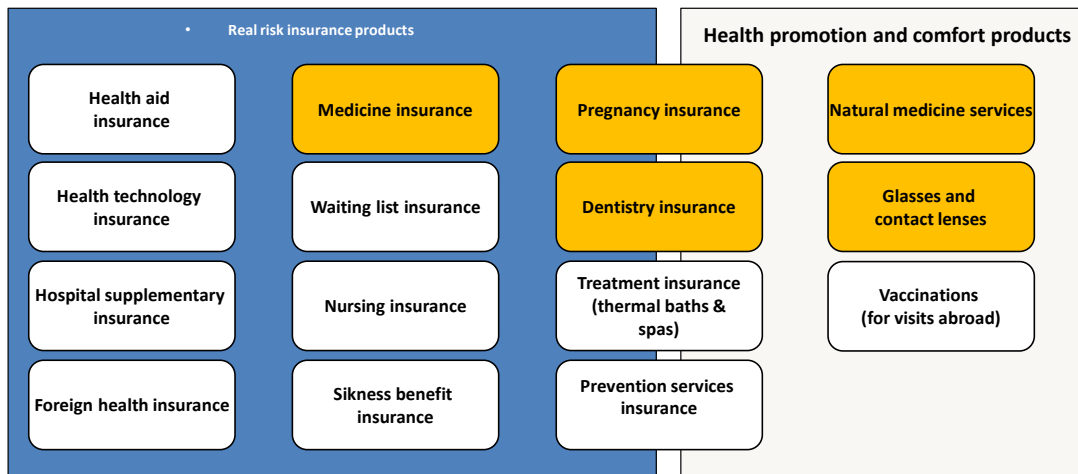
A high-level professional cooperation network aimed at national health care system and health industry development, has been established with the leadership of Deputy Mayor dr. Tamás Szentes, including members:

- More than 50 professors, doctors, experts
- National institutions (such as the National Institute of Oncology, Hungarian Institute of Cardiology)
- Medical universities (eg. SOTE, SZOTE, DOTE)
- Representatives of universities with internationally recognized health care management research programs (eg. BCE)
- National pharmaceutical companies
- Internationally renowned national health care companies
- Healthcare-related IT development companies
- Healthcare-related consulting agencies

Budapest has the capacity to provide a wide range of health care services based on this cooperation network.

References (1):

Feasibility study on the transformation of health insurance system and the expansion of supplementary insurances

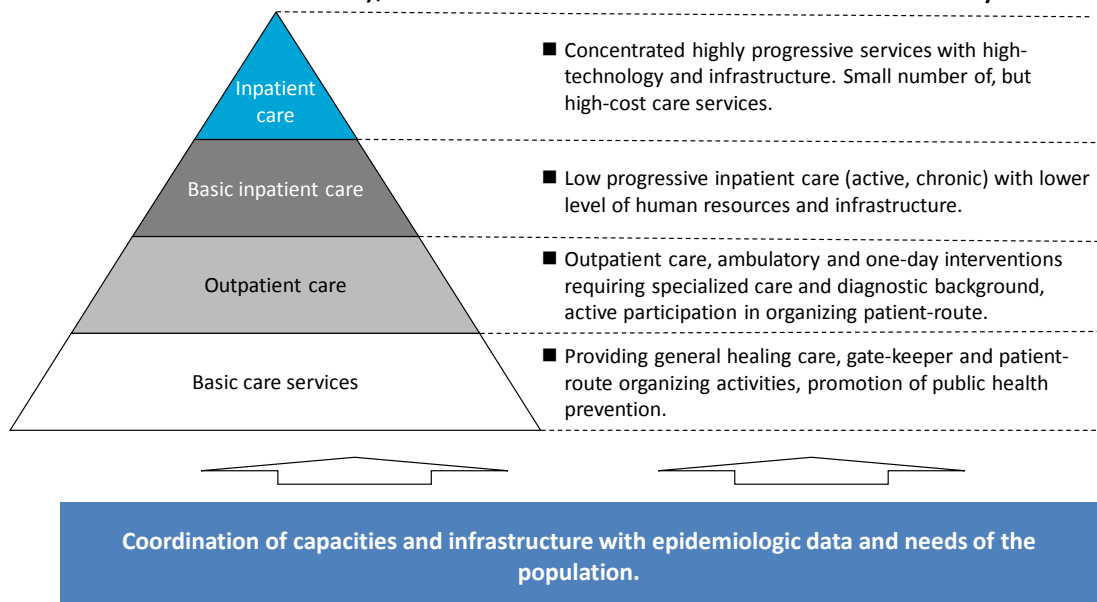


- By providing health promotion and comfort services, insurance companies shall become the primary competitors of health funds.
- By providing real risk insurance products, they may indirectly become the competitors of the health care service system (by exchanging gratuity).

16 Insurance products sold in package

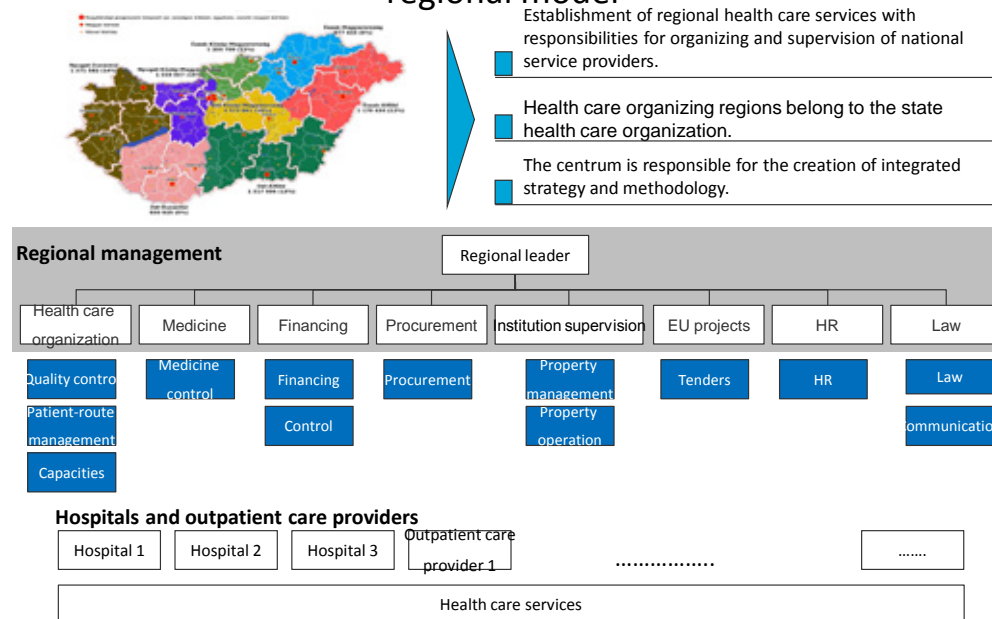
References (2):

Transformation of the Budapest health care system (for 2,5 million inhabitants), establishment of an effective control system



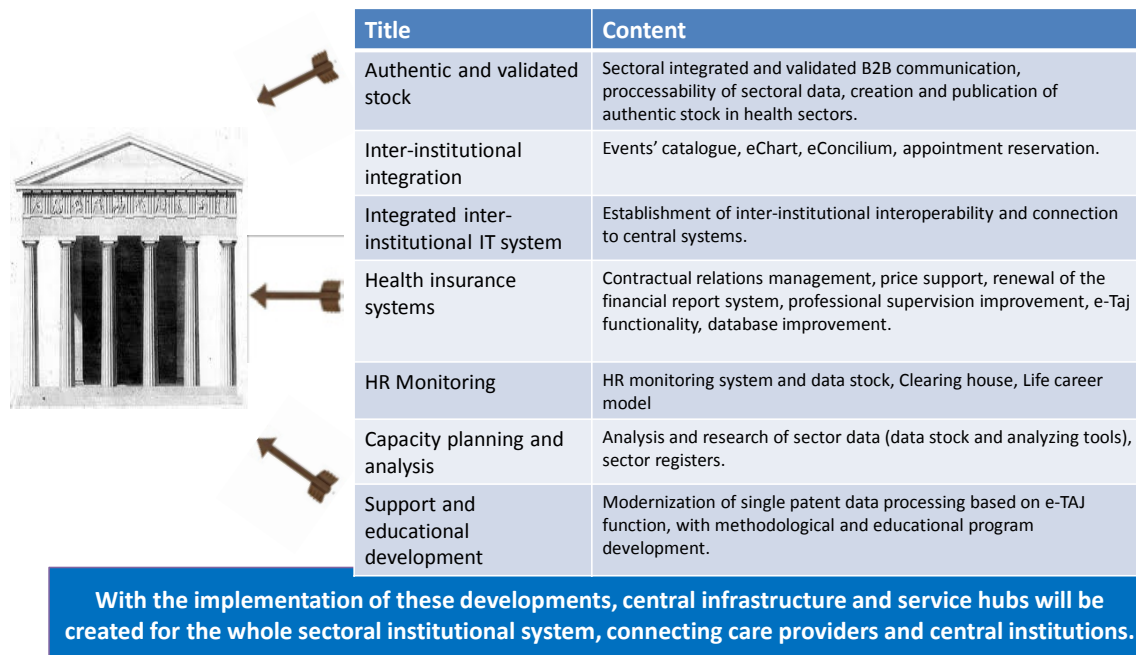
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References (3): Transformation of national health care network, organization of regional model



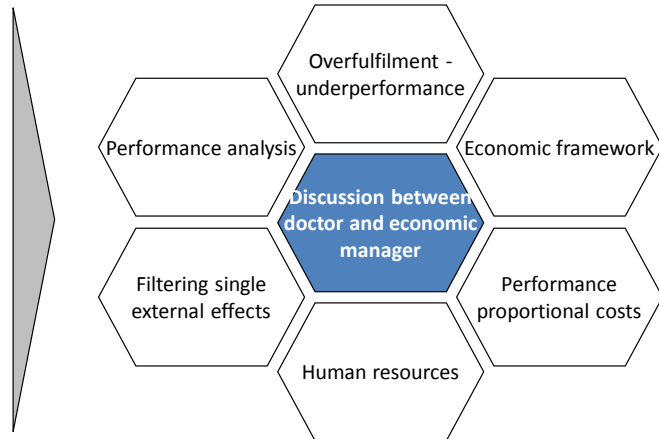
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References (4): National sectoral IT systems and coordinated implementation



19

References (5): Effective hospital management with modern IT systems (case- level cost calculation, modeling and design, VIR)



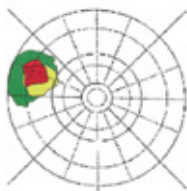
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References (6): Adaptability survey of telemedicine solutions successfully implemented in international practice

Screening, photography



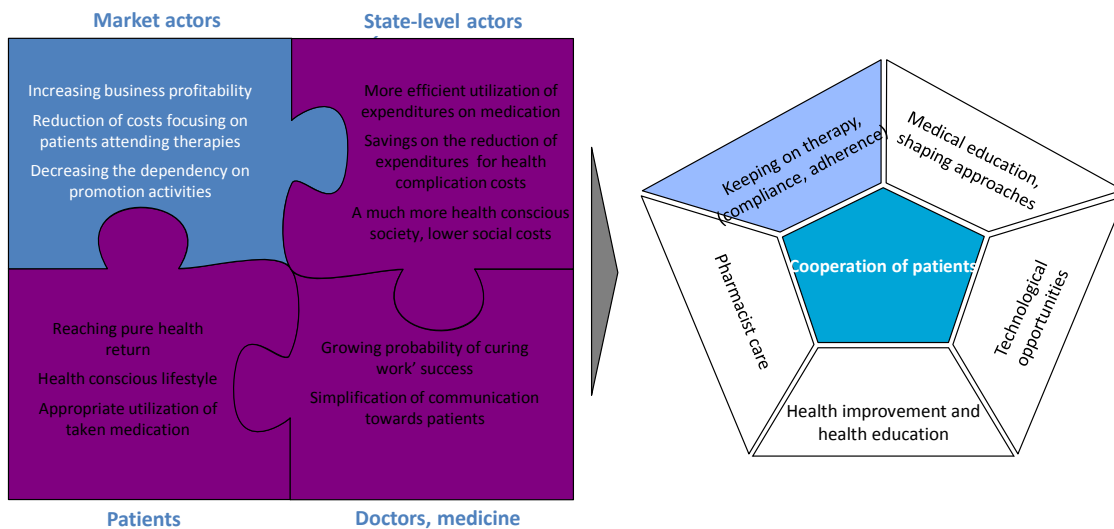
Analysis



- International experience shows that appropriate screening for diabetes can prevent blindness.
- More and more emphasis is taken on screening programs world-wide.
- Typically, there are regional screenings, only a few countries have nation-wide screening programs.
- Local projects combined with telemedicine are increasingly applied for being more cost-effective and more focused:
 - Patient eye is being photographed on the spot. Photo is sent to an evaluation centre anywhere in the world.
 - Results are being evaluated in the centre.
 - It is important to note that neither photography nor evaluation of results need the presence of an ophthalmologist.

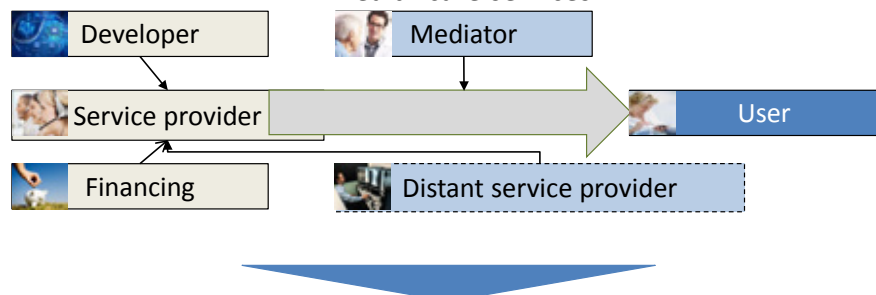
21

References (7): Holding on therapy aiming at decreasing expenses on medication – exploring opportunities, cost-benefit analysis



22

References (8): Modeling the complex application of info-communication technologies (ICT) in health care services



Examples of ICT-based operation



Medicine courier:
Passing high value, curing medication to the user.



Wearable and portable devices:
(clothing with sensors; telemetric devices; mobile phones – measuring ECG/EKG and blood-sugar level).



Smart devices:
automatically system measuring and monitoring health condition (biochemical and optical sensors built in medication, in mirrors, in monitors).



Smart implants: built-in intelligent devices, through which immediate intervention is possible.

23

Speech of Mr. Pál Kovács State Secretary for Energy and Climate Affairs (Hungary)

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentleman,

It is my great pleasure and honour to welcome all of you on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the African Union. I am convinced that the first-ever Budapest Africa Forum is an outstanding event that will significantly contribute to the development of the African-Hungarian relations, and the constructive dialogue of political leaders present here.

I warmly welcome all our distinguished guests from the various Sub-Saharan countries and Hungary, who accepted the invitation of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs to exchange views on the possible cooperation between our nations and on the ways of further developing our relations. Focusing more intensively on the African countries is in compliance with the Hungarian Government's policy of so-called 'Global Opening' as you have already learned that from the first session today.

Distinguished Delegates,

As the State Secretary for Climate and Energy Affairs I am delighted to have the opportunity to hold a speech today, for the representatives of the Sub-Saharan Africa. I think that in one hand your continent is the most vulnerable when it comes to climate change, but on the other hand there are those lucky developing countries among you that may or have already become significant actors of the global energy market because of their recent hydrocarbon discoveries.

I would like to present some topics that I believe could be interesting for the discussion between the African countries and Hungary.

Hungary is a relatively small country with limited access to natural resources and lacks of well interconnected regional gas infrastructure; we, Hungarians have to deal with considerable dependency on energy-imports from a single-direction and at high energy prices. These challenges should be addressed properly, as both they may lead to instability in security of supply.

Therefore, Hungary realized the growing importance of the diversification of energy supply as the most significant tool to guarantee a secure energy supply for the future. In this respect we are open to every alternative that can help us to achieve this goal.

This openness is also reflected by the **National Energy Strategy of Hungary** that was adopted in 2011, in which the importance of diversification of both supplies and routes is duly taken into account.

Ladies and Gentleman,

Today, 80% of the imported gas comes to Hungary (via Ukraine from Russia), essentially through a single transport route (the East-West running Brotherhood pipeline), which results a vulnerable situation for Hungary. While Hungarian-Austrian-Gas-Pipeline (HAG pipeline) provides a link to the Austrian transit hub, its transportation capacity is limited for the time being.

Russian gas is an unavoidable factor in the mid-term. Therefore, the Hungarian Government should pursue a consensus-based, pro-active energy policy in relation to Russian and Ukraine in order to ensure the continuity of supply and transit. However, in addition to the above, we have to diversify our supply alternatives. The most important projects in this aspect are:

- Nabucco West and South Stream projects that represent alternative routes of supply and in case of the first, alternative sources too.
- North-South Gas Corridor that creates a better integrated market in the region and enables that landlocked countries to make use of the global LNG trade.

I would like to explain you a bit more of this latter as this could be a linking point to the African countries.

The North-South Gas Corridor envisages the connection of the already built Świnoujście LNG terminal in Poland via the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary with the future Adria LNG terminal in Croatia. The competitively priced continental and intercontinental LNG trade could play an important role in the diversification of Hungary's energy import sources.

Distinguished Delegates,

One of the most promising regions for the natural gas export to Hungary and the surrounding countries – making up a region of 10 million people - , could be the LNG exporting of the Sub-Saharan Africa. More and more promising offshore oil and natural gas discoveries are announced and the media reports about tremendous amounts of hydrocarbon deposits on the west and lately also on the east coast of the continent.

Although the linkage of Hungarian market to a nearby LNG terminal will be completed in the coming years, the Hungarian Government is willing to start to examine the possible partnerships with these countries.

A team consisting of experts from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in close co-operation with the Ministry of National Development has received the mandate to start a systematic round-trip to visit LNG exporter countries and to collect information. The team intends to negotiate with the appropriate decision-makers of the local governments and experts of their ministries. Hungary continues to closely monitor the development of the African energy markets, as well as to build fruitful cooperation in the field of energy.

Let me seize the opportunity to say a few words on the importance of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The *World Energy Outlook*, issued by IEA November 2012 foresees a 35% growth in global energy demand by 2035. With respect to the electricity demand, an even stronger increase is predicted; 70% higher compared to present status. Therefore, it is not surprising that the nuclear energy has – and moreover MUST have – a significant role to tackle the future energy hunger globally. Based on this Outlook the electricity production by using nuclear energy envisaged a 60% growth, representing 12% of global electricity supply.

The recent development small modular reactors are the best solution for vast countries with remote settlements: local electricity production is the answer to the growing need for water desalination and to insufficient electricity grid capacity.

However, we must not forget, that the three pillars of nuclear energy: *safety, security* and *safeguards* beat utmost priority. Radioactive waste management and perfectly trained operation staff are unavoidable for safe use of nuclear energy. I have to stress that Hungary traditionally has good records of it; our 50 years of experience in radioactive waste management and additional 30 years spent in safe nuclear power plant operation is due to the high quality of our nuclear-related education. In this regard, we are going international; we trained 120 Vietnamese experts, and the demand is growing. Let me highlight that we would be more than happy to contribute to the safe use of nuclear energy by training experts from your countries.

Ladies and Gentleman,

Desertification, floods, lacks of drinking water, decreasing water level, extreme weather conditions are the most serious consequences of climate change.

Africa is a fragile continent in that regard and is the least able to cope with climate change; more than half of the hundred most vulnerable countries are located on the African continent. Moreover, the region's economic activities are very much dependent in natural resources and agriculture, which are highly sensitive to climate variability. However, it is important to note that African countries are responsible only for 3.2 % of the global greenhouse gas emission.

Africa has an unprecedented opportunity to benefit from greenhouse gas mitigation by choosing a cleaner development pathway through low-carbon alternatives to meet its future energy needs. Adapting to climate change will need to be a critical element of Africa's development pathway.

Key focus areas include disaster risk reduction, sustainable land, water and forest management, increased agricultural productivity, clean energy use and development (such as geothermal energy or hydropower, renewable energy and energy efficiency).

African countries contribute little to global greenhouse gas emissions, the continent should be able to continue on a growth path through a mix of clean coal, renewable, nuclear and energy-efficient technologies, along with sustainable land and water management.

There is a strong need for Africa to build its knowledge and analytical base, as well as to strengthen the capacity of country and regional institutions for weather forecasting, water resources monitoring, land-use information, disaster preparedness, risk management.

Africa has large, unexplored potential for hydro-, solar, and wind power and other new renewable resources. Of its huge hydroelectric power potential, only 7% is currently utilized. Although a geothermal potential of 7,000 megawatts has already been estimated in eastern Africa, the wind and solar power potential is currently being assessed across the continent.

Hungary is exploring its own ways to improve the share of renewable energy sources in our national energy mix. The biggest potential lies in geothermal and biomass. Our experiences, technological knowledge and business potential could be a great opportunity for Africa on its way to a cleaner economy.

Climate financing is necessary to meet Africa's development needs in a climate-constrained environment to build capacity, mainstream climate change into development planning, and future investments.

Hungary considers very important the climate related support for the least developed countries that is why we have supported their mitigation and adaptation activities within the framework of our international climate change financing framework.

Hungary takes part in the so-called fast start financing programme which aims at supporting the climate change activities of developing countries. Within the programme, we contributed 1 million EUR to the Least Developed Countries Fund in 2010. The Fund is handled by the Global Environment Facility and it supports the least developed countries to develop and implement their National Adaption Programs of Action.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for your kind attention. Let me express my sincere hope for this forum that important steps will be taken in the strengthening of the relations between the Sub-Saharan Africa and Hungary.

**Lecture by Dr. István György
Deputy Mayor of Budapest (Hungary)**

„Complex city management”

BUDAPEST-AFRICA FORUM

**Public service,
order,
strong city!**



ISTVÁN GYÖRGY Dr.

**CITY OF BUDAPEST
DEPUTY MAYOR
FOR CITY MANAGEMENT**



BUDAPEST-AFRICA FORUM

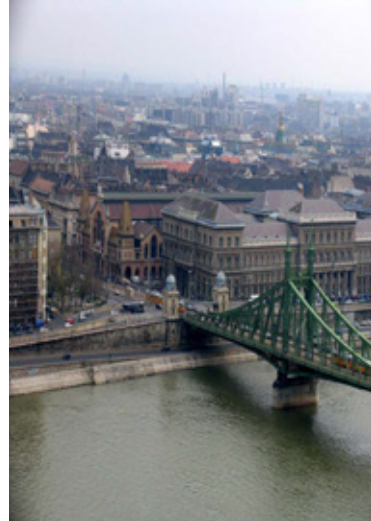
CITY OF BUDAPEST

- Assets worth 2000 billion HUF
- Total annual budget exceeding 500 billion HUF
- Total annual budget exceeding 360 billion HUF in 2012
- Our companies' equity exceeds 100 billion HUF (without BKV and joint venture companies)

Great economic power

Untapped opportunities for collaboration

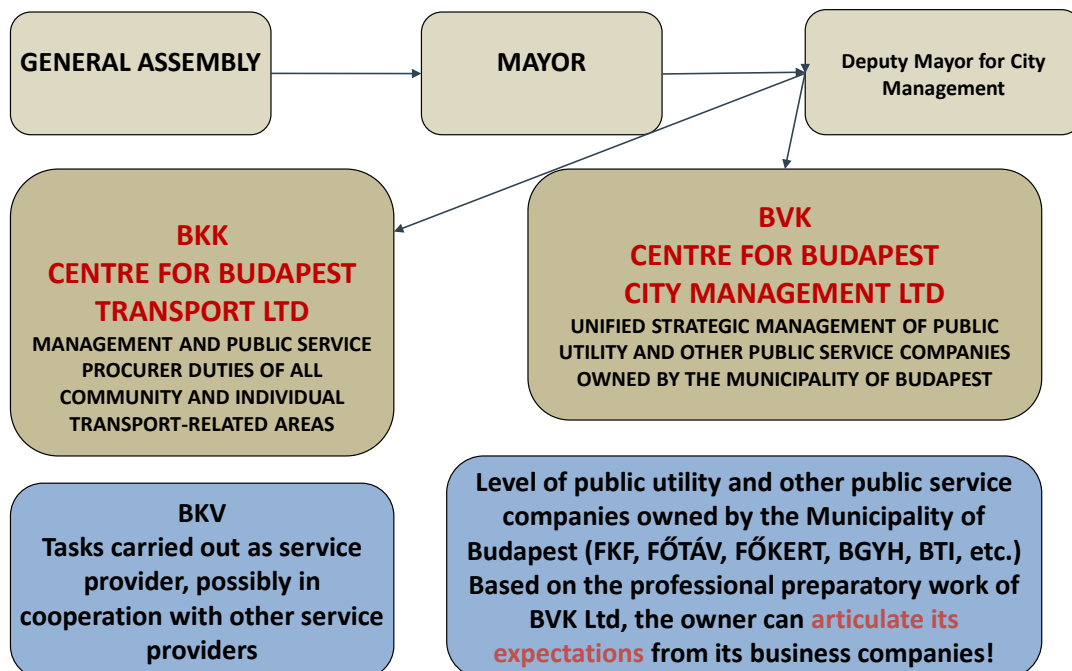
ONLY STRONG CITIES CAN PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS EFFECTIVELY!



ISTVÁN GYÖRGY DR. DEPUTY MAYOR

BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST-AFRICA FORUM

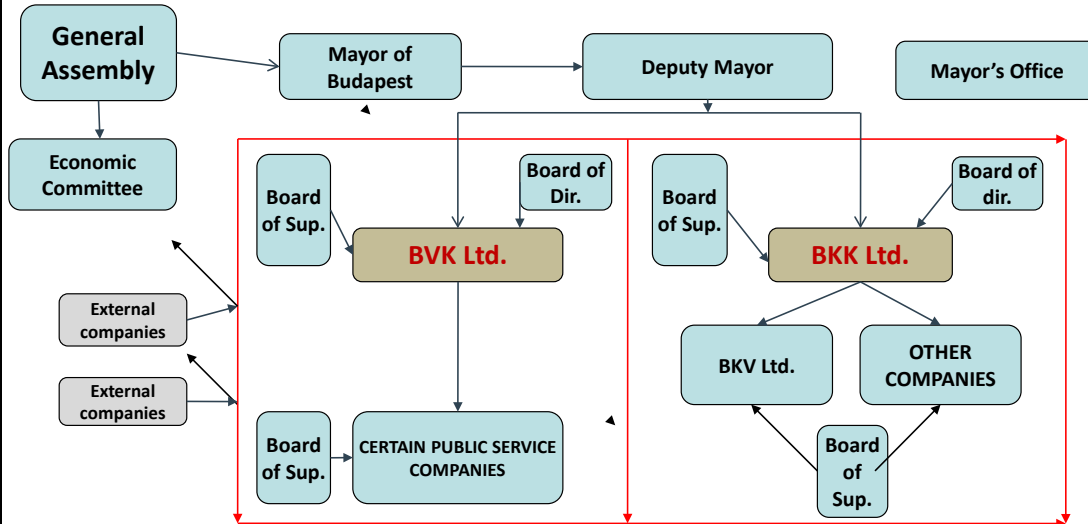


ISTVÁN GYÖRGY DR. DEPUTY MAYOR

BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST-AFRICA FORUM

The management of companies owned by the Municipality of Budapest,
ACCORDING TO THE MODEL PREPARED IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF "PUBLIC SERVICE", "ORDER",
"STRONG CITY"

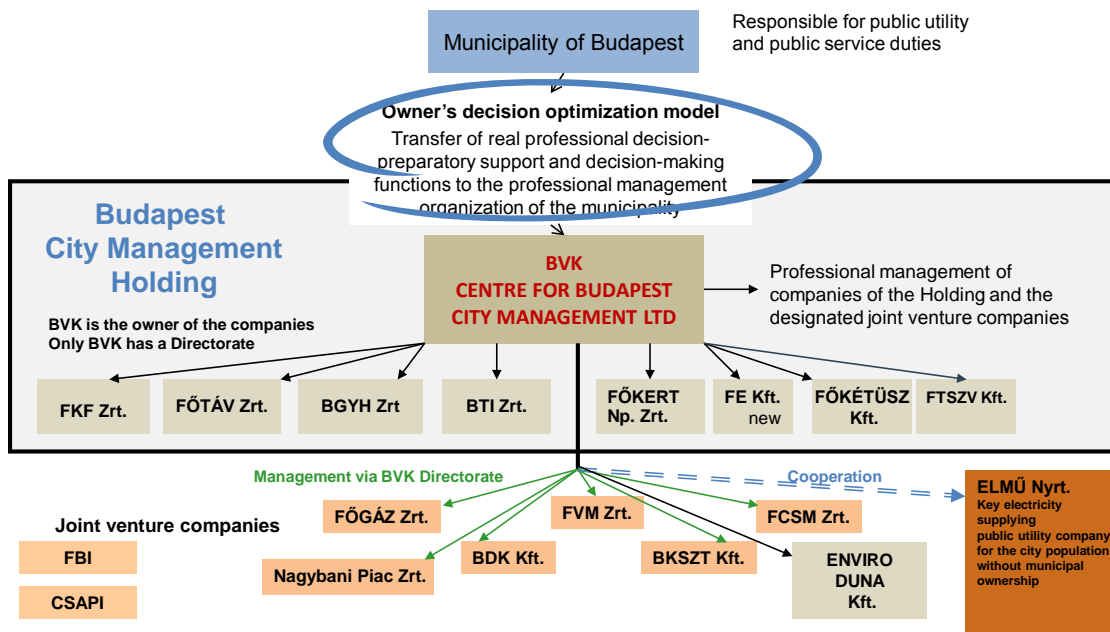


DR. GYÖRGY ISTVÁN FŐPOLGÁRMESTER-HELYETTES

BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST-AFRICA FORUM

The operational model & organizational structure of BVK



ISTVÁN GYÖRGY DR. DEPUTY MAYOR

BUDAPEST

PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES

BUDAPEST WATERWORKS



- MAIN DUTIES:
- Drinking water production and service, quality-control
- Industrial water supply
- Drinking water supply for agglomeration settlements
- Waste water drainage in agglomeration settlements
- Cleaning and maintenance of water system
- Flood protection



BUDAPEST-AFRICA FORUM

Foreign business activity of Budapest Waterworks

International business strategy:

- Supporting the utilization of Budapest Waterworks resources – to generate income
- Basically, own know-how transfer
- „Tailor-made” services with appropriate price/value ratio
- Providing project financing if possible

Current project:

Srí Lanka – Kalutawawa, Labugama: Complete reconstruction and capacity expansion of water treatment plants

Financed by: Eximbank

• Project start: May 2013

• Project value: 34,1 million euro (~10,23 billion HUF)



ISTVÁN GYÖRGY DR. DEPUTY MAYOR

BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST-AFRICA FORUM

Management of Budapest Central Wastewater Treatment Plant

The wastewater treatment plant began its operation in 2010. While only 50% of the total volume of wastewater in Budapest used to be treated before, now this rate has been increased up to 95%.

Maximum daily capacity of biological treatment:	350 000 m ³ /day
Average daily volume of wastewater:	220.000 m ³ /day = 1,6 million people

As of 1st of June 2013, the management of Budapest Central Wastewater Treatment Plant (BKSZTT) is overtaken by Budapest Waterworks Ltd. The main reason and aim behind the decision is to have all public water supply related services, owned by the Municipality, concentrated in one hand, which opens new rationalization opportunities of approx. 250 million HUF annual cost savings.



ISTVÁN GYÖRGY DR. DEPUTY MAYOR

BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST SEWAGE WORKS LTD

MAIN ACTIVITIES:

- I. Sewage network operation
- II. Wastewater treatment & bioenergy production
- III. Flood protection



Budapest:

- 1,7 million people
- 5400 km of sewer network
- 98% coverage
- Wastewater treatment: 450 000 m³ /day
- The most modern network operation and technology tools

Foreign business activity of Budapest Sewage Works

I. Sewage network operation:

- Camera sewer inspection (43 km / 3 years)
- Mechanical sewer cleaning (30 km)

II. Wastewater treatment and bioenergy production:

- Education and training,
- Creation of development plans (eg. energy scaling),
- Investment proposals (with profitability calculations),
- Installation, supervision and operation of facilities,
- Technical review of operating facilities, (optimization)
- Determining the optimal composition of biogas, etc.



INTEGRATED COMPLEX BUDAPEST SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT

Main investment project of the Municipality of Budapest

Objectives of the BKISZ project:

The Municipality of Budapest wishes to resolve the drainage of wastewater in residential areas lacking sewage network in 16 districts, supported by EU funds.

Project data:

- The 96,2% sewage coverage of 2007 to be increased up to 98,7%.
- Residents included in the project: ~43 000
- Households included in the project: ~19 000
- New sewer connections: 14 277
- New sewer network to be built: 238 369 m
- New sewer transfer pumps: 19
- Project implementation period: 2012-2014



FKF Ltd. – Home delivery of the selective waste collection system

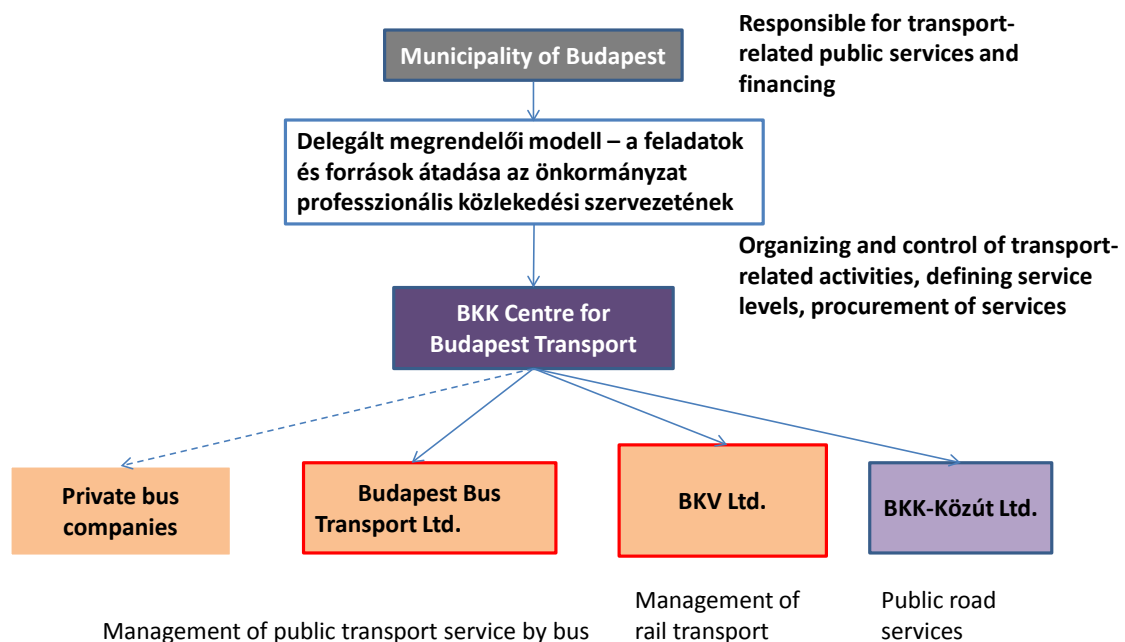
Budapest will realize this almost
6 billion EUR investment with a 4.3
billion EUR financial support of the
European Union and the Hungarian
State.

- Free of charge servicing
- All households provided with
collection containers free of charge



TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT IN BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST-AFRICA FORUM CONCEPTION OF BKK



BUDAPEST-AFRICA FORUM

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

- Further development of tram lines nr. 1 and 3
- North-south tramline development in Buda
- Development project of Széll Kálmán square
- Tram and trolley vehicle procurement
- New bus service management model (with major vehicle procurement)
- Electronic ticket system
- Traffic road charges (congestion charge)
- „Heart of Budapest” Program Phase I-II
- Biking developments
- ROP projects (bike road development , projects prioritizing public transport, Margaret Bridge, Csepel main road, „FUTÁR” traffic control system)
- P+R development projects

ISTVÁN GYÖRGY DR. DEPUTY MAYOR

BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST-AFRICA FORUM

CONCLUSION

Parallel projects in order to transform community transport in Budapest:

- Transformation of the transport-related institutional system
- Stabilization of community transport financing
- Initiation and implementation of development projects



ISTVÁN GYÖRGY DR. DEPUTY MAYOR

BUDAPEST

Speech by Mr. Szabolcs Takács Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Hungary)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The first Budapest Africa Forum has got multiple aims such as to facilitate the re-launch of Hungarian- African relations, to adapt Hungary's Africa-policy to the new realities in the continent and the world, to debate on the challenges and opportunities of an advanced partnership and to explore the means of implementing these goals in the framework of Hungary's new Global Opening Policy.

- Therefore we have questions we should answer: Why the strategy of global opening? Why Africa? Why the advanced partnership? What ways to use?

- Before addressing them, let me briefly reflect on some general issues of Hungarian foreign policy.

Introductory remarks

- *The challenge of adaptation* – of our foreign policy to the changing world order, the appearance of new global actors and alliances, to new security and global risks.

- *Not a passive observer*- Hungary wants to take her destiny into his own hand and cooperate with all like-minded countries within the EU as well as the UN family.

- *Serious interconnected challenges, increasing role of diplomacy* – as a side effect of globalization, internal and external policies become more interconnected than before. Hungarian diplomacy has to respond to the urgent challenges including requirements of the society, the business and civil actors.

Why the strategy of global opening – what is its purpose?

- *Commitment to success* – countries that want to grow and to be successful have to look beyond their immediate neighborhood in the search of new partners, new markets, new investors and technology transfer. Hungary also needs new partners while remains a reliable member of the EU and the transatlantic community.

- *The concept of global opening* – aims at implementing comprehensively Hungarian political, economic and cultural interests in view of the new global realities.

- *It means broadening* and deepening relations with the world beyond the transatlantic horizon towards Asia, Latin America and Africa with the objective to cooperate on a common platform with those countries who are ready to do so.

- *This policy has already brought its first fruits* and we expect it will keep contributing to Hungary's modernization, stronger competitiveness and the welfare of us and our partners.

With Sub-Saharan Africa our trade increased by 17 % in 2012 to more than 1 billion USD at a higher rate than with our traditional North African partners.

Why Africa?

- *Africa became indispensable in both world politics and economy* – it's the continent of challenges and opportunities, its political, economic and human significance is ever growing.
- *Africa' political, economic and human performance* – it has been very positive in the first decade of 21st century as an area of rapid economic growth of 5 and 6 %, well beyond the world average – this trend proved to be sustainable despite the world economic crisis.
- *Huge mineral, energy resources* - in the face of future scarcity of natural resources, Africa is getting more and more important due to its - partly undiscovered - wealth.
- *Africa has an enlarging middle class*, poverty is pushed back in many countries, its youth is getting higher quality education – therefore Africa is in need of new partners.
- *But we should also be aware of the challenges* – Africa is diverse, some parts of it dispose political, security, social and humanitarian risks whose handling is the interest of all of us. So we are equally concerned and ready to cooperate with African and other international partners in diminishing its vulnerability.
- *In conclusion we have a vision of a rising Africa, we have a large set of interests and we have a moral duty to Africa* - the last twenty years Hungary was withdrawing from the Sub-Saharan regions of the continent where once we were more present and more visible. The time has come to return, to renew our policy and to seize opportunities.

Why the advanced partnership?

- *Advanced partnership means* to us a comprehensive and consistent strategy for Africa that sets up priorities and achievable goals in a context of common interests, available resources and gradual development.
- *It is about strengthening cooperation* with a distinct group of countries that are themselves ready and able to cooperate and with whom we have a critical mass of common interests. Without wanting to give a complete list, we look forward to the Republic of South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Angola, Ethiopia, South Soudan, Ghana.
- *In view of Africa's dynamic change* and the growing competition for the continent's resources we have to speed up our efforts otherwise we will lag behind the competitors. This is equally true for the EU too.
- *Our new approach must be pragmatic*, we shall mobilize the available toolbox of diplomacy by multiplying contacts at government and parliamentary level, by renewing the legal background of cooperation, concluding bilateral agreements that are conform to the new conditions and assist trade, investment and venture activities.

What ways to use?

- *We foresee to increase* the Hungarian diplomatic presence in the continent. We plan to reopen our embassy in Nigeria, Abudja.
- *We shall mobilize the existing network* of honorary consuls and consulates in order to step up relations in the field of trade, investment, tourism, agriculture and culture. We will improve the involvement of the business, cultural and civil actors on both sides.

In multilateral field, we wish to intensify cooperation with African diplomacy at international forums in issues of common interest as Africa's voice is getting stronger and stronger in the international scene due to the concerted efforts of the AU.

- *Hungary will perform its duty* in the UN led peacekeeping missions as well as in those of the EU. We will continue offering our solidarity contribution to humanitarian purposes the draught and famine, or war stricken population.
- *Hungary as member of the EU* and part of its political mechanism, keeps taking an active part in shaping the EU's overall Africa policy, the future of the Cotonou agreement, and looks forward to the 4th EU-Africa summit to be organized in April 2014 in Brussels.
- *In the economic field our goal is* to prepare the ground for closer economic and trade relations in the following sectors of common interest: telecommunication, new technologies, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, services, infrastructure, water management.
- *We are ready to participate in the African modernization programs.* We see opportunities not only for the larger but also for medium size Hungarian firms. We should provide maximum legal protection and an attractive business climate for them.
- *We welcome the setting up* of bilateral business councils that have been created already in Morocco, Tunisia as well as the so called commercial houses opened also in Morocco or Ghana.
- On the other side, *Hungary would welcome African capital flow* as well as a factor of further consolidation of our economic partnership.
- *The international development cooperation* - Hungary will contribute with more than 100 million euros to the 11th European Development Fund. We wish that Hungarian firms and NGO's get more opportunity in participating to the projects of the next EDF. We ask for the support of our African partners to involve us in such projects.
- *As regards the human, cultural, educational fields* - we want to broaden Hungary's visibility, a better knowledge of our cultural, artistic, music heritage, scientific contribution to world science and culture.
- *Hungarian universities* are already receiving African students in the thousands, we wish to increase further their number, and study the possibility of offering state sponsored scholarships as well.

- *We wish to involve to a larger scale*, the Hungarian communities living in certain African countries, as well as the large communities of former African graduates of the Hungarian universities in the process of enlarging cultural ties.

- *As regards global challenges*, many of them are equally a concern for us as for our African partners that creates the basis for closer links at research level among our scientific bodies, academies of sciences, research centers.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

- In the fifteen minutes available for me, I could point out only to the most important dimensions, opportunities and challenges in Hungarian-African relations. I hope you have found them as fascinating as we do. May I ask you to enrich this common thinking with your own proposals, suggestions regarding the gradual advance in the future of this cooperation for the benefit of Africa, Hungary as well as Europe.

**Speech by Mr. László Vigh
Government Commissioner (Hungary)**

**„Global opening and Hungarian sport values; from
specialist training to facility development”**

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, Your Excellences,

Hungary is a superpower. Not in the military, economic or political sense of the word, but – in addition to culture – in an area that nurtures national togetherness and national pride, and most importantly, sets an example to the younger generations in our countries. This area is sport.

What makes us say that our country – with a population of 10 million – has a rightful place among the best nations of the world in sports?

Considering the number of medals won at the Summer Olympic Games, from two hundred and two countries, Hungary lies 8th in the eternal ranking, i.e. on a list where the USA, the countries of the former Soviet Union and Great Britain have the top flight standings. These countries either used to be global powers, or still are. We have proven to be more successful on this list than Australia, Japan and perhaps even China. But our athletes have not just been successful in the past – Hungarian sport is an inevitable participant in global sport today. Of the seventeen medals won by our athletes at the 2012 London Olympics, eight were gold medals. I speak on behalf of all my compatriots when I say that every Hungarian is very proud of this result.

Delegations from foreign countries, our guests usually ask: what is the foundation that supports Hungarian success in sport? What is the single factor that enabled Hungarian athletes to be successful not just in one or two traditional sports but in the majority of the Olympic sports? Where does the miracle hide? In Hungarian youth? Perhaps in their trainers, or in the educational system? In our feeding programs? In our sport specialists? In our sports medicine system? In our sports facilities? The answer is that in all of these things at the same time.

In the 19th century, Hungary was at the forefront in introducing physical education at schools in Europe. Hungary today is also in the vanguard in the European Union in this respect, as a result of its introduction of daily physical education lessons in the school curriculum. We have learnt that we can use our experiences in the past to build our future. In the development of sports, our experiences go back to over a century. I could quote a long list of the main milestones of this process, e.g. the establishment of the Royal Hungarian Collage of Physical Education by Minister Klebersberg in 1925, an institution which became the cornerstone on which the ensuing century-long development of Hungarian sport rested, and which supplied sport specialists to the facilities built in the context of the sports court and sports facility construction programs that sprang up in the early 1920s. I could also mention the Training Camp in Tata which is still the most important training site used by Hungary’s Olympic teams, and which was built in 1948 as the first facility in Europe designed for the purposes of Olympic preparations.

The Tata Camp returned the investment already at the Helsinki Olympics in 1952, where Hungary won 16 gold medals. But I could continue the list with the ground-breaking training methods and feeder programs worked out by Hungarian trainers and sport specialists.

All these achievements together form the foundations for our successes in sport. We are of course also proud of our trainers, who over the past decades worked for example in Africa, and supported the various teams there.

We are proud that as many as two Hungarian trainers won the Africa Cup. In 1959 Pál Titkos in Egypt, in 1968 Ferenc Csanádi in the Democratic Republic of Congo, but I could also mention Ferenc Puskás and Pál Orosz who delivered lasting achievements in sport on the African Continent, too. Let me also mention the swimming trainer Károly Törös, who – by using his competence acquired in Hungary – gained general recognition for his advancement of one of South Africa's most successful sports today.

Drawing the lessons from Hungary's glorious past, the state institution that I am in charge of, i.e. the National Sports Centres, developed cooperation with the most prominent institution of Hungarian sport, i.e. the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Science of the Semmelweis University. As a result, the Hungarian model can be applied internationally, and the model can bring success even in countries currently in developing their sport. As is clear from the past, if a country wanted to be successful in sport, it developed sport facilities and specialist education at the same time. Today we could say they developed the hardware and the software at the same time, i.e. the facilities and the specialists and the trainers. This is the model based on which we developed a product which – by drawing on the achievements of Hungarian sport and also incorporating the traditions and experiences of our partner country – can foster an efficient sports life in the countries that are our partners. This model can foster a sustainable and developing sport, which is primarily based on the human resources of our partners, and not on foreign experts and trainers whose contracts expire in a few years.

What can we offer that differentiates us from our competitors? We are a state institution; hence our contracted partners do not just get a service, but the entire Hungarian sports know-how that lies behind our institutions.

We could say that we provide global solutions to the policy of global opening.

Let me illustrate this through an example: it is fair to say that the development of sports facilities is one of the pillars of modern sport. Many countries have understood this, and many have launched or are currently launching facility development programs. This is the case in Hungary as well, where the institutions in my management are responsible for developing sports facilities. Our projects over the past decade, i.e. the Bozsik Program including more than 200 synthetic grass football pitches, our stadium building and renovation programs, or the reconstruction of the National Olympics Centre currently in progress are all witnesses to our success. But even the most grandiose stadium or sports hall is just an empty jewel box without an efficient sport life, efficient facility operation and the organisation of successful sport events. This is a situation that may sound familiar to many of my colleagues in several African countries. The programs we have developed offer a comprehensive approach to handling these issues. To cut a long story short, these programs can bring content and sport to sport facilities, and moreover, they can also operate and develop them efficiently.

I must also highlight the opportunity that our national network of six Olympic training centres can provide to African athletes arriving in Hungary for training camp-based training in almost every significant sport. African athletes have the opportunity to prepare, train and play matches in Hungary, under excellent circumstances, with Hungarian young people and athletes. All African club teams and national teams are welcome. We are pleased that due to an earlier successful campaign, the number of African athletes arriving in Hungary multiplied over the past years.

As a result of the Policy of Global Opening announced by the Hungarian government, Hungarian sport may be a product offered to our African friends capable of fostering the development of a successful sport life in Africa and of bringing young people in our countries closer to each other.

**Speech of Dr. Tibor Kozsla
International Director of Semmelweis University
(Hungary)**

**„Tailor-made training programmes for sport
professionals; the Hungarian approach”**

As indicated previously, the Hungarian sport success is remarkable at Olympic level. The tradition of sport and physical education in Hungary is very long.

The very first PE recorded legislation element related to PE teaching in school was in 1777 (236 years ago). The first school where structured education of PE teachers was introduced has been established in 1833 (180 years ago). The PE in school became compulsory subject in 1868 and 1883 (145 and 130 years ago).

Nowadays, the Hungarian Government has introduced the daily (5 times a week) compulsory PE lessons in 2012 September (1 year ago). This is a unique motion and standard in the history of the school PE education even within the European Union.

Why I am emphasising the importance of the school PE?

The answer is simple; the school can provide the solid basis for a structured and thoughtful implementation and development of i.e. fundamental movement skills from which all specific sport can benefit, because in most of the countries in the World, the elementary school is compulsory. The development curve therefore starts in the school, continues in talent detection, development and care and finishes in the elite sport. We do not say though that all the school children must be an elite athlete, in contrary we say that the children should acquire all necessary skills in the most appropriate time when the skills can optimally be developed, that phase is the school time between the ages 6 to 10. During the PE class, we can really get to know the abilities and the skills of our children, especially during games. PE is the only subject where it is not possible to cheat on the test or prompt to another. Sport is structured very well, there are strict rules, if someone breaks it will expect a yellow card.

We are working with children coming from different social background with different attitude. Therefore our system is ready to understand the differences and diversity very well.

The countries of the African continent are greatly diverse regarding ethnics and culture. Among the top 15 list of the ethnically most diverse countries in the world only one is non-African.

There are several countries in the continent with more than 100 different ethnicities living together. This status quo often causes tensions within and between the countries concerned.

To develop the acceptance and common understanding of each other, sport is a great tool. As soon as we are playing in a team, we become united, and we don't care about the difference between us regarding origin, colour or cultural background.

On the other hand, sport is a developed way of physically activity. In Europe we admire African people, how much physical activity they have to do to live their everyday life. While we spend huge amounts of money to go to high-tech gyms, African people exercise while going to work and providing food for their families. For this reason, their physical condition is originally better than ours in the developed countries.

I believe that working with African states to develop their sport sector with our expertise could be beneficial in a wide range of ways; but the focus should go on the school PE education first. The top of the iceberg on the level of elite sport is of course is the participation in the Olympic Games and other major international events, but more importantly the whole society could benefit from enhancing the sport activity rate of its members.

We at the University are running several international programmes for PE teachers and sport coaches all around the World.

The strength of our international projects offered to partner countries lays in the careful study and previous analysis of the circumstances and knowledge before we propose anything. We do not aim to change the daily practice radically in this area where the system is based on local traditions and customs. After careful consultation with the partners who know of course the specificity of the partner country much better as we do, we design the necessary steps of a long road to guarantee the sustainability of such development together.

As a reference and result of such thinking and approach, we offer today programme to the Government of India and Singapore.

We cooperate with the International Canoe Federation and with the International Judo Federation as well as we have more than 20 years partnership with the International Olympic Committee, Olympic Solidarity.

Thanks to the strength of the partnership the University has developed with the Hungarian National Centre for Sport, such global package looks very beneficiary for future partner countries', who's representatives, hopefully are sitting here in the room.

Speech of H.E. Mr. Lounès Magramane Ambassador of Algeria

**Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

First of all, I would like to express, on behalf of the African group in Budapest, our deep thanks and gratitude to His Excellency Dr. Janos Martonyi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, for this fruitful initiative and for his patronage of this event, the first Budapest Africa Forum.

Let us also welcome and express our deep thanks to her Excellency Mme Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission for attending this forum with the spirit to share with us this event. I am glad to express our deep appreciation for Dr. Szabolcs Takács and Dr. Balázs Bokor for the excellent preparations of this event.

I would like also to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation to the high such , and for other initiatives, that are . The presence last week of His Excellency Dr. Janos Martonyi to the Africa Day event shows the high importance and the great interest that Hungary attaches to the cooperation and partnership with Africa. Hungarian authorities for initiative really a part of a plan to set up mechanisms for a successful and hopeful partnership between Hungary and Africa.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

A week ago, Africa as a whole was mobilized to celebrate the 50th anniversary of founding of the Organization of African Unity. For us, it was an opportunity to proceed individually, collectively and with our partners to assess the results of our efforts and achievements.

The main goal of creating the Organization of African Unity was to organize the collective African action, to promote unity, solidarity and cooperation among African countries. After fifty years of efforts, Africa remains with the legitimate ambition to be a major source of peace and prosperity for its people and for all humanity.

The celebration of the 50th anniversary of founding OF OAU/AU was an opportunity to renew our appreciation for the achievements of the founding fathers of our organization and to reaffirm the relevance of their vision and our commitment to the noble goals they have set for the Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance.

The declaration of the fiftieth anniversary of the African Union, adopted on 26th May in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), was an opportunity also to reaffirm the collective will of Africans to complete the process of decolonization of the continent and boost, in medium and long term, actions related to the objectives of African integration and cooperation in all areas of economic and social development as well as the integration process.

The transformation of OAU into African Union in 2002 provided a new framework that aims to be a continuation of the OAU, to deepen the gains, while meeting the requirements of new multidimensional transformations induced by the challenges of globalization.

Thus, the African Union has expanded its vision and instruments incorporating alongside the imperatives of peace and security, development and integration, those promoting shared values of democracy and promotion of fundamental freedoms.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the last fifty years, Africa has made significant achievements. Nevertheless, our continent continues to face serious challenges. To face them, we commit to explore all possibilities for mobilizing financial resources and to find appropriate partners who are ready to work with our continent. European countries have a specific role to play in this regard. The 4th Summit of the Africa-EU planned next April 2014 in Brussels, will be a new occasion to enhance this partnership.

Hungary, as a European country has made by the past, a consequent contribution for African countries in many fields such as education, training, scholarships...etc. Today, Hungary shows its readiness to renew this cooperation and to establish a real partnership with Africa. By placing our continent at the center of interests of its foreign policy “Global Opening”, Hungary confirmed the new approach to rebuild those close relations of the recent past. In this regard, we really highly appreciate the new approach of the Hungarian diplomacy to develop and to enhance its representation in the whole African region.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Budapest Africa Forum which takes place today is a real opportunity to highlight the big potential of cooperation that exists between Africa and Hungary. Hungarian expertise is well known in many sectors such as agriculture, environment, water-management pharmacy and health. We pay tribute for this kind of relevant initiative, which is requiring, in our point of view, to get more maturity and efficiency to consider the possibility to establish a follow up mechanism to be defined in order to make this framework in dynamic improvement. Such mechanism should be simple in schema and flexible in its function.

So, let us wish, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, good success for our first Budapest Africa Forum, and long life for Hungarian-African friendship and cooperation!

Thank you!

Speech by Mr. Sándor Balogh President of the African-Hungarian Association (Hungary)

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen, dear Guests!

Why is Africa important to us?

Some might wonder whether Africa is truly important to us at all.

So, is it, then?

The answer is:

Yes, it is important – that's why we're all sitting here today, and that's why I'm going to tell you about the possible roles of HTCCs in developing foreign trade.

This Forum gives me the opportunity to go into details about the function and importance of HTCCs and their significance in the development of Hungarian-African economic, cultural, educational and scientific relations.

I will also tell you why it's profitable for entrepreneurs and business partners to learn everything there is to know about HTCCs.

But, first and foremost, let us go back in time a bit – about twenty years – I'll be your guide in this time travel.

In 1990, after the fall of communism in Hungary, we severed all ties with Russia and all countries in connection with the soviet foreign policy – Africa as well.

These relations were driven back for two decades: tropical science departments were shut down at universities, and the classic type of international businessman was not needed anymore because the nature of the job had changed- Hungary was occupied with the integration into the European Community.

However, in the past 2 to 3 years, decision-makers realized that Africa will be very important to them; they are aware that the region is the home of indispensable natural resources.

With the rise of the middle class living in these regions, the demand for different consumer goods will grow – meaning that the money coming from there will be of great importance.

This will be equally important for Africans and Hungarians, as more and more Hungarians are trying to do business there and more and more Africans are coming to Hungary to travel, to study and to get to know our culture better.

And that's where the HTCCs come into the picture.

Let me begin by explaining what HTCCs are: they are Hungarian Trade and Cultural Centers (hence the name), often simply referred to as Hungarian Houses.

Naturally, we are using a number of other methods to strengthen African-Hungarian – and particularly Sub-Saharan – relations, but in my case Hungarian Houses are the main focus, because they're spreading so rapidly in Africa.

The first HTCC opened in Rabat, Morocco, the second in Ghana – and the list is only getting longer and longer. The building of the next Hungarian House in the capital of Uganda, Kampala, has been also going on for more than a month.

Since our aim is to create a worldwide network, we are considering such exciting countries as Madagascar and Somalia.

What is an HTCC?

It is a rented house where Hungarian entrepreneurs can feel at home and conduct business – all without proper knowledge of the language or the area.

Hungarian Houses are equipped with internet access, phones, business services and guest rooms to ensure that the guests feel secure and comfortable in their environment. Moreover, we have colleagues in every Hungarian House who strive to support the guests in any way they can.

On the other hand, Hungarian Houses will also warmly welcome foreign businessmen wanting to do business with Hungary, or just curious about Hungarian culture: we are planning Hungarian exhibitions, concerts and Hungarian language courses there as well.

These Houses will also be meeting points for the thousands of African students who have obtained their diploma in Hungary!

Ladies and Gentlemen!

The African continent will become the economic engine of the next 30 to 50 years, and the Hungarian Houses will help us revive and redynamize the relations we have lost. As they say: "Only time will tell." But one thing is sure: "The best way to predict the future is to create it." THIS is our job now!

Thank you for your attention.

Speech by Dr. Norbert Kis Vice Rector of the National University of Public Service (Hungary)

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, dear guests!

Let me share some of my ideas and expectations concerning reinforcement of the cooperation of our universities, academic and research institutions.

Reinforcement because in the 70's and 80's there was a period when many of current African intellectuals and leading experts pursued studies in Hungary in the field of medical, agricultural, technical and economic sciences.

At that time Hungarian scientific and academic features were attractive enough and the scholarship policy was more visible and available than nowadays. Therefore the lesson to learn for Hungarian academic, educational and scholarship diplomacy is that they should be more visible and accessible for African students and faculties. Global Opening SP is going to broaden access of African talents to get grants for studying in Hungary.

My background as former SS, and former board member of IAU has fostered my commitment to the development of African education and academic relations.

In my contribution I would like to highlight one special field of knowledge-transfer: this is the innovation of public governance and the reform of public sector.

In Europe, the public sector has been facing serious efficiency and sustainability challenges in terms of public funding, the HR and the quality of services. We often refer to the crisis, as a constraint, but crisis is good in a sense that it provides opportunity to change and reorganize the State and public policies. Cutting public finances and human capacity is one side of the coin, the other is that we must provide more and better public services with less resources. In my view, crisis is not global and not economic by nature. Basically, Public sector and public governance are in crisis in Europe and that is the key in understanding the reasons of so called „negative economic growth” of EU.

Higher education, universities research and innovative activities shall be seen as key drivers in changing public sector and boost economic growth and employment. Europe 2020 strategy for job and growth also sent a clear message about the need to invest in education and research.

From the past 5-6 years, in Europe there are many lessons to learn about the public policy reforms including health, social affairs, public transport, defense and in general the public administration.

Universities are the best learning platforms to distribute and share among our countries the knowledge and experiences of efficiency models in governance and public policies of different countries and the EU.

I would like to offer to you the partnership and service of NUPS.

NUPS is a unique university established by the Government on the basis of the former National Defense University (XIXth C.), the Police College of Hungary (1971) and Corvinus Faculty of Public Administration (1977).

NUPS is an academic place to service the unique, special training and development needs of the public administration, defense, police, security forces and other areas of public sector. NUPS is an innovative collaboration and networking model for the knowledge transfer in public sector. A new partnership model between the public sector and the HE with three fundamental elements namely,

- a) an enabler and catalyst for networking, bridging government's need and appropriate supply, and fixing market failures by developing capabilities if necessary,
- b) creating a focused and professionally competent government leadership in planning the needs HR competencies, mobility, re-and cross-training and executive development,
- c) as a critical spill-over effect the establishment of the new university should increase the quality of "non-market based", monopole public service education (national defense, security, diplomacy, law enforcement), and also to provide synergies, which result in less public expenditure, reduced and higher quality administration and better research capability in these special institutions.

It works as a market delivery mechanism for new capacity development concepts adhering to these needs such as the "comprehensive approach"; mobility and cross-carrier paths between civil, military and law enforcement services.

NUPS's integrated structure and comprehensive portfolio reflects the growing complexity of social, economic and in particular security problems that public sector faces. NUPS is a window of opportunity for several experiments and concrete program offerings in niche but relevant areas: crises and disaster management, national security, e-government, diplomacy.

I offer NUPS endeavour for organizing a Hungarian – African Virtual Knowledge Platform or E-Platform for Governance and Public Policy Researches and Education. This platform is to be a network hub for African and European universities.

In the next months we will contact to African national rector's conferences, national and regional associations of universities and NUPS will call Universities to be enablers in building research networks on the basis of the E-knowledge platform, thus they can generate and motivate business interest as well and encourage mobility of faculties and talented students and young researchers.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Speech of Mr. France Mutombo Tshimuanga Founder of Foundation for Africa

„The role of NGOs as a living link in development and economic cooperation towards Africa”

Excellencies! Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Today, I think, if I'm not dreaming, I would say that we are assisting in a miracle! As many of us have dreamed about this day. Myself, as one representative of the active NGOs, I can bear testimony that so many civilians, NGOs and other organisations worked to push government and economic actors to open towards Africa with concrete steps and actions. All my gratitude to the Hungarian government, organisers and sponsors who enabled us to have this day. I think that this is just the beginning. I hope we will be able to assist to more miracles in the future.

Excellencies! Distinguished Guest! Ladies and Gentlemen!

The title of my presentation is „The role of NGOs as a living link in development and economic cooperation towards Africa”.

Q: Why NGOs are like a living link?

All role players, stakeholders, actors, beneficiary in this cooperation chain represent a link. Some links doesn't have a long life. Some of them are just for short term, some of them became dead link, but NGOs link is still a living link!

How? Let us get a historical overview.

We know that several hundred years ago, even nowadays European civilians, researchers, explorers, missionaries, businessmen, and laymen launched expeditions and activities to Africa. Some of them were regrouping in formal and non formal organisations that we call today NGOs. Their experiences, actions and results had multiplier effects and great outputs concerning different areas of life, on their countries of origin, in all Europe of course, and in the entire world as well.

David Livingstone

Allow me to mention one of my favorite ideal and example of great historic personality: David Livingstone, who as an iconic person incorporates the „living link” idea, what I call for myself the “Livingstone strategy and effect” in development and economic cooperation of Africa.

Q. What does “Livingstone strategy” and its effect mean?

David Livingstone was a doctor, an explorer, a missionary, and a researcher at the same time. His motto was: „Christianity, commerce and civilization.” The last word we call today development. He was a link between all stakeholders even in Africa, in Europe, in the above mentioned areas. His experiences, research outcomes and the exploration of Africa at this time, was not only useful in education, health development, and evangelism of course, but the British Government also used them in the colonisation process. He raised attention and awareness of many stakeholders towards Africa.

Hungarian context: Let turn to the Hungarian context! In the last 23 years we assisted to a drastic disparate, decreasing the official relationship between Hungary and African countries. Thanks God, that time NGOs, formal and non formal civil society organisations, like African student organisations, churches, and individuals were still active in the matter of Africa, while the Hungarian Government and economic actors were cutting down relationship links with African countries. These organisations were active, implemented activities in Hungary and Africa as well. They're still the „Living link”. Some of them promoted Africa issues, advocated in behalf of Africa, raised awareness, and implemented projects.

Let me mention some of them:

-1st Africa Day Celebration in Hungary was launched by civilians after diplomats took the organisation role.

-We could assist in the creation of some strong NGOs and umbrella NGOs, like Hungarian Africa Platform, Foundation for Africa that I am representing, the HAND Africa Working Group, and Africa Research Center in Pécs.

-Nowadays these initiatives become more and more successful.

-NGOs contributed a lot in the organisation of *this* forum as well.

-A considerable Africa development strategy recommendations document was edited by NGOs last year. The document met the government's expectations.

Q. Why we are here together? What should this forum bring to us?

The first and important thing is to recognize that it's high time to bring a paradigm shift into our cooperation with Africa. Nowadays things are going faster than ever. We do not live in the age of David Livingstone. We should realise that to be successful in Africa we need collaboration with all stakeholders, and in the process NGOs must play an evidently important role.

- We are here to help the restitution the Hungary-Africa relationship
- We are here to recognise the meaningful role and importance of all actors
- We are here together to show up the capacity of the Hungarian stakeholders
- We are here to find out how can different sectors complete each others' efforts for an effective cooperation. Don't forget the "Livingstone strategy and effect"! It can be used also today.

- All Hungarian NGOs, we are ready to bring our field experiences, know hows, relations as an added value to facilitate and contribute to the success of your activities.

Q. Why is NGOs role still important in this process?

1. NGOs are the "living links" according to statistics in the Africa strategy recommendations. 26,6% of the asked people had relationship with Africa trough NGOs (here I mean humanitarian, development and cultural NGOs), 30% through academic and science organisations, 19% through economic organisations, 15% through government relations and at least almost 4% through churches, and 4% through cultural organisations. (Recourse: Morenth Péter-Taróssy István: Stratégiai ajánlások 2011)
Most of the cultural organisations, churches, and academic-science organisations could be counted into the non-governmental organisation category. From this point of view NGOs rate increase up to 66%.

2. SWOT Analysis: If I use the SWOT analysis methodology, the following comments could be added to the characteristic features of the Hungarian NGOs. Our weakness is also our strength.

- Strengths: Low costs, ambitious, motivated, accepted by the population = Big impact
- Weaknesses: Lack of grassroots, small or lack of government assistance = Worth achievements
- Opportunities: Without border, every actors, stakeholders = Like this forum
- Threats: Different opinions from others actors = More human than lucrative

3. More aspects that make NGOs important in the cooperation.

- We have direct contact with local communities
- Genuine information from the source
- Field knowledge and experiences
- NGOs can be pioneers in the development, and involve other stakeholders. How can this happen?

Let me finish my presentation with a very concrete example and best practice.

In 2002 we founded FFA as an NGO to help Africa development. We began to mend Congolese children by supporting their education, finding long term, regular sponsors from Hungary through cultural and public awareness programs. This was the **1st living link between our NGO and the local community in HU and DRC.**

In 2005 we could build a new school in Kinshasa for around 100 000 USD, in the project we involved some companies as sponsors. This was the **2nd living link between NGO and business companies.**

- For example Korax solar panel company donated solar supply of 10 000 USD, in return we made a promotion for their solar panel in DRC at our school opening.
- Korax got some orders from DRC to export some panel solar to the country.

Several projects of our mission are covered by the Hungarian media, and supported by some Hungarian celebrities (Gabi Jakupcsek, Éva Barbás, Robert Karasz etc.). The media doesn't only promote our programs but all Africa issues. This is the **3rd living link between NGO and media.**

The **4th living link is when Hungarian and Congolese authorities begin to pay attention to our work.** Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports us not only morally but also financially. For me it's a great opportunity to express here my gratitude for the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as we could take part in a tender and won 10 million HUF for the construction of our school in DRC.

Excellencies! Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen! Brothers and Sisters form Africa! Brothers and Sisters form Hungary! This is what I call "living link" of "Livingstone effect".

Conclusion

The more active NGOs we have, the more links in cooperation come into existence. To get this we need a paradigm shift, the continuous change of ideas and conceptions. Nowadays there are more than 30 NGOs working directly and indirectly towards Africa. NGOs are not enemies, nor competitors for each other. NGOs are added value to your work.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Address by Mr. Balázs Mihálffy (Hungary)

„NGO's and their role in the development of the rural societies”

The system of administration in Africa works slowly and its efficiency is low. The decisions what are taken in the centers and the feed backs of the rural areas can hardly reach and come to force because the mayors or leaders of the local municipalities don't stay permanently on the area what they represent.

In the villages and rural areas of Africa only the religious and traditional leaders represent stability. In 2010 the JAMA KAFO Association was established involving the imams, pastors and chiefs of the regions and their network could facilitate an efficient dialog between the decision takers of the central administration and the civil society.

JAMA KAFO - INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Main objectives of JAMA KAFO:

The JAMA KAFO respects local customs and traditions that are to be considered as cultural milestones and values that should be preserved for the next generations. With this remark the JAMA KAFO is going to work on:

- Development of rural areas in Africa
- Uniting human values and capacities for creating a future vision for Africans
- By creating future vision to prevent migration to cities or other countries
- Introducing techniques and systems for making rural life more comfortable and profitable
- Working out programs for Agro-Ecolo-Sylvo-Pastoral development
- Communal garbage and waste management in special regard with the compost and bio gas production
- Programs for water and energy supply
- Programs for health, hygiene and welfare. Prevention of HIV/AIDS
- Programs for education
- Courses for educating skilled technicians
- Programs for women's education
- Establishing manufactories for producing animal fodder, and establishing breeding stock centers for supplying the producers with genetically controlled seeds, chickens, fingerlings etc.
- Working on programs to use machinery on a coordinated way according to the level and demands of the certain area based on the profitability and efficiency
- Establishing Proceeding Plants and their network
- Establishing an association for marketing
- Introducing models for multi-religious and multi-ethnical coexistence and cooperation
- Introducing harmony between the urban and rural relations by establishing special market areas.
- Involving local and international entrepreneurs, organizations, scientific institutes and funds for the realization of the above activities
- Giving lectures and propagating the system of JAMA KAFO in other regions and countries

JAMA KAFO is convinced that Africa needs local patriotic medium class entrepreneurs and company owners. JAMA KAFO is going to bring up this class of people who have not interest to leave their country; in fact they employ other local people and will invest their profit inside their own land.

Hungary can play a major role in establishing organizations like JAMA KAFO in several countries of Africa and supplying them with experts and basic skills.

**Speech by Mr.Sándor Fasimon
Chief Operating Officer of MOL Hungary**



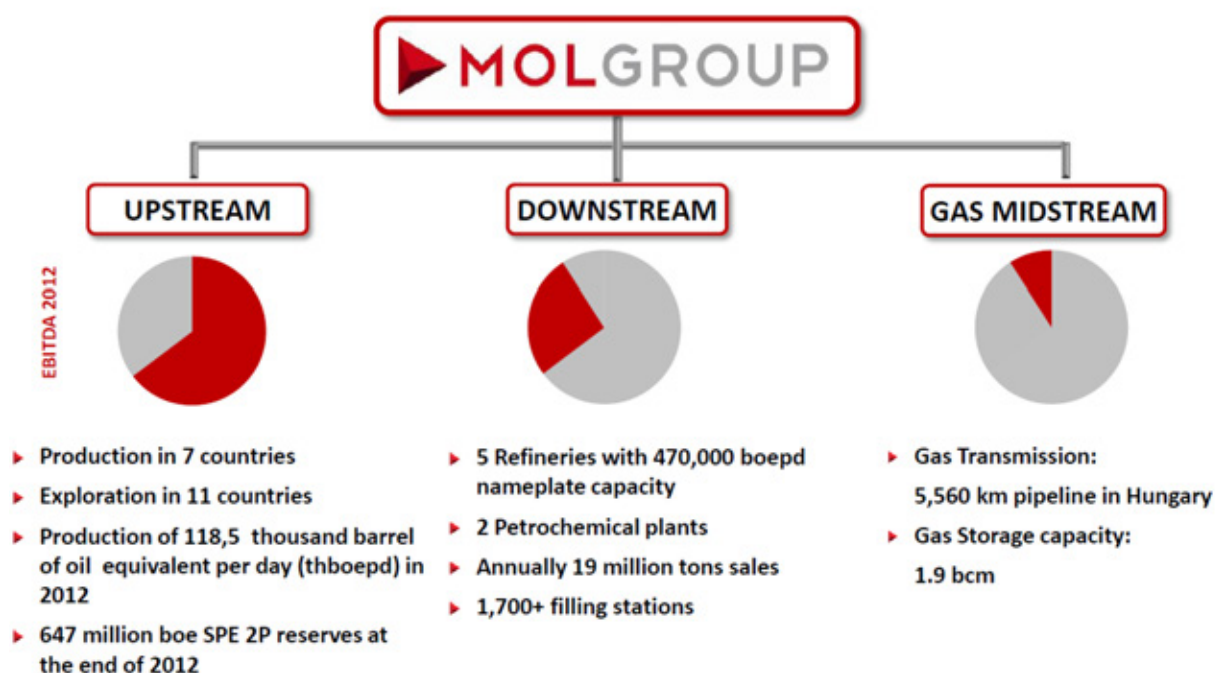
MOL GROUP IN AFRICA

SÁNDOR FASIMON
Chief Operating Officer, MOL Hungary

Budapest, 6th June 2013

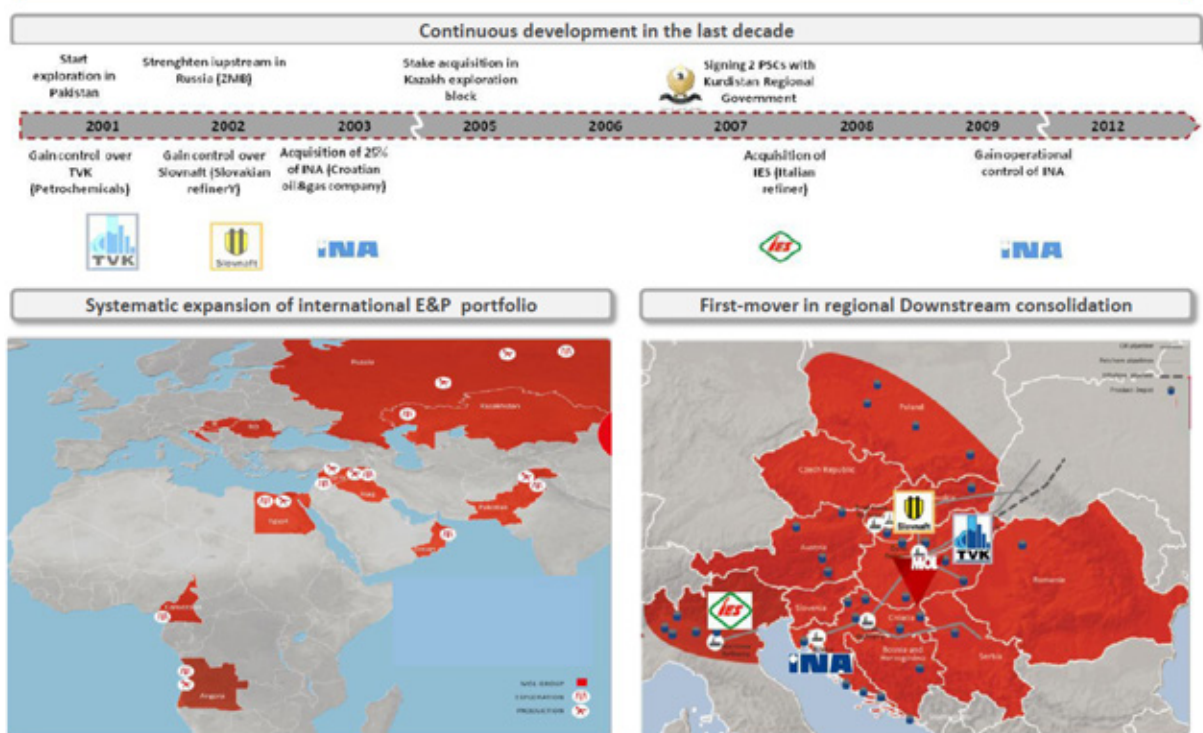
MOL IS AN UPSTREAM-DRIVEN INTEGRATED OIL AND GAS COMPANY

Operating through the whole value chain



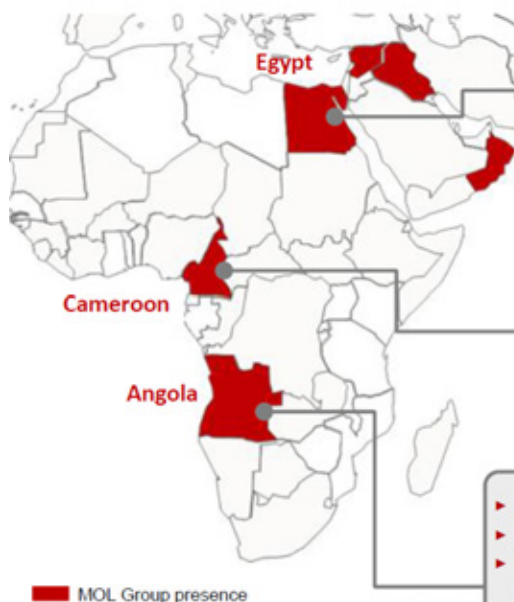
2000-2012: FROM REGIONAL REFINER TO LEADING INTEGRATED COMPANY

Started operation in 1930, first international upstream production in 1993



MOL Group has historical presence in Africa

Current exploration and production activity in three countries



- ▶ INA has been present since 1989, production started in 1994
- ▶ Production share has been more than 8 million bbl oil
- ▶ Holding interests in four hydrocarbon concessions in Western Desert of Egypt
- ▶ Operator of two Development Leases of the **East Yidma Concession**, while it has non-operator status in three other concessions: **Ras Qattara, West Abu Gharadig and North Bahariya**

Ngosso Permit

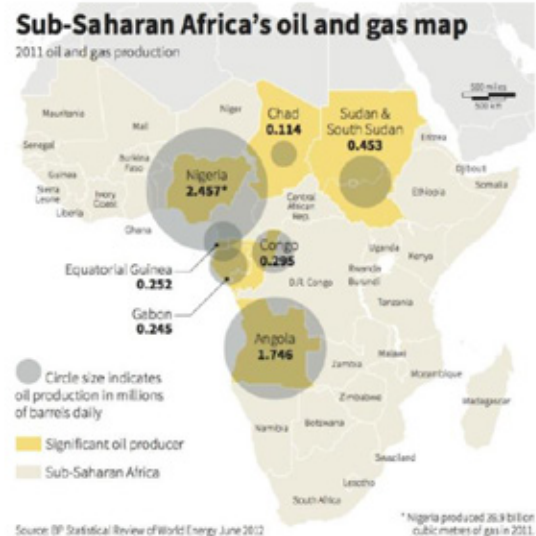
- ▶ 40% MOL participation
- ▶ In the prolific Rio del Rey Basin, in the proximity of existing oil-fields in Nigeria and Cameroon
- ▶ New transitional 2D seismic acquisition started at the end of 2010 for mapping the possibilities of the deeper hydrocarbon prone sections

- ▶ INA entered Angola in 1980
- ▶ **Concession 3/05A** (4%): Development of Punja & Caco/Gazela
- ▶ **Concession 3/05** (4%): production since 2005, produce and sell till the license expiry (2025) 3.45 MMbbl of oil
- ▶ **Concession 3/85** (5%): Operations focused on well interventions to improve performance
- ▶ **Concession 3/91** (5%): production since 1996

Africa's share of global oil and gas production has increased significantly

The continent's reserve potentials attract more and more industry players

- ▶ Five countries - Nigeria, Libya, Angola, Algeria and Egypt – are Africa's main upstream oil producers accounting for 85% of the continent's oil production
- ▶ Total production of crude oil in Africa in 2013 is likely to be around 8.9 million bpd, out of which Sub-Saharan Africa will produce around 5.9 million bpd (66%)
- ▶ Africa also produced an estimated 230 bcm of natural gas in 2012, and this is likely to around 250 bcm in 2013 with new supplies from Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania
- ▶ Up to 70 oil and gas discoveries have been made in sub-Saharan Africa over the past five years
- ▶ Crude oil discoveries in Kenya, following the gas finds in Tanzania and Mozambique, firmly cemented the East Africa region's status as an oil and gas exploration frontier besides West Africa
- ▶ Middle Africa's Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is expected to rise by at least 20% with the expected coming on-stream of LNG exports from Angola by the end of 2013



MOL's strategy in Africa

Focus of MOL's upstream-driven strategy on East and West Africa

The proven reserves of West Africa and recent discoveries in East Africa are both very attractive regions for MOL's upstream portfolio expansion



Strategic aims

- ▶ Geographic emphasis shall be broadened towards Africa
- ▶ Upstream-driven growth strategy that (1) strengthens its position in countries currently in its portfolio, while also (2) focuses on new regions
- ▶ MOL is monitoring investment opportunities in both East and West Africa
- ▶ New country entry/entries in East and/or West Africa within the next 3-5 years

Necessary steps

- ▶ Acquisitions for immediate reserve and production replacement; preferably exploration upside
- ▶ Develop relationship with governments and NOCs
- ▶ On- and offshore projects to be taken on in partnership with NOCs and IOCs
- ▶ Open to operatorship in onshore areas
- ▶ Long term supply of qualified human capacity is crucial, with special focus on offshore capabilities

MOL's definite intention is to expand its African E&P portfolio

Principal interest in onshore projects with reasonable CAPEX demand



* International oil company
** national oil company


- ▶ Preferentially onshore investment opportunities or prosperous and reasonable offshore opportunities
- ▶ Make use of MOL's qualified expert team and the diversified industrial experience gained in various countries during the past years
- ▶ Monitor farm-in opportunities and upcoming bid-rounds, principally targeting already explored areas
- ▶ Cooperate with local governments, NOCs & local private companies and support the exchange of know-how
- ▶ Assist the development of the local communities, education, infrastructure and environment in the countries of operation




**Thank you for your kind
attention**

Lecture by Mr. Tamás Véghely (Hungary)

„Basic importance of Renewable energy trainings and education - Influences and consequences for developing countries”



**EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF
SKILLED WORKERS
TRAINING OF TRAINERS**



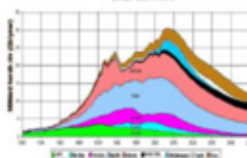
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Why is this important?

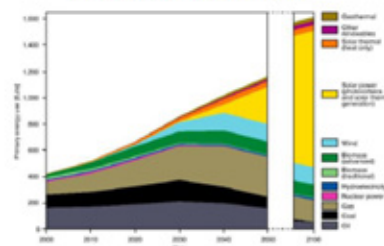
- Oil, gas, coal, nuclear inventory is limited
- The world population is growing
- CLIMATE threats are growing
- We must replace energy sources with
- This is a kind of new energy
- This will be the **biggest market** in the world within 20 yrs
- Applications require more knowledge



Shell predictions



World RE Scenario



2005 2020 EUROPE

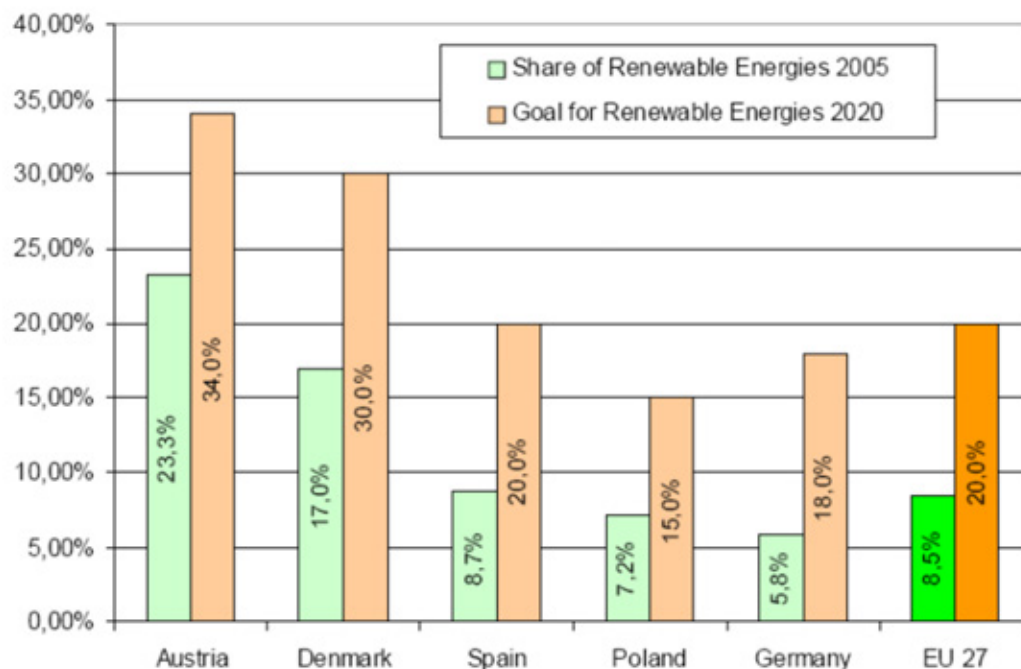


Figure 3-1: Share of renewables to final energy consumption including consumption of the energy branch and distribution losses in the reference countries and EU 27, source: EU 2008

~~„Less and more” policy~~



~~LESS GAS
LESS OIL
LESS ATOM~~

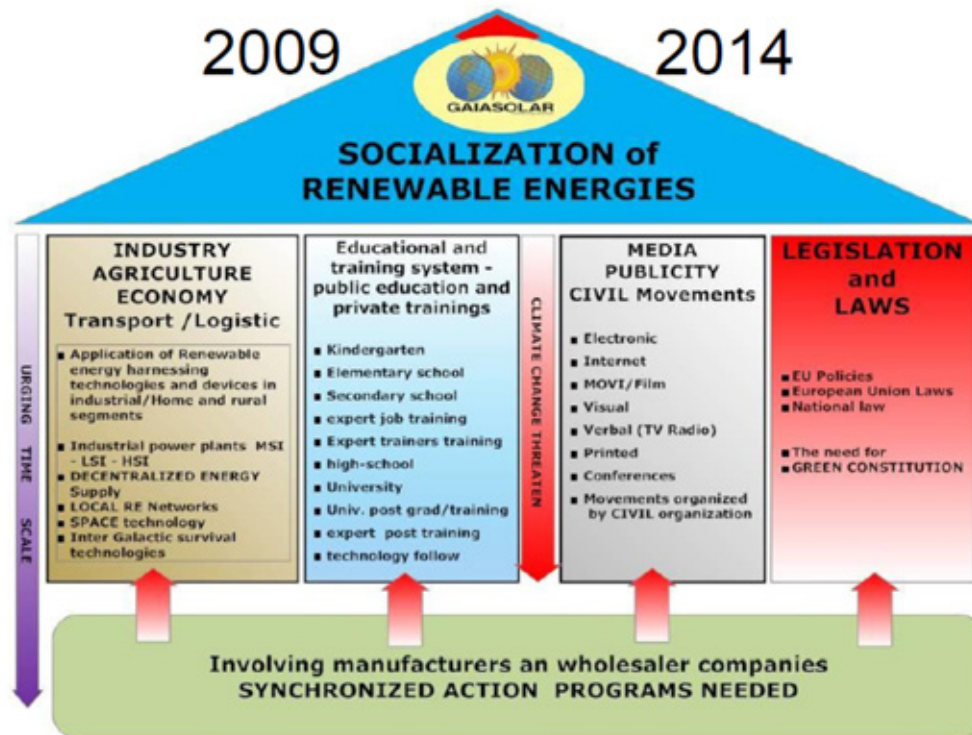
More renewables
More consciousness
More responsibility
More self support
More listening to each other

MORE HUMAN

This is a new industry

- A driving **MOTOR** for the economy
- **Critical mass** needed
- Creates new **workplaces**
- Basic **transformation** of industry, business
- **New forms** of society may arise

Our frame program in Hungary



12

**RENEWABLE ENERGIES MUST
BE INTRODUCED
to Society –
in the widest sense!**

Governments must prepare inhabitants for basic changes!

National climate survival programs and trainings

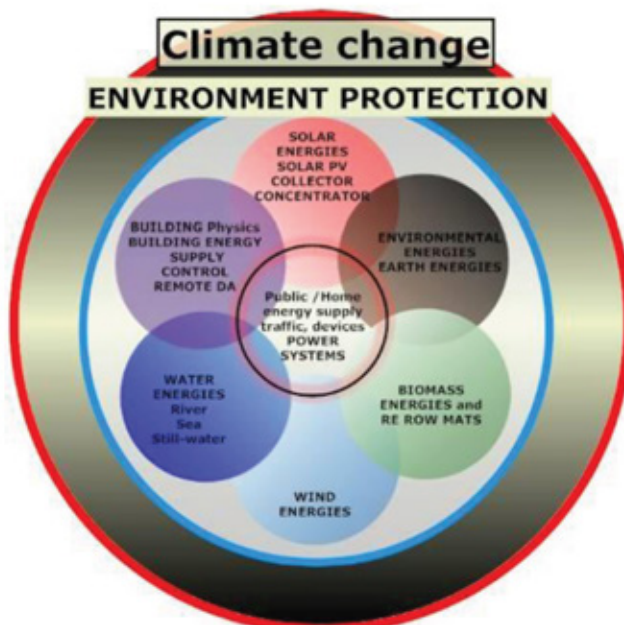
National energy policy transformation programs

Life Long Learning

What are the tools ?

- **PVMTI** (PV Market Transition Initiative)
- National RE strategies – in correlation with world strategies
- National survival strategies
- Active government initiatives and support
- Complex training and education

COMPLEX RENEWABLE EDUCATION AND TRAINING



- Environmental base
- Solar harnessing
 - Solar PV
 - Solar thermal
 - Solar CSP
- Geothermal energy
- Wind
- Water
- Fuel cell
- Special komplex applicatons

1000 participants were trained
2010 - 2013

This education and training was developed in Hungary in 2009

Now available

- Elementary and secondary school (basic level)
- Expert school level (medium level)
- High school and University level

Up to now nearly 1000 participants were trained
In the frame of this system

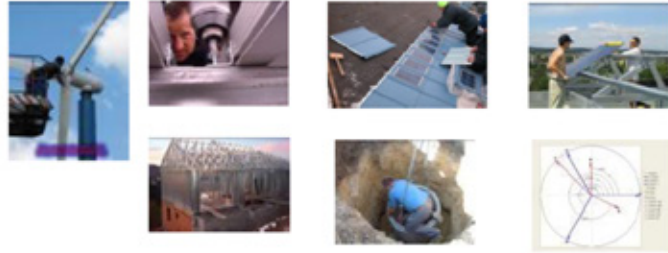
Target countries

Sub saharan Africa

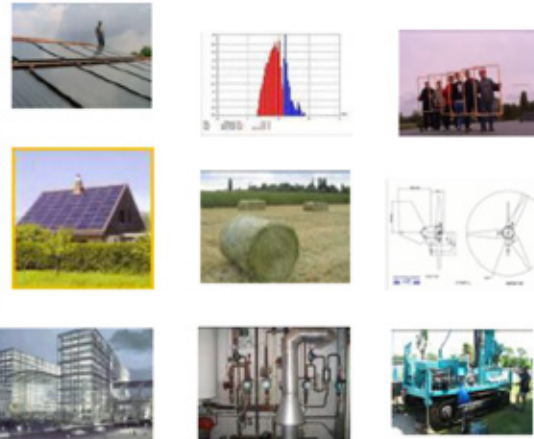
- Developing countries
 - Viet-nam
 - India,...
- AFRICAN CONTINENT
 - Malagasy
 - Kenya
 - Sudan
 - Nigeria
 - South - Africa

Target groups

- Life long learning:
- Elementary school
- Secondary schools
- Expert school
- High school – university
- Post gradual trainings
- PhD courses



- Company mid and high executives
- Decision makers
- Experts
- Architects
- Post gradual
- Teachers, trainers
- Expert trainees



Why Hungary ?

- High level education system since 250 yrs
- Good geographical position
- Outstanding RE potentials (solar, geothermal etc.,)
- High level agricultural industry and training
- Connections with Complex agricultural programs (eg. Self supporting green-houses, FES)
- High level hospitality

EXPERT TRAINING TRAINING OF TRAINERS



Lecture by Szilárd Biernaczky (Hungary)

African-Hungarian Union

„The goals, responsibilities and first results of the knowledgebase”

In Hungary today, several electronically accessible special collections and publications provide information on Africa in Hungarian or in foreign languages. These repositories rely on constantly expanding sources.

The digital library AHU MATT – in addition to the availability of the above referenced extensive sources - was established because during the collection of the sources forming the basis for our information provision on Africa we realised that electronic access to the knowledge available in Hungary on contemporary Africa or to the increasing body of work being produced on Africa today (composed of university theses written on the basis of university research results, doctoral and PhD dissertations, different books or periodicals published on various topics, at various level and in various categories, but even the approximately two dozen books written before the 19th and 20th centuries digitized by the Digital Library of the National Széchenyi Library or the National Library of the University of Debrecen) is far from satisfactory. It must, however, also be noted, that for the development of the knowledgebase itself, we owe a debt of gratitude to the chairman of the African-Hungarian Union Sándor Balogh, who - recognising the potential benefits of our idea - provided us with the necessary technical and financial resources.

Realising that the accessibility of Hungarian Africa-knowledge via the Internet is seriously restricted, we decided to bring this national treasure of knowledge - hidden for decades and sometimes even longer - to the surface, and make it accessible to the interested public. Our decision was especially timely as Hungary's economy, diplomacy, politics and culture has recently started to focus on the African continent with unprecedented interest.

But what exactly does this newly created digital library on the Internet intend to achieve?

A concise description of AHU MATT's goals is offered under „introduction” on the library's website:

THE FIRST HUNGARIAN ELECTRONIC COLLECTION OF SECTORIAL AND PROFESSIONAL BOOKS, STUDIES, ARTICLES, DOCUMENTS AND DATA

The knowledgebase is a digital library containing publications in Hungarian and foreign languages, including English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Italian, etc.

The African-Hungarian Union is a non-profit non-governmental organisation providing electronic database services for lecturers, researchers, students and the interested public. The service is intended to achieve two goals, i.e. to support Hungarian Africa-research and the provision of information on Africa through its diverse and rich materials, and to explore Hungary's publications on Africa in their entirety, from the beginning to the present day.

The contents are freely accessible, but reading and downloading are subject to registration and the fulfilment of various criteria.

What documents are stored in the knowledgebase?

1.) Our primary goal is to explore and make accessible every piece of writing (old, older, recent and contemporary) on Africa, written by Hungarian authors in Hungarian, in all scientific or professional domains, published either in Hungary or abroad. Intellectual property rights are always observed.

2.) Similarly, we intend to prepare for digital publication every piece of writing (old, older, recent and contemporary) on Africa, by foreign authors, but available in Hungarian, in all scientific or professional domains.

3.) We also intend to process and make accessible every piece of writing (old, older, recent and contemporary) on Africa, written by Hungarian authors in a foreign language, published in Hungary or abroad, in each and every scientific and professional domain.

4.) Also, we intend to prepare for digital publication and make accessible every piece of writing (old, older, recent and contemporary) on Africa, written in a foreign language by a foreign author but published in Hungary.

5.) We have also decided to provide ground to friends of Hungarian science in foreign countries as visitors, at their request. Priority will be given to those having attended scientific conferences in Hungary, having published articles in Hungarian publications or having earlier studied in Hungary.

Professional criteria observed during the on-going enlargement of the knowledgebase

6.) The Africa knowledgebase is intended to remain open to current affairs. In this respect, in addition to storing important documents also accessible elsewhere, our knowledgebase wishes to explore sources which so far have remained hidden or only existed in manuscript, provided that these sources make a contribution to our existing practical knowledge. A few such documents have already been included in the library, e.g. publishable government documents which have not been published before).

7.) In the long-term, the Africa knowledgebase hopes to be complete. Yet our in-depth investigations, our contacts with the authors or their descendants have already allowed the presentation of the work of a few outstanding Hungarian scholars, as well as the work of foreign scholars available in Hungarian translation. These scholars lived in the historical or in the recent past, and their work had by now either sunk into oblivion, or is only known to a narrow professional circle (Ferenc Dombay 18th century, – Mungo Park early 19th century, – János Hunfalvi, Béla Solymos, Gábor Naphegyi Gábor, János Jankó, second half of the 19th century, – Emil Torday, Dániel Fehér, László Vajda, Tamás Szentes, etc., first half of the 20th century).

Technical criteria observed during the selection and admission process

8.) Admission in the knowledgebase is preceded by a re-editing process. Documents are standardised and made accessible in pdf-format, in an easy to run manner. This procedure is important as it allows all source materials published to be referenced as republications, according to page numbers. The completed documents are also ready for use for paper-based publications.

9.) During the re-editing process of old publications, whenever the editorial board finds outdated spelling, non-final narrative or digitized content of careless form (as may be the case with manuscripts, draft theses and PhD dissertations of valuable content but slovenly orthography) the editorial board of the knowledgebase corrects the spelling and the errors in style and linguistic integrity. Naturally, even documents already uploaded in the knowledgebase may contain errors, but the editorial board endeavours to correct these on an on-going basis, and the authors may also request discretionary changes whenever they so wish.

10.) By exploring Hungarian knowledge on Africa, the editorial board strives to bring closer the continent of Africa, its earlier and present-day culture, history, geography, biology and economics to the entire Hungarian public. Also, the board wishes to become a point of orientation for the widest possible circle of university students, raise their interest and hopefully encourage their engagement in professional activities related to Africa. Also, the knowledgebase wishes to support the work of specialists working in practical fields (i.e. diplomacy, trade and the economy), but also support scholars and researchers, whose line of research is Africa.

11.) We are hopeful that as our website is gradually enriched with an increasing number of Hungarian and foreign language publications produced by Hungarian authors, a special Hungarian image may be created, which may help Hungarian Africa Studies gain academic status in Hungary and even international recognition. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences has recently come to the forefront of attention in this respect, as a member of our Board and of the Academy, i.e. László Török, has initiated preparations for the establishment of a Committee on Africa at the Academy.

Practical remarks

It is probably not incidental that during his brief presentation, the author repeatedly allowed himself to be immersed in the wealth of knowledge opening up before his eyes. Once again, Hungarian book cases have proven to hide rich treasures – this time in terms of Afri-canology - with pathways branching off to ever new directions involving diverse new areas of scholarship. However, let us now focus on some practical aspects of our work.

Achievements, tasks and funding needs

1.) The achievements of the AHU MATT editorial board:

- 173 items uploaded on the Internet so far
- approximately 600 more items to be uploaded on the Internet by the beginning of the autumn from among the writing currently in the preparatory phase
- approximately 30 thousand pages of photo-copies and books now await digitization due to extensive research activities in libraries,
- Research has shown that at least 120 old and new periodicals should be processed, a dozen of which have been digitized already, thanks to ARCANUM Kft. These items only await processing.

2.) The knowledgebase enjoys general recognition. This is illustrated by the high number of Hungarian experts accepting membership in the editorial board. Its wide recognition is

also demonstrated by the high number of persons having joined the project. The list of project participants does not form part of this publication.

3.) In terms of our daily workload, maintaining contact with contemporary authors - and finding their heirs, as the case may be - is a fairly time-consuming and at times highly challenging endeavour. Contacting heirs is necessary to obtain publication rights.

4.) The editorial board produced an extensive list of Hungarian Africa scholars in birth order. The list is now available on the Internet. The high number of authors on this list also accentuates the surprisingly large volume of work produced by Hungarian Africanology. Obviously, the list needs to be extended, specified and completed even further.

5.) Another useful source of information may be the constantly stretching list of currently over one thousand books and independent periodicals (Hungarian Bibliography of Africanology). The bibliography is also available on the website. Moreover, the knowledgebase now includes the biographies, biographical data and bibliographies pertaining to the authors as well, produced by the discretionary work of the editors. This may also provide valuable new input and throw new light of the various dimensions of Hungarian Africa Studies.

6.) As underlined in our report produced at the request of the chairman of AHU, an extension of the knowledgebase in any larger order of magnitude requires financial support, as the development of such a digital library by the enthusiasm of two persons alone is physically impossible.

7.) Continued development requires the following support:

- human resources, for the preparation of documents by external subcontractors,
- technical equipment (PCs for one or more potential new colleagues, an A/3 scanner, external memory unit,
- photo-copying in libraries (digitization of periodicals and books),
- scanning in libraries - some publications can only be found in the national libraries (books cannot be borrowed from the National Széchényi Library, and neither is the photo-copying of old books permitted. Digitization by OCR technology, i.e. optical character recognition, is highly expensive in our case, costing HUF 120/page),
- editorial work (scanning, formatting, corrections, stylistic adjustments, preparations for uploading on the website, completion of data forms, and preparing independent materials, e.g. personal bibliographies, curricula vitae, content annotations, preparing and drawing up new documents, etc.),
- composition of the AHU MATT YEARBOOK each year, using new pieces of writing (new manuscripts).

Who can be the beneficiaries of the continuously expanding AHU MATT digital library?

- the general Hungarian public, as in the various age groups a large number of people still appreciate travel writing, and Africa is also an increasingly popular destination among Hungarian tourists

- Hungarian youth in school age (including elementary school pupils)
- teachers in public education, especially of history, geography and literature
- the enthusiastic membership of the increasing number of non-governmental organisations focusing on Africa (associations, friendship groups, clubs, etc.)
- a range of different experts of theory and practice, including university lecturers and researchers, diplomats, doctors, engineers, economists, merchants or future specialists, i.e. university or college students interested in the topic, writing their year's thesis or graduation thesis, or preparing for their PhD dissertation.
- foreigners of various backgrounds, in case the foreign language collection of the knowledgebase increases.

What role may the AHU MATT digital library play?

- exploring a so far neglected and to some extent unknown domain in Hungary's cultural history, i.e. field work, field research, medical and engineering achievements. These achievements may come to be viewed as distinctly Hungarian, i.e. as Hungarica.
- spreading the word in relation to these Hungarica and other achievements of Hungarian Africanology that these are distinctly Hungarian achievements. The fact that Basil Davidson - a British scholar and a great friend of the Hungarians – first thought that the Hungarian Africa researcher Emil Torday was Belgian illustrates how important this is.)
- contributing to the improvement of Hungary's image (by demonstrating that Hungary's interest in Africa is not exhausted in travel writing alone),
- contributing to the improvement of Hungary's image abroad (by the gradual inclusion of foreign language publications authored by Hungarian authors into the knowledgebase, it will become obvious that major Hungarian achievements and outstanding Hungarian publications of Africanology were also made after those of László Magyar or Emil Torday),
- improving Hungary's image in Africa. Endre Sík's four-volume „History of Africa” may be outdated by now, but it is still widely popular in several African countries. Its inclusion may thus evoke sympathy for Hungary,
- in consequence of the above item, facilitating African-Hungarian relations. Every publication by the small country of Hungary may be viewed as a gesture by a likeable future partner (as opposed to an earlier colonizer), especially if the language of the publication is an international language. Hungarian language publications may also be appreciated by African students who had studied in Hungary.
- facilitating the development of African-Hungarian relations by launching a separate column for colleagues who had once studied in Hungary. (we already are in possession of a copy of an English language book written by Minister of Higher Education in South Sudan Peter Adwok Nyaba, who had earlier studied and earned a PhD degree in Hungary).

IV.
Economic Forum - Hungary and Africa: How to do business
Held at the Ministry for National Economy
June 7, 2013.



Speech by H.E.Mihály Varga Minister of National Economy in Hungary

Let me respectfully welcome the participants of the Budapest-Africa Forum,

Let me extend a special welcome to Mr Alhaji Usman Boie Kamara, Minister of Trade and Industry of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Mr Rahamtalla Mohamed Osman, Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Sudan

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen!

I am truly pleased that – similarly to several major cities of the world – Budapest also organises a series of celebratory events to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Organisation of African Unity, considered to be the predecessor of the African Union.

By organising the Africa Forum, Hungary's Ministry for Foreign Affairs and its Ministry of National Economy wish to emphasize the importance of this historic event. To us, however, this conference is certainly not just a protocol event, but a starting point for shared thinking and joint action.

This is also an excellent opportunity to draw the attention of our African partners as well as the Hungarian market actors to the potential for mutual benefit which lies in the development of our economic, scientific and technological and cultural relations.

(Mutual benefit: this reminds me that we would immediately like to have some of your African heat, and could give you some cold instead. But joking aside.)

First and foremost, I must recognise the results and the development that Africa and within that the states of the Sub-Saharan region achieved over the past decades. We could witness how African states detected their own economic potential and achieved remarkable economic success as a result.

As a consequence, of the 10 fastest growing economies of the world today, 6 are to be found in Africa.

In the past decade, the number and volume of capital investment projects in Sub-Saharan African countries grew at a fast pace. In 2011, the capital influx to the region reached USD 48.2 billion, approaching the USD 50 billion figure in 2007, i.e. before the global recession – and over three quarters of this was foreign direct investment.

It is remarkable that the return earned by foreign direct investment in Africa is higher than in any other developing region. The achievements are also visible from the fact that the more developed parts of the world are intensively engaged in trying to expand their economic relations with the countries of the region.

The European Union wishes to support and strengthen its economic cooperation with the region through mutual free trade agreements, i.e. economic partnership agreements.

One of the most important goals of the foreign trade strategy of the Hungarian government is termed the „Policy of Global Opening „in our foreign affairs strategy.

This means that in addition to preserving and preferably strengthening our position in the European Union, Hungary in the future should direct a lot more attention to building and developing its economic relations with the dynamically developing countries and regions of the world, including the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

1. The trade turnover between Hungary and African countries has been growing dynamically in the past years. In spite of this, our trade with African countries only makes up 0.9 % of Hungary's total trade turnover. Of this, the share of the countries of the Sub-Saharan region is no more than 0.6%. These figures clearly show that we have not been tapping the potential we have in this. Thus, it is very important that we support the expansion of our economic relations from both sides.

2. Hungary has a large number of developed sectors that include significant business potential. Let me only mention our automobile and electronics industries, our energy (oil) sector, industrial automation, our manufacturing of hospital equipment, pharmaceutical products, medical instruments, diagnostic tools or Hungary's agricultural products and technologies.

3. I am pleased to see that once again, Hungarian companies are beginning to discover the African market, while existing Hungarian companies work hard to retain the positions they already have. I would also like to mention a few of these:

- In Nigeria, Hungarian companies participate in development projects in the mining industry, oil refinery, village electricity, water management and agriculture,

- a particular Hungarian company won a software development tender covering 15 African countries,

- a Hungarian company will deliver the machinery and software required to produce the new family of identification documents in Sudan (passports, personal identity cards, driving licences), and it may design a standardised system for the production of official documents by using already available machinery.

- For several years, Hungary has had companies and trade organisations dedicated to trade and economic relations with Africa in general and with the countries of the Sub-Saharan region in particular. (A case in point is the „Africa Holding Zrt.”, or several members of this group, i.e. the „Afrikai Kereskedelmi és Fejlesztési Iroda” (African Trade and Development Bureau) and the „Afrikai Magyar Egyesület” (African-Hungarian union).

4. In Africa, Hungary's economic relations involve the highest trading volumes and are most broadly-based with the Republic of South Africa. In the past few years, over half of our exports to Africa went to this country, and over half of our imports from Africa came from here.

5. Hungary also wishes to use the tools of economic diplomacy to intensify our relations with the region. Our foreign trade diplomat was posted in Pretoria in the summer of 2011, and he is developing a business network focusing on small and medium size enterprises with the support of the Hungarian Investment and Trade Agency.

At the moment, SUSAN (Sub-Saharan Business Network) has 401 members in Hungary, and SAHUN (South African Hungarian Business Network) has 210 members in South-Africa. Since their launch to the present day, the networks have mediated almost 300 business propositions between our countries.

6. As I underlined at the beginning of my speech, there is still substantial further potential in developing the economic relations between Hungary and the countries of the Sub-Saharan region. I think this potential should be unlocked.

Hungary, as a member state of the European Union, as a manufacturer of industrial products representing modern and state of the art technologies and last but not least as an exporter of agricultural products, could play a much more significant role among the trading partners of African countries.

A precondition for establishing economic relations built on mutual trust is to create and foster a continuous dialogue. This dialogue should exist not just between state governments, but also amongst the representatives of science and culture, the financial and business communities as well as among production companies. This is the particular domain for which the participants of this conference can do very much.

I am convinced that by tightening our economic relations and by a better understanding of our potentials and needs, we may open up a range of opportunities for competitive capital investment projects and trade relations.

In conclusion, allow me to quote an African saying that supports my thoughts: „Wisdom is like fire. People can only get it from each other.”

Introduction of the Hungarian Investment and Trade Agency

Who we are



- Governmental agency for investment promotion and trade development
- Responsible for the implementation of foreign economic strategy
- Main activities: consultancy, mediation, providing information, around 500 programs yearly (trade fairs, B2B meetings, conferences, roadshows, etc)
- Headquarters in Budapest, 18 regional offices throughout Hungary, 61 offices around the world
- 150 employees, mainly consultants
- Supervising body: Prime Minister's Office

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Offices in Hungary and abroad

Domestic network

- Central office: Budapest
- 15 regional offices outside Budapest covering the whole country

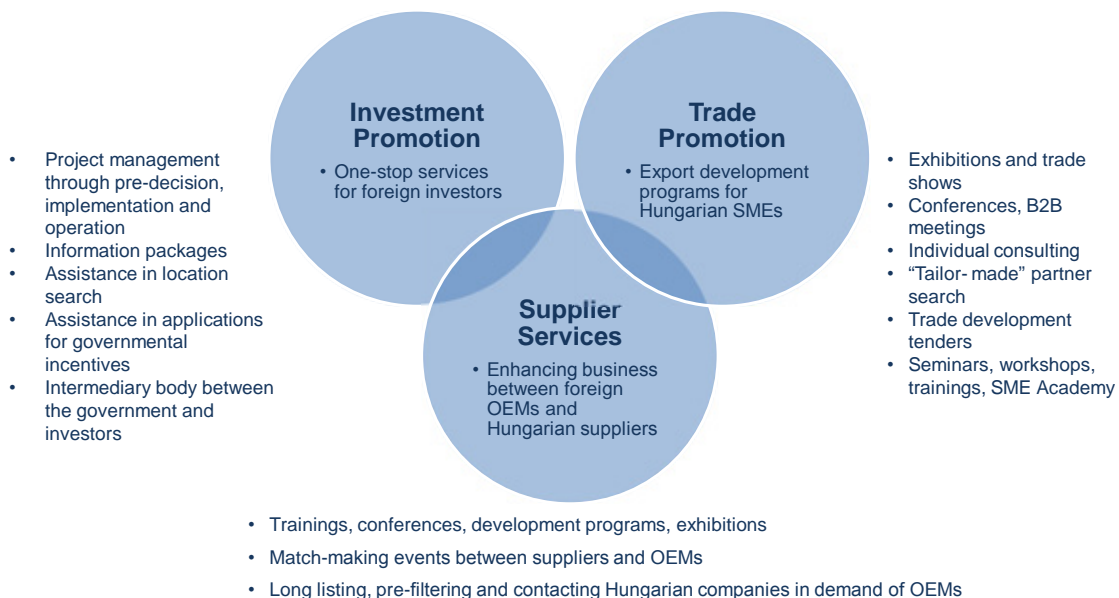


Foreign network

- 61 foreign offices in 47 countries all over the world
- 74 trade and investment counsellors

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Overview of our Services



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Business Development Services



- Contacting SMEs with export potential and provide individual consulting
- Presenting innovative, high quality, top of class productions and technologies abroad
- Supporting Hungarian suppliers (industry, trade)
- Joint cooperation with associations and chambers of commerce
- Combining traditional and new export development means

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Business Development Services



- Consulting
- Partner Search (general and specific)
- Fairs and exhibitions
- Company delegations
- Sector information
- Company missions, road-shows
- Trainings, Seminars (SME Academy)
- Hungarian Investment Projects
- Hungarian Technology Projects
- Tenders
- Trade development tenders
- Supporting Hungarian suppliers
- UN, World Bank

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Means

High added value programs and services based on the need of company's export orientation



Our Focus Sectors

Manufacturing Industries and Energy

- **Automotive industry**
- Electronics
- Renewable energy
- Chemical industry
- Food industry

Knowledge-based Industries and Services

- **SSC**
- Life science
- Logistics
- ICT



Hungarian Investment Projects program



- Aim of the program: **Bridging the gap** between Hungarian small and medium enterprises and investors.
- The projects have to **meet** strict **selection criteria**:
 - Business plan: feasibility study, cash flow plan, return on investment, market research, competitors, risk analysis, SWOT, etc.
 - Business model
 - Uniqueness in case of innovative product
 - Distinctive strategy from competitors
 - Interest of the investor
- The projects are offered to investors in the form of the HIP flyer.
- Our **primary targets** for finding investors to our projects include: Hungarian Jeremie funds, other Hungarian funds and foreign investors.

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Enterprise Europe Network services



- ❖ **Business development service**
- ❖ **Services supporting innovative SME-s**
- ❖ **Helping SME-s participating at EU Seventh Framework Programme (FP7)**

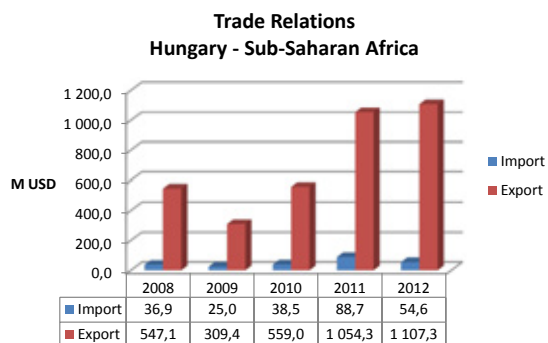
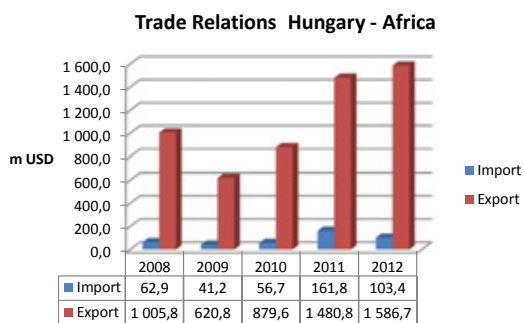


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Trade and Investment Relations with Sub-Saharan Africa

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Trade Relations



Main export products: mobile phones, electronic products, machinery

Main import products: sugar, hydro-extractors, filters, iron ore

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Biggest Trade Partners of Hungary in the Sub-Saharan Region

- Republic of South Africa
- Nigeria
- Angola
- Ghana
- Uganda
- Kenya
- Swaziland
- Ethiopia
- Mozambique
- Mauritius



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Investment Relations

South African companies invested ca. 200 mio USD in Hungary

Company	Field of Business
SAB Miller	brewery
Mondi Group	paper and packaging industry
Group5	construction, highway operations
Naspers	internet, media
Steinhoff International	furniture

Several Hungarian SMEs companies have affiliate companies or joint ventures in Sub-Saharan Africa, in various sectors

medical technologies, ICT, furniture, mining, electricity supply, water-, oil - , milling-industry

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Embassies in Africa

**Regional Commercial
Counselor in Cairo covers
Egypt, Sudan and South
Sudan**

**Regional Commercial
Counselor in Pretoria
covers South Africa,
Angola, Botswana and
Namibia**



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HITA in Sub-Saharan Africa

1. Business networks created since 2011

SUSAN (Sub-Saharan Business Network) 401 members in Hungary

SAHUN (South African Hungarian Business Network) 210 members in SA

NAHUN (Namibian Hungarian Business Network) 17 members in Namibia

BOHUN (Botswana Hungarian Business Network) 14 members in Botswana



Over 300 business offers handled

2. Regular informational / promotional events, road shows organized by the commercial counselor, often together with the other V4 countries

3. South African – Hungarian business networking dinner to accompany the 1st Joint Economic Commission Meeting in Pretoria (May 2013)

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H.E. Johann Marx
Ambassador of the Republic of South Afrika

„Introduction to the South African Economy”

**AFRICAN-HUNGARIAN BUSINESS
FORUM**

7 June 2013

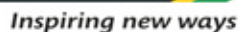
Introduction to the South African Economy

Amb. Johann Marx
Embassy of South Africa, Budapest



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- As seen from the map, South Africa is situated at the bottom of the African continent, where the Atlantic and Indian Oceans meet.
- It has some 2 700 kms of northern land borders with Namibia, Botswana & Zimbabwe and with Mozambique & Swaziland in east.
- Located entirely within the borders of South Africa is the independent Kingdom of Lesotho – all these countries are in one Customs Union.



Introduction (Continued)

- South Africa covers an area of some 1,2 million square kilometres, with a population of just over 50 million inhabitants.
- There are eleven official languages in SA, but the most commonly used language is English, particularly in government & business circles.
- Large sections of the western and central part of the country are arid, while the high rainfall areas are located in the south-eastern regions.



Introduction (Cont.)

- The interior of the country is located on a high plateau, reaching an altitude of some 2000 m in Johannesburg, the economic capital.
- The country is divided into nine provinces, with the administrative capital, Tshwane, located, like Johannesburg, in Gauteng Prov.
- Cape Town, the legislative capital, is situated in the Western Cape Province, while the judicial capital, Bloemfontein, is in Free State Prov.



Introduction (Cont.)

- The creation of three official capital cities is due to the existence of four British colonies in SA prior to 1910, which that year united.
- In establishing the Union of South Africa, each colony wanted its capital to be the capital of the united SA – hence the above compromise.
- British colonial rule legally ended in 1934, while a republic was established under apartheid rule in 1961.



Introduction (Cont.).

- Following a lengthy liberation struggle, the 46 year apartheid rule in the country ended in 1994 with S.A.'s first democratic elections.
- The existence & fall of the ideological wall of apartheid thus largely coincided with that of the Iron Curtain in Europe.
- Since 1994 South Africa has been a constitutional democracy, guaranteeing equality for all citizens under the rule of law.



BRIEF ECONOMIC HISTORY

- Until the discovery of diamonds in SA in 1867, the S.A. economy was essentially based on agriculture, both livestock breeding & plants.
- The establishment of the diamond industry was followed by the discovery of gold during the 1880's in the area now the city of JHB.
- The resultant gold rush provided the impetus for the industrialisation of the S.A. economy, as it became the world's largest gold producer.



THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY TODAY

- Apartheid's demise led to the freeing of all legal restrictions on economic activity based on race, resulting in a surge of econ. growth.
- This can be seen from the following two graphs, the first depicting S.A.'s growth in its gross domestic product from 1994 to 2012.
- The second graph indicates the increase in S.A.'s gross national income per capita during the same period.





Budapest Africa Forum
2013

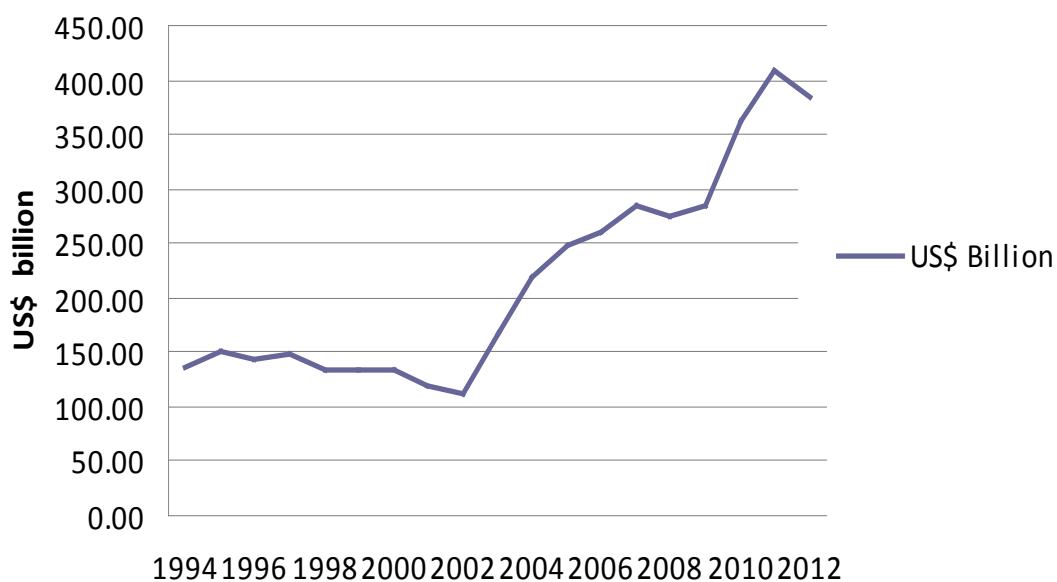




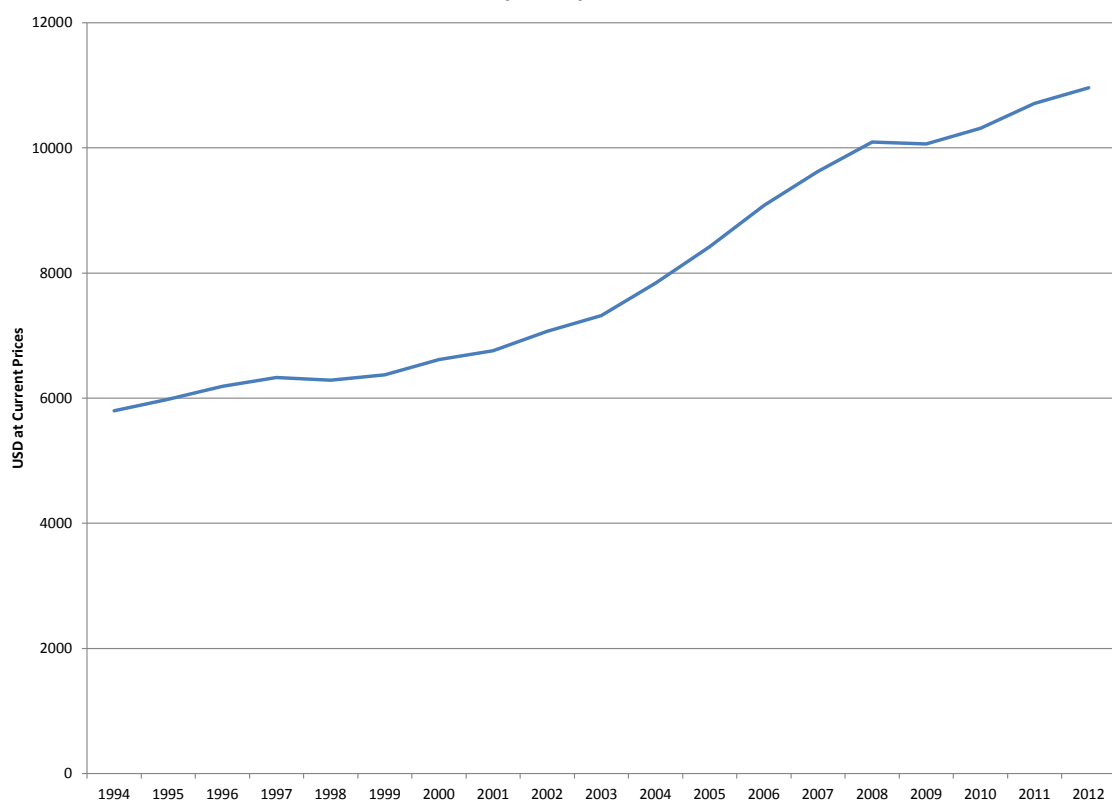
Budapest Africa Forum
2013



South Africa's GDP at Current Prices



South Africa's GNI per capita PPP (World Bank)



The SA Economy Today (Cont.)

- From these graphs it will be seen that S.A.'s GDP increased from approx. US \$77 billion in 1994 to US \$384 billion now, at the current exchange rate.
- While its per capita income went from approximately US\$ 5 900 to US\$11 000, as reflected in the latest World Bank figures.
- According to the World Bank, this means that S.A.'s global share of GDP amounts to approximately 1 per cent (2011 figure).
- The SA economy is now ranked 23rd globally. Its 2012 public debt stood at 43,3% of its GDP.

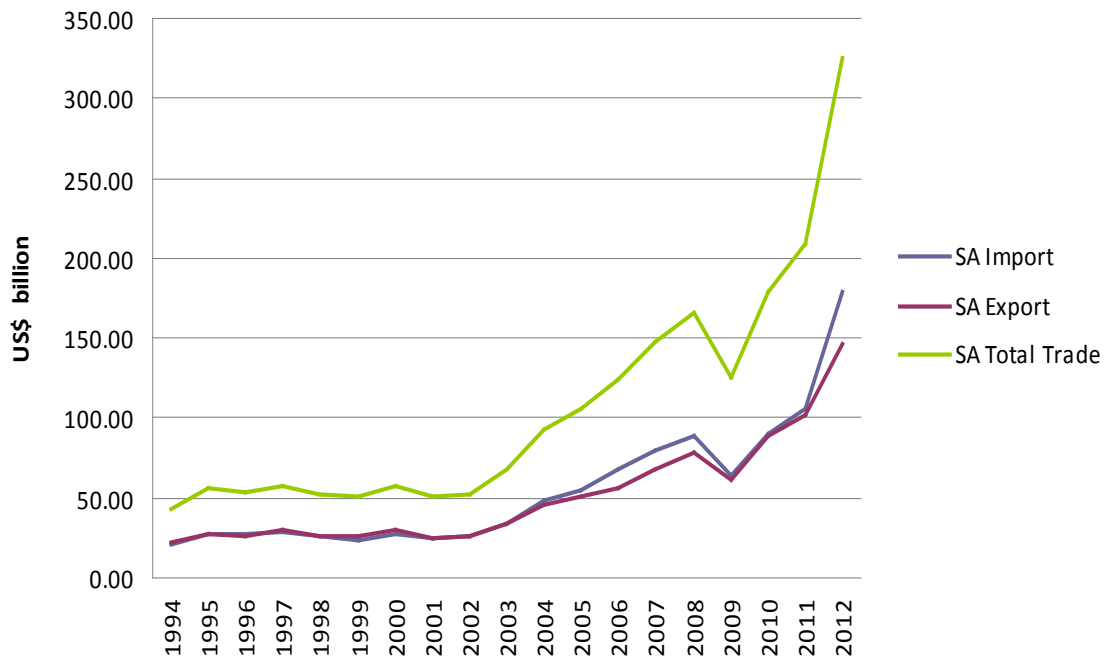


South African International Trade since 1994

- The ending of apartheid also meant the end of S.A.'s largely diplomatic isolation internationally and the end of economic sanctions.
- This led to a surge in South Africa's global trade, with total trade increasing from about US\$40 billion to US\$324 billion in 2012.
- The following graph reflects this growth, while also indicating the increase in both imports and exports (at the current US\$/SA Rand Ex. Rt.)



South African Trade since 1994



South Africa's Principal Imports and Exports, 2012

- S.A.'s principal imports & exports, in percentage terms, were the following during 2012, with 25% of all goods produced exported.
- **Principal Imports:** Petroleum and crude oils- 52.5%; Motor car components-14.4%; Distillate fuel-10.2%; Industrial vehicles- 6%; Cellular phone-5.6%; Medication 4.6%, Passenger vehicles- 4.7%; Data Processing Machines- 3.3%
- **Principal Exports:** Gold-23.3%, Iron Ore- 20.1% Coal-17.7%, Platinum- 16.1%, Ferro chromium- 7%; Passenger vehicles-6.7%; Commercial Vehicles-4.8%; Catalytic converters- 4.3%

SA Participation in Global Economic Groupings

- Aside from being a member of the Southern African Customs Union, dating back to 1910, SA belongs to several other economic groups.
- In a regional context, it is part of the 15 member Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and of course of the larger African Union.
- Further afield, it recently became a member of the BRICS Grouping (Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa), hosting the 2013 BRICS summit.



SA IN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS (Cont)

- It is also a member of the G20.
- The impact of this membership on SA international trade is reflected in the following percentages for 2012:
- SA trade with fellow BRICS partners: Exports, 19% and imports 21% of total trade.
- Trade with fellow SADC countries: Exports, 13% and imports 5%.



SA TRADE WITH OTHER MAJOR ECONOMIES AND GROUPINGS

- In the case of the European Union, 29% of S.A. imports during 2012 came from the Union and 20% of its exports went to the EU.
- By comparison, 7% of S.A.'s 2012 imports came from the United States and 5 % from Japan.
- While in the same year 9% of S.A. exports went to the United States and 7% to Japan.



SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- At present, SA already has a financial service industry which is internationally recognised to rank among the best in the world.
- Its well regulated banking sector & stock market ensured that the impact of the recent global financial crises was limited in SA.
- The persistent high unemployment rate of some 25%, has however led the SA Gov. to focus on job creation & infrastructure development.



INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Infrastructure projects include the following:

- Upgrading the country's water & sanitation facilities over the next 5 years, involving an amount of approx. € 1 billion.
- Modernising and increasing capacity in S.A.'s passenger and freight railway system (€ 12,4 billion).
- Road network upgrading (€7,5 billion).
- Increasing electricity output by 2017 (€55 bil.)



OTHER ECONOMIC FOCUS AREAS

- While these massive infrastructure projects will create many new decent employment opportunities, other focus areas are:
- The creation of a Green Economy.
- The manufacturing sector.
- Knowledge-economy activities
- Agriculture & agro-processing.
- Tourism (Arrivals increasing by 10,9% in 2012).



CONCLUSION: THE SA ECONOMY IN AFRICA

- Since 1994, it is well understood that the S.A.'s economic development is linked to that of the African continent as a whole.
- While 6 of the world's 10 fastest growing economies are currently in Africa, intra-African trade accounts for only some 11%.
- Crucial to the expansion of this trade is infrastructure development on the continent as a whole, emulating that within the EU.



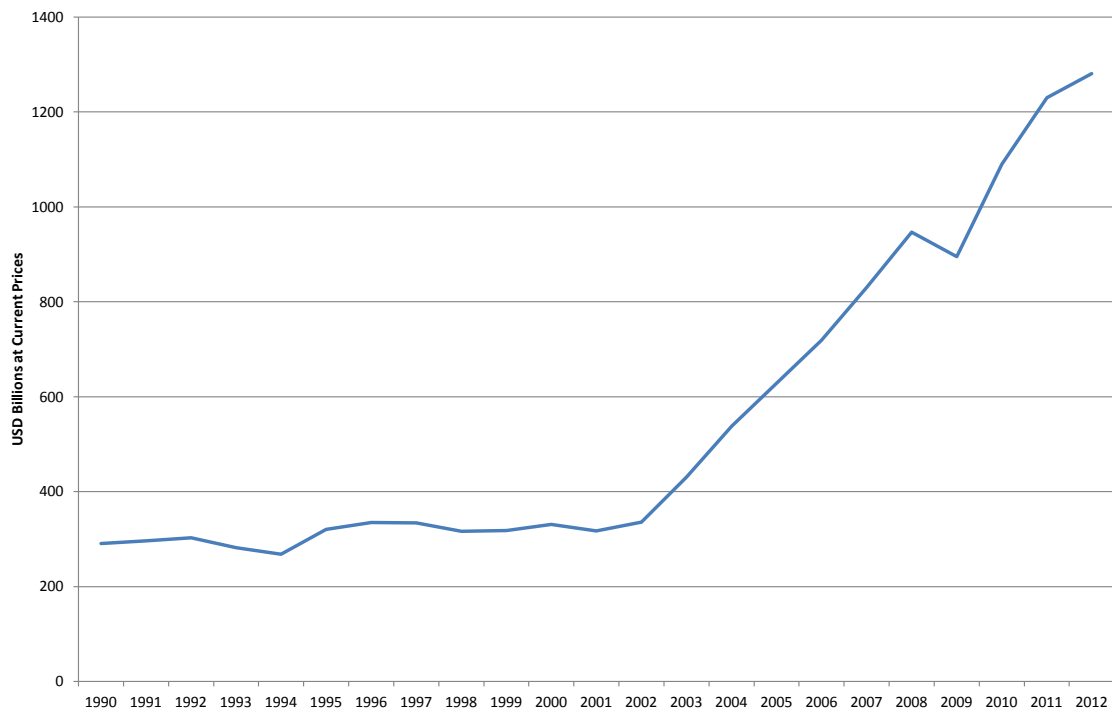
The SA Economy in Africa (Cont).

- This has been recognised by African Governments, who designated S.A.'s Pres Zuma to promote Africa's infrastructure development.
- As indicated by AU Comm. Chair Dr Dlamini Zuma in the Plenary Forum yesterday, this involves road, rail & communication networks.
- These projects will fast-track the African continent's already overall impressive growth rate, as attested to by the following IMF graph:



AFRICA'S GDP, 1990-2012

Africa's GDP (IMF)



HUNGARY'S ROLE IN AFRICA

- From S.A.'s perspective, we therefore call on the Hungarian Government & business community to increase involvement in Africa.
- Given Hungary's extraordinary achievements in the fields of education & science, we believe that you can play a key role in Africa.
- Such a contribution will not only benefit our continent, but create new markets and opportunities for the Hungarian economy.



**H.E. Eddy Onouha
Ambassador of Nigeria**

„The Nigerian Investment Climate and Opportunities”



THE NIGERIAN INVESTMENT CLIMATE AND OPPORTUNITIES

***PRESENTED BY AMB. EDDY ONOUHA
AT
THE 2013 BUDAPEST AFRICA FORUM
7TH JUNE 2013
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY***



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- The Nigerian Economy
- Global Competitiveness
- The Nigerian Investment Climate: efforts of Government
- Basic National Investment Legislations
- Investment Opportunity: Power Sector
- General Incentives
- Steps for doing business in Nigeria
- NIPC Mandate
- NIPC strategies
- The One-Stop Investment centre
- NIPC and the Investor
- Conclusion

Nigerian Investment Promotion
Commission

2



‘We live in an age where no country can survive on its own; Nigeria will continue to welcome sustainable investment. We will push programmes and policies that will benefit both local and foreign businesses within the framework of mutual benefits and win-win relationships.’

Dr. Ebele Goodluck Jonathan

***President, Federal Republic of Nigeria
May, 2011***

Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission

3



Nigeria's Economic Performance

Nigeria's economic growth profile has continued to catch the eye; with real GDP growth around 7.4% in 2011, Nigeria was the fifth fastest growing economy covered by CIRA economist in 2010 (only after China, Taiwan, Singapore, and Qatar)

Citigroup Global Markets, Feb 2011



Nigeria's Economy: 'too large to ignore'



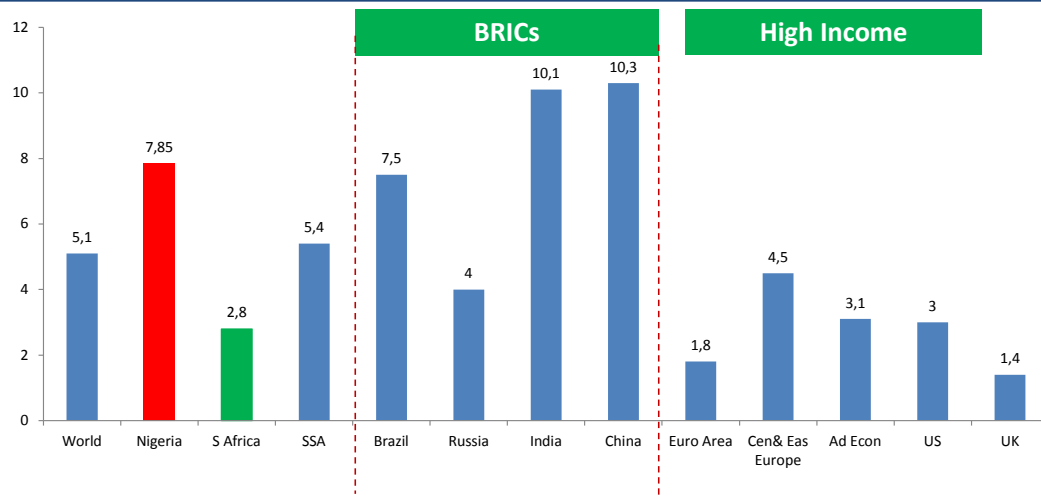
- 6th largest **population** in the world – over 167 million people
 - 4th largest population under the age of 20
- 10th world largest **reserves of oil and gas**
 - 36.2 billion barrels of oil
 - 1.84 trillion Cubic Feet of natural gas
- 4th largest **equity market** in the MSCI Frontier Market index
 - Largest outside of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)
- 5th fastest **growing economy** in 2010 covered by CIRA economists – China, Taiwan, Singapore & Qatar
- 1st among the N-11 leading '**global growth generators**' (3G) over the next 40 years
 - Prospects of growing its global GDP share to 2.5% in 2050, overtaking Italy, France, and UK
- Home to emerging **world's largest** cement companies



Global Real GDP Growth - 2010



Nigeria has maintained an average growth of about 6% in the last three years



➤ While World GDP shrinks at about 2% in 2011, Nigeria will maintain similar growth of about 7.98%

Source: World Economic Outlook 2011

Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission

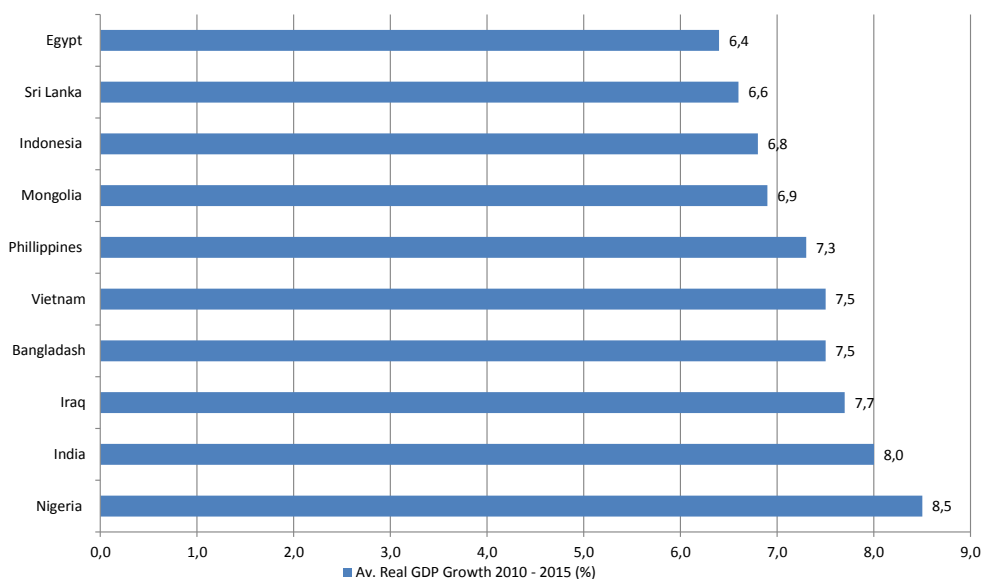
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World's Fastest Growing Economies



Nigeria's economy is rated as the world's topmost 'global growth generator' (3G) of the next 40 years CIRA



Citi Investment Research and Analysis

Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission

7



THE NIGERIAN INVESTMENT CLIMATE: EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENT IN IMPROVING THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE THROUGH...

- **Macroeconomic stability: Fiscal responsibility and Independent Central Bank**
- **Oil & Gas Sector Reforms:**
 - On-going deregulation (Petroleum Industry Bill)
 - Restoration of normalcy to Niger Delta region
 - Passage of the Local Content Act
- **Power Sector Reforms:**
 - Launching of the Power Sector Road Map, & on-going privatization.
- **Sanctity of contracts:**
 - Due Process (Bureau of Public Procurement)
 - Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)
- **Institutional Reforms:**
 - Public Service Reforms
 - Constitutional amendment
 - Electoral Reforms
 - Rule of Law and Good Governance
 - Freedom of Information Act
- **The anti-corruption Act:**
 - Establishment of Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)
- **Fight against Financial and Economic Crimes:**
 - Establishment of Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) to deal with Advance Fee Fraud and related issues
 - Setting up of Security and Investment Tribunal, to handle securities and exchange cases

Nigerian Investment Promotion
Commission

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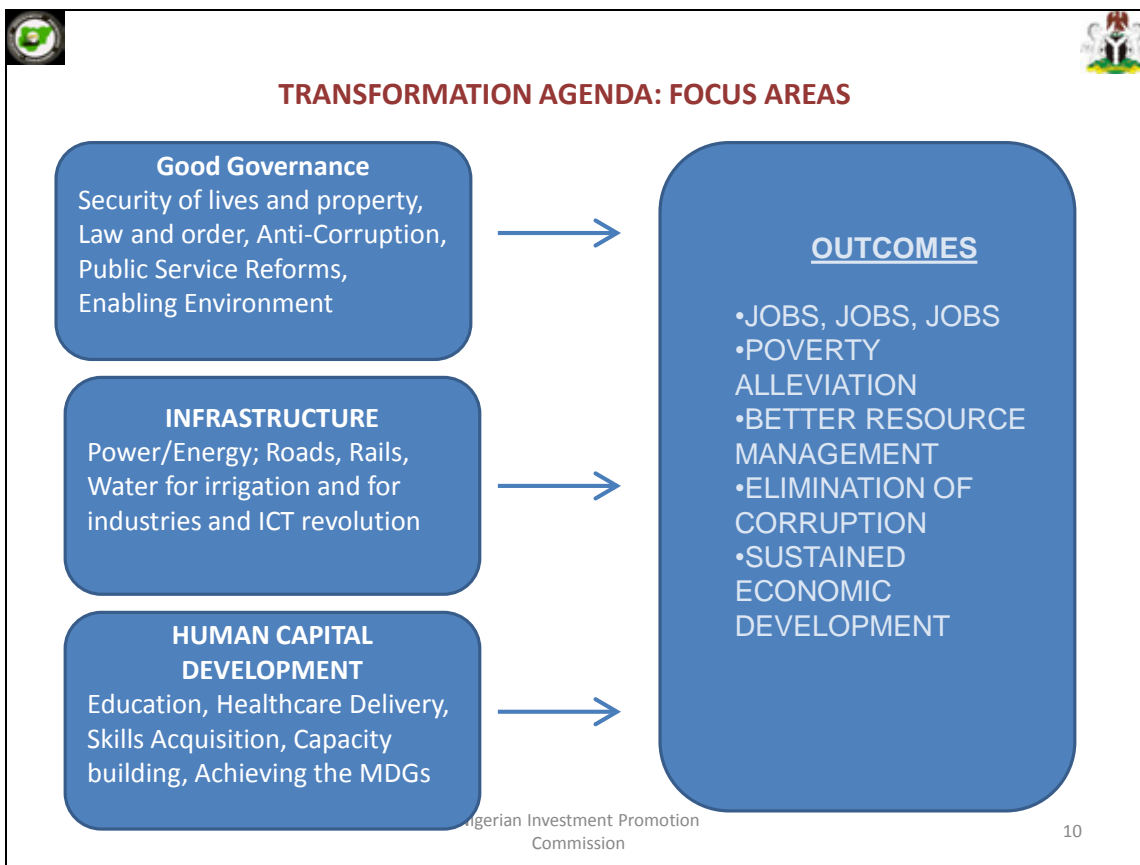


THE NIGERIAN INVESTMENT CLIMATE ...cont'd EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENT...cont'd

- **Infrastructure Development:**
 - Establishment of Infrastructure Concession & Regulatory Commission (ICRC)
 - Massive work currently going on new and existing projects in Aviation, Rail, road and Waterways
- **Revolution in Telecommunication, Education, etc.**
- **Banking Sector Reforms:**
 - Recapitalization of Commercial Banks & Insurance Institutions
 - Micro-finance policy trust/conversion of community Banks
- **Transformation Agenda (Good governance, Infrastructure, Human Capital):**
 - Vision-20:2020: Nigeria to be among 20 largest economies by 2020

Nigerian Investment Promotion
Commission

9



Basic National Investment legislations

- **The Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission Act 16 of 1995**
 - **Ownership**
 - 100% ownership assured except investment
 - listed under the 'Negative ' lists
 - covered by the Nigerian Content and Cabotage Acts
 - **Investment Protection Guarantees**
 - Non-expropriation of Investment: The NIPC Act 16 of 1995 guarantees that 'no enterprise shall be nationalized or expropriated by any government of the federation'
- **The Foreign Exchange (Monitoring & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 17 of 1995**
 - **Repatriation of Profit**
 - Under the Act 17 of 1995, investors are free to repatriate their profits and dividends net of taxes through any authorized dealer in freely convertible currency
- **There are other sector specific regulatory legislations.**

Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission 11



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Investment Opportunities exist in all sectors of the economy, especially:

- Power/Energy
- Oil & Gas (extractive and non-extractive)
- Agriculture & Agro Allied
- Waste Management
- Maritime, Shipping and Ports
- Solid Minerals
- Banking & Financial services
- Tourism/Hospitality Industry
- Pharmaceuticals and Health Services
- Information & communication Technology (ICT)
- Industrial Parks and Clusters as landing platform



The Power Sector

- **Government's Strategies**
 - Established the Infrastructure Concession and Regulatory Commission
 - Deregulated the Activity
 - The Electricity Power Sector Reform Act 2005
 - Established Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
 - » Licensed Private Power Producers (including PHCN)
 - Invested in Independent Power Plants
 - Privatization of PHCN
 - Unbundled to 18 Semi-autonomous companies
 - 11 Distribution Business Units
 - 1 Transmission Company (TransysCo)
 - 6 Generating Companies
 - National Gas Policy



The Nation's Power Challenge

- Power Requirement - 10,000MW (2011)
- Power Generation - 4,000MW (Sept. 2011)
- Targeted Generation - 40,000MW (2020)
- Economic growth inhibited by insufficient power supply
 - Lost GDP growth attributable to power supply constraints will reach USD130bn by 2020
- About US\$ 3.5 billion per annum is required over the next 8years to meet the target.



Opportunities in the Power Sector

- Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution
 - Purchase of existing facilities
 - Building new power plants,
 - Expanding existing transmission lines
- Gas supply and transportation infrastructure
 - Expansion of existing facilities
 - Building new networks
- Manufacture of Wires, Cables, Transformers, and other auxiliary equipments



Proposed Incentives for Power Sector



- Manufacture of electrical equipments, appliances, parts etc
 - Exemption from Income tax – Tax Holiday
 - Between 10 and 20 yrs depending on quantum of investment
 - Import duty exemption for machinery, spares and consumables
 - 150% on R & D
 - 2% tax concession on in-plant training for specified number of years
 - Years depends on quantum of Investment



INCENTIVES



- **NATURAL INCENTIVES:**
 - Virile population of over 167 million people.
 - Abundant natural resource endowments
 - Vast arable land-over 70% of Nigerian land area is suitable for agriculture and remains under utilized
 - Trainable, resourceful and cost effective workforce with 60% as youths
 - Strategic location – hub of the West and Central African Markets
 - Relative absence of natural disasters/calamities; i.e. No earthquakes, hurricanes or major floods etc
 - Highest Return on Investment (RoI) in Africa:
 - 35% - 45% generally, and 70-100% in some sectors.

INCENTIVES.....cont'd

❑ STATUTORY INCENTIVES:

- Pioneer Status – 3-5 years Tax Holiday
- Capital Allowances:
 - ❖ Research & Development – use of local inputs – 140%
 - ❖ Investment in infrastructure 20% of costs
 - ❖ Minimum local raw materials utilization – 20% for years
 - ❖ Withholding tax on dividends, interest and rent is 10%, Royalties is 15% while Management & Technical agreement is 10%
- Very low Value Added Tax (VAT) regime of 5%

❑ EXPORT INCENTIVES:

- Manufacturer Export-in-Bond Scheme
- Export Development Fund Scheme

❑ FREE TRADE ZONES SCHEME

- No Personal income tax
- 100% repatriation of capital and profit
- No foreign exchange regulation
- 100% foreign ownership allowed
- No pre-shipment inspection of goods
- No expatriate quota required



STEPS FOR DOING BUSINESS IN NIGERIA

❑ For establishing a new business in Nigeria the following processes are required:

- i. Incorporation with Corporate Affairs Commission CAC.
- ii. Registration with Nigerian Investment promotion Commission (NIPC)
- iii. Acquisition of operating license:
 - For Investment in Banking and finance, a License with the Central Bank of Nigeria is required
 - For Investment in Power generation and distribution, a License with Nigerian Energy Regulatory Commission (NERC) is required.



STEPS FOR DOING BUSINESS IN NIGERIAcont'd

iii. Acquisition of operating licenseCont'd

- For investment in the Telecommunication, a License with the Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC) is required.
- For investment in Food and Pharmaceuticals, Registration with National Food and Drug Administration and control (NAFDAC) is required.
- For investment in Solid Minerals, a mining License with the Ministry of Mining & Steel Development is required.

iv. Acquisition of Operating Premises:

YOU ARE IN BUSINESS IN NIGERIA!



NIPC Mandate

- **NIPC Act No. 16 of 1995** confers on NIPC the responsibility to:
 - co-ordinate, promote and facilitate domestic and foreign investments into Nigeria
 - support and provide necessary assistance and guidance to foreign and domestic investors in Nigeria
 - develop and implement innovative, focused and effective Investment promotion strategies
 - target & attract investment into the economy
 - advise government on policy matters
 - fiscal and non-fiscal measures designed to promote industrialization and sustain the enabling environment



NIPC Strategies



Image Building:

- Focused advertisement on major international media
 - improving the perception of Nigeria as an attractive destination for investment.

Investment Facilitation and investors servicing:

- Support investors through the investments decisions stages
- Ease entry/establishment procedure - the One-Stop Investment Centre (OSIC)
- Provide after-care services
- Negotiating and facilitating appropriate incentives for investors

Investment Generation:

- Aggressive promotional tactics within specialized industrial sectors, utilizing innovative investment targeting techniques
- Outreach marketing strategies: Investment forums; Seminars; Individual presentations, in-bound and out-bound missions etc

Policy Advocacy:

- Initiate and support ideas aimed at improving the investment climate
- Provide leadership in data collection and warehousing



The One-Stop Investment Centre (OSIC)



- OSIC is government's strategy at
 - streamlining the investment procedures
 - remove all bottlenecks in business legalization procedures
 - provide prompt, efficient and transparent service
 - coordinate investment facilitating related agencies
- 26 government Ministries and Agencies
- Services at the Centre, includes and not limited to
 - Business Incorporation/ Registration, Grant of Approvals, Permits/License and Investment Information & Data
- More centers to be opened in Lagos, Port-Harcourt and Kano



NIPC & The Investors

- Arrange and facilitate meetings with relevant Government Agencies/State Governments in Nigeria
- Arrange and coordinate site visits as part of pre-investment activities and post-investment services
- Provide prompt assistance to investors through dedicated Account Officer/Team to projects
- Advise/advocate for policy changes that favorably affects and support investments

CONCLUSION

- ☐ Hungary and Nigeria have come a long way in trading and we should work together to strengthen the burgeoning economic relationship between both countries.
- ☐ Given the Investment friendly disposition of Nigeria, there is no better time than now for Hungarian investors to invest in Africa's most profitable economy.
- ☐ The Nigerian private sector is very vibrant and willing to do good business ever before, with Hungarian investors.



Conclusion

***'If any of the so-called frontier markets today stand a chance of becoming important emerging markets in the future, we believe Nigeria is one of them.'* (CIRA 2011)**

-----No better time to Invest in the Nigeria's economy than now; seize on the opportunity!

National Private Investment Agency of Angola

„Doing Business in Angola”

Doing Business in Angola

ANIP National Private
Investment Agency

ANIP – Angolan National Private Investment Agency

- ANIP is the only government entity responsible for the execution of the national policy on private investment, its promotion, coordination, evaluation, approval and supervision.
- Founded in 2003 by Decree No. 44/03 of 4 July 2003.
- Having succeeded to the GIE (Office for Foreign Investment) in 1989 and the IIE (Institute for Foreign Investment).



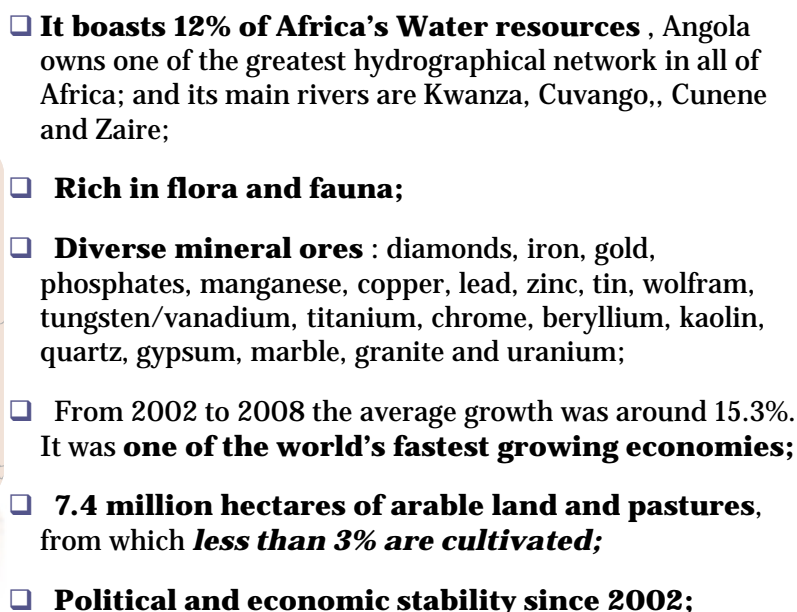
Angola

❑ **Angola lays on the west coast of Southern Africa;**

❑ It covers an area of **481,354 square miles** (1,246,700 km²);

❑ **20,9 million inhabitants** (est.);





- Rehabilitation and construction of basic infrastructures;
- Development of the network of water and energy;
- Construction and reconstruction of roads, bridges, railways, railways, ports and airports;
- Modernization and increase agricultural production;
- Creating jobs through the implementation of new industries;
- The great national objectives set in the National Development Plan 2012/2017 aimed at reducing the asymmetries.

Macroeconomics Indicators

	2011	2012	2013 (Proj.)
Annual Oil Production. (m.b.a. / USD)	620,5	662,5	673.5
Price of barrel (USD / bbl.)	95.37	77	96
GDP%	1.7	8.2	7.1
Oil GDP%	- 8.8	8.5	6.6
Non Oil GDP%	8.1	9%	7.3%
Inflation%	12%	10%	9%
Revenue	42,2	43,3	38,2
Expenses	33,4	35,6	41,6
Budget Balance	1,4	9,4	-3,4

	2010	2011	2012	Productos	Countries
IMPORTS	Usd 18,1 billion	Usd 19,75 billion	Usd 22,32 billion	Machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, parts, medicines, food products, textiles and military goods.	Portugal, China, USA, Brazil, South Korea, France, Holland, South Africa
EXPORTS	Usd 52,3 billion	Usd 65,8 billion	Usd 71,95 billion	Oil, diamonds, sisal, fish, timber and cotton.	China, USA, França, South Africa, Canada, India, Taiwan

Source: <http://www.minfin.gv.ao/docs/dspOrcaCorren.htm>

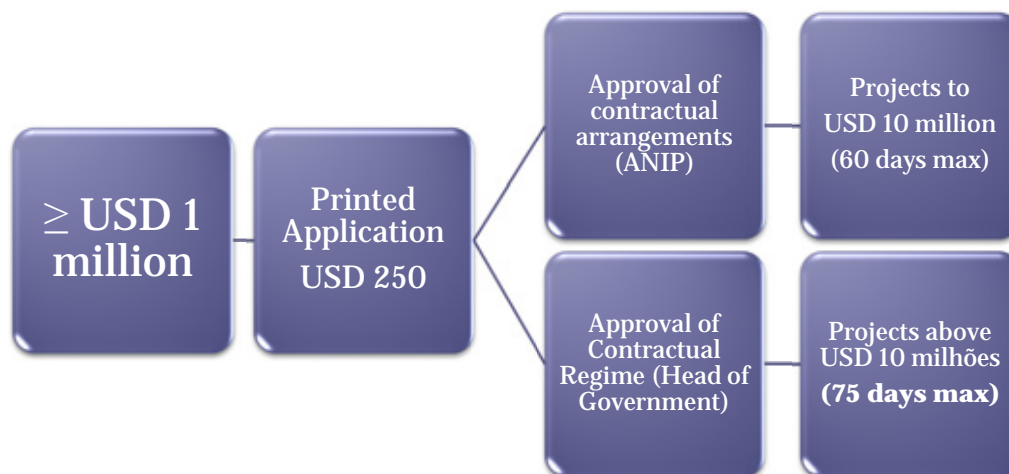
Investment Evolution

Year	Nº of Projects	Amount (USD thousand)
2008	601	1.099.212
2009	659	1.867.734
2010	577	2.880.154
2011	183	1.226.625
2012	116	2.435.607,54

* Law 20/11 May 20th, 2011 was approved, so ANIP started to receive projects after June 2011. Source: ANIP

How to Invest in Angola

Requirements and Process



Incentives are given to Priority Areas



Infrastructures



Industry



Transportation



**Agriculture and cattle
breeding**



Energy and Water



Telecommunications



Fishery



**Industrial hubs and
free zones**

Tax and Custom Benefits

Economic Zones	Industrial Tax	Tax on the capital	Taxes on real stat	Criteria for the maximum Limit Application
zone A (Luanda, major municipalities of Benguela, Lobito, Cabinda and Huila)	1 to 5 years	Up to 3 years	For the acquisition of land and buildings attached to the project;	Investments \geq 50 million dollars; Investments that generate \geq 500 jobs
zone B (remaining municipalities of Benguela, Cabinda, Huila, Kwanza Norte, Kwanza Sul, Bengo, Uige, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul)	1 to 8Years	Up to 6 years	For the acquisition of land and buildings attached to the project;	Investments \geq 20 million dollars; Investments that generate \geq 500 jobs
zone C (Huambo, Bie, Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Cunene, Namibe, Malanje and Zaire)	1 to 10years	Up to 9 years	For the acquisition of land and buildings attached to the project;	

NOTE: In Zone C, the tax reduction and exemption can be granted to secondary suppliers (sub-contracted). Tax incentives will be awarded after the project implementation and provided that at least 90% of the workforce is estimated active. The percentage reduction in the maximum grant may not exceed 50%.

Types of Society

- Branch
- Unlimited Company
- General Partnership

Foreign investors are allowed to create 100% private companies, except in the diamond industry and oil..

Reciprocal Protection of Investment Agreements

Africa	Europe	Latin America
Cape Verde	France	Cuba
Guine Bissau	Germany	
Namibia	England	
	Italy	
	Portugal	
	Holand	
	Spain	
	Switzerland	
	Russia	

Business Opportunities

1. Transportation Sector



Strategy

- Privatization, to allow resources managed by the state could be transferred to the private sector;
- Integration of Angolan transportation network into the SADC network;
- Creation of authorities on an institutional level for the planning of the road network;
- Creation of public institutes as regulatory bodies for different transportation subsectors;
- Develop the 3 main corridors originating from ports by regenerating rail companies;
- Revamp and modernize ports and the shipping sector, bringing in private enterprise and an adequate administration to re-establish the competitiveness of national companies;
- Institutional reorganization and strengthening.

Areas of Investment



Road Transportation

- Inter-provincial and inter-municipal passenger transportation;
- Medium and long haul transportation of goods;
- The implementation of incentives for investments in a personalized taxi system is being studied;

Railways

- State ownership and operation, through the CFL, CFB and CFM;
- Open to private investment in the concession process, arranging of funds, technical assistance and repairs, and supply of rolling stock, communications, etc;
- The government has approved a preliminary study called "Ango Ferro", to refurbish, upgrade, construct and extend the whole of Angola's rail network;

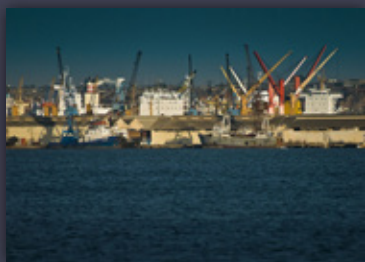


Corridors

- Malange, Lobito and Namibe;
- It is the government's view that the 3 corridors warrant the same degree of priority and constitute an open area in which both public and private investment can operate, since they act as a support for the development of the national economic, access to the sea for land-locked countries, and stimulate regional development.



Areas of Investment



Ports

- Open to private investment in the concession process, arranging of funds, , technical assistance, supply of equipment, communications, etc.
- Leasing port: Luanda;
- Operating port: Lobito, Namibe, Cabinda, Soyo and Porto Amboim;

Shipping

- Both coastal shipping and international maritime transportation in Angola are liberalized activities;



Aviation

- Liberalized activity for domestic aviation;
- International air transportation is an activity conditioned by the exercise of traffic rights to be negotiated with the national flag-carrier;
- Private investment is possible in the infrastructure-refurbishment process and provision of service;



Projects



- Increase road-transportation capacity;
- Refurbishment of Luanda Railway (CFL), Benguela Railway (CFB) and Moçamedes Railway (CFM);
- Implementation of the SITLOB project;
- Refurbishment of the Port of Lobito, of Namibe, Amboim and Soyo;
- Construction of Viana Dry Dock;
- Acquisition of Marine Navigational Aid equipment;
- Regeneration of aeronautical infrastructure;
- Acquisition of Aviation Navigational Aid equipment;
- Profession Training;

2. The Telecommunications Sector



Delimitation of sectors of law

Law number 5/02 of April 16th, 2002;

Absolute Reserve of State: Basic telecommunications network;

Relative Reserve of State:

Telecommunications services for public use; and Economic activities liable to be engaged by entities not belonging to the public sector, by way of a concession agreement.



Challenges

Increase competition in telephony market;

Improve internet services offer and universalize it;

Improve corporate segment offer;

Develop National and international backbone;

Regulate pay-tv duopoly;



3. The Power Sector



Initiatives

- Upgrade, modernize and expand electricity production capacity;
- Promote development of the national electricity grid, including the Northern/Central and Central/Southern systems;
- Promote development of local sources, such as small hydroelectric power plants for electrification of rural zones;
- Start to put in place the national Electrification Program which includes the development of new sources of energy;
- Increase and diversify the production of electricity by using energy derived from water, solar, wind and biomass sources;
- Institutional reorganization of the electricity sector, with the possibility of creating private companies for the production and distribution of electricity;



Public-Private Participation

Energy Production

- The sector is going from its current installed capacity of 1.000 MW to reach 5.500 MW within 5 years;
- The government plans to hand over to private operators, by means of public tenders, for construction and operation based on the BOT system;
- A review of the general Law on Electricity is currently underway to make it possible for private entities to engage in electricity sector-related activities.
- Those include the production and distribution of energy by private entities under Government concessions;



Angolan Generation System

The North system covers Luanda and provinces of Bengo, Malange, Kwanza Norte and Kwanza Sul;
 The centre system covers the provinces of Benguela and Huambo;
 The south system covers the provinces of Huila and Namibe;



Total Production Costs (USD/MWh)



Investments needed by 2015 (billion USD)

Angola LNG	2
Refining	8
Logistics	2
Retail	3
Total	15

Priority technologies (USD/Mwh)

CCGT	65
Gas	75
Coal	80
Hydro	95

Complementary technologies (USD/Mwh)

Mini-hydro	140
Wind	155
Diesel	170
Biomass	210
Solar	320~425

Source: Water and Energy Ministry – Masterplan 2012 - 2016

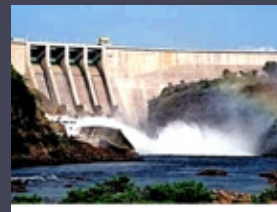


4. The Water Sector





- Angola is the second most endowed country in Africa in terms of water resources with intense rainfall in almost all the country;
- 60% of Angola records an average annual rain of about 1000mm.
- Only 50% of the population has access to potable water, but only 16% has piped water;
- Great need of infrastructure, stretching grids, water treatment ,supplies and the sewage system.



- Biopio and Chicapa damns need to be rebuilt;
- There's a regional project related to the Okavango river with an area of 323 square kilometers which has an water volume of 94,5% in Angola, 2.9% in Namibia and 2.6% in Botswana.



5. Agriculture and Livestock Sector



Advantages

- Internal market potential;
- Agrarian potential due to 3 million hectares of arable land;
- Favorable climatic conditions;
- Genetic biodiversity;
- Environment without a polluted atmosphere or soil;
- Existence of abundant water;



More irrigated areas:

Bengo, Cabinda, Luanda and Huíla.

Major Crops:

Tubers, cereals and fruits.



Government Programs

- Promotion of agro-business:
 - Agro-industrial areas;
 - Sustainable exploitation of forest resources;
 - Coffee and Palm Oil development programmes;
 - Veterinary and health regulation;
- Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in irrigated areas, warehouses and silos;
- Research and development;
- Training and Education;
- Promotion of rural credit.



6. The Fisheries Sector



Fisheries Production Targets

- Sustainability of business based on fishery resources;
- Improved fishing fleet performance and maintenance and repair capacity;
- Staff training system;
- Scientific and technological research;
- Fisheries inspection;
- Fishery and aquaculture production;
- Fishing catch in volume and quality;
- Improved processing, distribution and marketing of fishery products and iodized salt;
- Job creation;
- Increased employee earnings;
- Lower imports of fishery products and salt;



Segments and Development Potential



- Conventional and mechanical salting and drying;
- Cold storage;
- Fishing nets and tackle;
- Canned fish, fishmeal, fish oil and animal feed;
- Salt iodisation;
- Boat building and repair;
- Mariculture and fish farming;
- Mechanical engineering;



7. The Manufacturing sector



Goals

- Support for competitive substitution of imports and promotion of exports, by way of incentive systems and temporary protection of emerging industries;
- Support rural economy;
- Intensification of studies and/or programs to launch of more substantial industrial investments;
- Increase natural resources' value chain;
- Upgrade of existing industrial equipment and accompanying promotion of industrial structure;
- Promotion of industrial development on a regional level, based on industrial development hubs and special economic zones;
- Restructuring, legal regularization and privatization of state Industrial Enterprises;
- Reinforcement of the institutional capacity of the industrial sector and support for the development of the nation's private sector and corporate groups;
- Improvement of the industry quality control process.

Priority Industries



- Agro-industries;
- Foodstuffs industries;
- Construction material;
- Tanning and Pelt industry
- Milling industry;
- Packaging industry;
- Textile Industry;
- Electrical equipment industry;
- Chemical industry;
- Light metal and metal products;
- Paper industry;
- Beverage industry,
- Rubber industry;
- Automotive industry;

8. The Mining Sector



- Independent mining activity has been limited to diamonds and, on a smaller scale, to the extraction of marble and granite.
- Angola has numerous mineral deposits, including:
 - Diamonds; Iron;
 - Gold; Phosphates;
 - Manganese; Copper
 - Lead; Zinc;
 - Wolfram; Uranium
 - Tungsten/Vanadium;
 - Titanium; Chrome;
 - Tin; Beryllium;
 - Quartz; Gypsum
 - Marble; Granite;



Metal and Engineering Company (METEC) – Ethiopia

„Introduction to the Ethiopian Economy”



Short briefing about Ethiopia



-
- ❖ *2nd biggest in Africa which is about 90 million with large number of work force*
 - ❖ *One of the ten fastest growing country in the world and the average is double digit on average for the last nine consecutive years*
 - ❖ *In the 32 Universities of the country and 199 of technical and vocational schools many thousands of youngsters are being graduated annually that enables investors to get sufficient trained personnel on the market*
-



Short briefing about Ethiopia



-
- ❖ *As per the Growth and transformation of the country mega projects are underway like 5000km of rail way infrastructure out of which 2000km is underway to be completed till 2015, to grow the existing 2100mw capacity to 8000-10000mw in 2015 that aimed at not only developing the economy of the country but also achieving regional economic integration, ten big cane sugar production factories are under construction, 8 big fertilizer factories are under construction and many other projects seem to be ambitious but achievable projects are underway.*
-

2



Short briefing about METEC



-
- ❖ *Metals and Engineering Corporation is one of the key fully government owned company that carry a mission of performing the country's mega projects*
 - ❖ *It was reorganized in 2010 with the sum of 10 billion Birr capital which is equivalent to 540 million US dollar*
 - ❖ *Currently METEC has 13,100 employees*
-

3

Vision

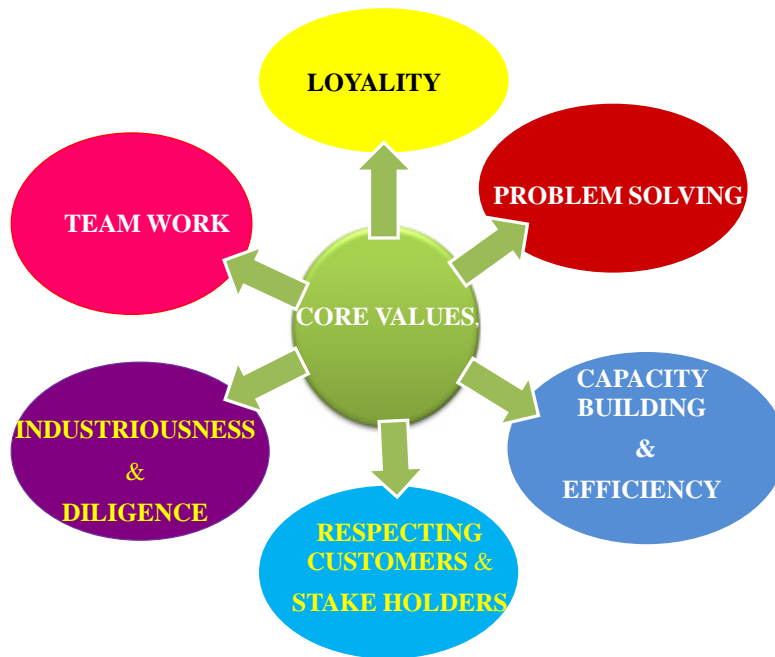
To prosper Ethiopia in industry

Core Business



**Designing and constructing of
manufacturing and production
facilities and plants.**

Core Values



6

Organization



Governance:

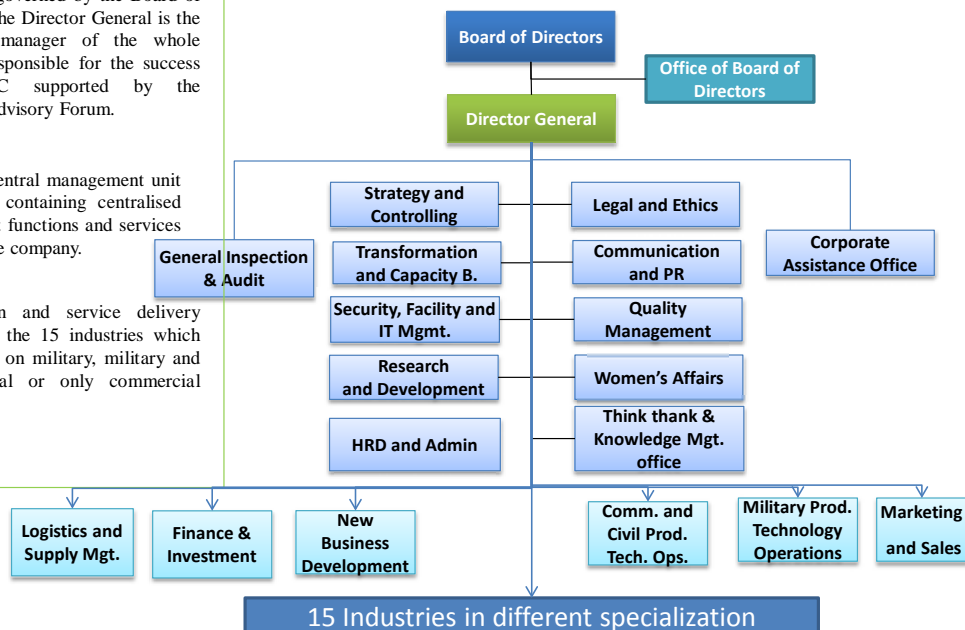
- METEC is governed by the Board of Directors. The Director General is the very first manager of the whole company responsible for the success of METEC supported by the Corporate Advisory Forum.

METEC HQ:

- HQ is the central management unit of METEC containing centralised management functions and services for the whole company.

Industries:

- Production and service delivery occurs in the 15 industries which can focus on military, military and commercial or only commercial clients.



7



Short briefing about current activities of METEC in the Commercial category

Generally its activities are categorized into two, the first one is the commercial category and the second one is the military category. In the commercial category of the following projects and products are the major ones that are exactly in line with the country's priorities

- 1. Electric Power Generation projects like Grand Ethiopian Renaissance hydro electric power generation project, wind power generation project, thermal power generation projects, and solar power generation projects*
-

8



-----Continued

- 2. Production plants like fertilizer production factories, sugar production plants*
- 3. Agricultural equipment production like tractors, and pumps*
- 4. Construction machineries production*
- 5. Locomotive production*
- 6. Vehicle production*
- 7. Machine tool production*

The company is working its activities by creating production network among all local manufacturers and international partners. Only last year it created 35,000 new job opportunities for micro and medium enterprises and individuals

9



-----Continued

There is a possibility to cooperate in all projects and manufacturing including financing the projects except the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance project that is being financed by Ethiopians

10

Opportunities and Options to work with METEC



As METEC is a manufacturing firm, it prefers to get international partners who are ready to manufacture locally in collaboration with it and with other local manufacturers all by themselves

11

-----continued



1. Joint exploration and development of minerals and industrial raw materials
2. Under-license production in the areas of aviation, automotive, electronics, agro processing, machine tool, and so on
3. Coproduction in the aforementioned areas
4. Creating joint venture and producing various types of products in line with the country's priorities

12

Experiences of METEC working with Hungarian companies



In line with the activities of METEC the major company that is successfully working with us is Danubian Aircraft Company in the areas of Helicopter overhaul, supply of equipment, Consultancy services together with its partner, and coproduction of City Tram.

Please allow us to appreciate this company in this Forum and we hope our relationship can be taken as a role model and will help all us to expand such kind of successful relationship with other Hungarian companies, too.

13

V.
Academic Conference
Hungary and Africa – an Evolving Partnership
Held at the Hungarian Institute of International Affairs
June 7, 2013.



Lecture by András Hettyey (Hungary)

Hungarian Institute of International Affairs

„Africa at the Beginning of the 21st Century: A New Dawn? – The Changing Western Perception”

In the last twenty years, Africa has seen truly remarkable changes. From being the basket case of the world, with wars, famines and corrupt dictators, the continent transformed itself into a place of hope, dynamic economic growth and rapid social change. This promising development was for a long time not noticed by the West, but in recent years policymakers, investors and journalists alike came to realize the headway Africa made, and the potential it offers.

This paper aims to analyse two developments. First, it shows through various data sets the progress Africa has made in the last twenty years, in the economic, social and political fields. Doing this, the author does not want to deny the existing huge problems and challenges that lie ahead, which are going to be addressed as well. Secondly, the paper aims to describe how the perception of the Western world about Africa has changed fundamentally, not only in the world of business, but also in the world of academia.

1. Changing Africa

The *economic* progress Africa has recently made is truly remarkable. As *The Economist* has pointed out recently, “Africa is the world’s fastest growing continent just now.”¹⁹ Impressive statistics, numbers and figures about Africa are being released on a daily basis, leading to a situation where no self-respecting investment firm can nowadays allow itself to ignore Africa. From this wealth of favourable data, we only aim to highlight some important figures:

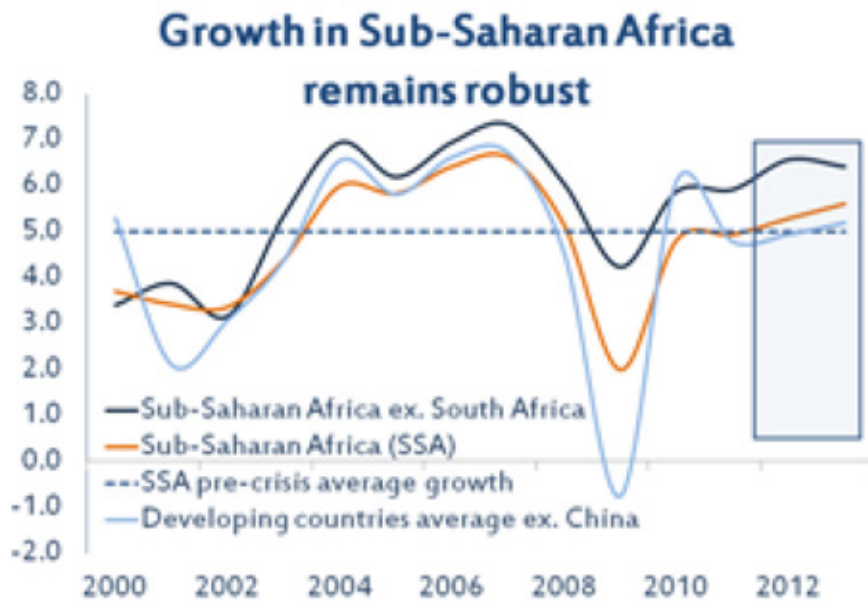
- Over the past ten years real income per person has increased by 30%
- Over the past ten years real income per person has increased by more than 30%, whereas in the previous 20 years it shrank by nearly 10%
- FDI has gone from \$15 billion in 2002 to \$37 billion in 2006 and \$46 billion in 2012
- Consumer spending will almost double in the next decade
- The number of countries with average incomes above USD 1,000 per person a year will grow from less than half to three quarters
- Over the next ten years, average GDP growth is expected to be around 6 %.²⁰

Especially promising is the fact, that African GDP growth has been more dynamic than that of its peers in other developing regions, like South Eastern Asia or Latin America (See Table). What is more, growth has rebounded strongly after the world economic crisis in 2008-09, pointing to the resilience of African economies. Thankfully, the crisis showed the innate strength of a demographically booming continent: during the difficult months, Africa was able to fall back on domestic demand as a source for growth while

¹⁹ The Economist: „A hopeful continent”, 2 March 2013, <http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21572377-african-lives-have-already-greatly-improved-over-past-decade-says-oliver-august>

²⁰ The Economist: „A hopeful continent”,

the export of commodities temporarily decreased because of falling demand.²¹ In other words, Africa is no longer at the mercy of rich countries buying its mineral resources.



Source: World Bank, Global Economic Prospects 2012

But it is not only in the economic sector where Africa has made significant strides. In the long neglected *social sector* (health and education especially), African countries have also begun to make progress, albeit from an admittedly very low base. The most eye-catching figures are the following:

- Over the past decade malaria deaths in some of the worst-affected countries have declined by 30% and HIV infections by up to 74%
- Life expectancy increased by 10% over the past decade²²
- Net Enrolment Ratio in primary education had increased from 58% in 1999 to 76% by 2010 and the Gender parity index from 0.85 to 0.93 over the same period of time
- Enrolment in secondary education more than doubled from 20.8 million to 43.7 million²³

Perhaps similarly important as these positive developments has been the spread of a humble device. Africa has three mobile phones for every four people, the same as India. This has raised the quality of living for millions, made trading and business activity more easy and has spurred significant innovation. For instance, African fishers can now check on the sea where their catch will fetch the highest price. M-Pesa, a mobile-phone based money transfer and microfinancing service particularly popular in Kenya where 15 million people use it for paying school fees and utility bills, is just one of many examples for the innovation mobile phones have generated. What is more, by 2017 nearly 30% of households are expected to have a television set, an almost fivefold increase.²⁴

And what about the *politics* of Africa? 20-25 years ago, dinosaur tyrants like Mobutu SeseSeko in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Siad Barre in Somalia, Sani

²¹ Afrol News. „Domestic demand fuels Africa's strong growth”, 28 October 2010, <http://www.afrol.com/articles/36831>

²² The Economist: „A hopeful continent”

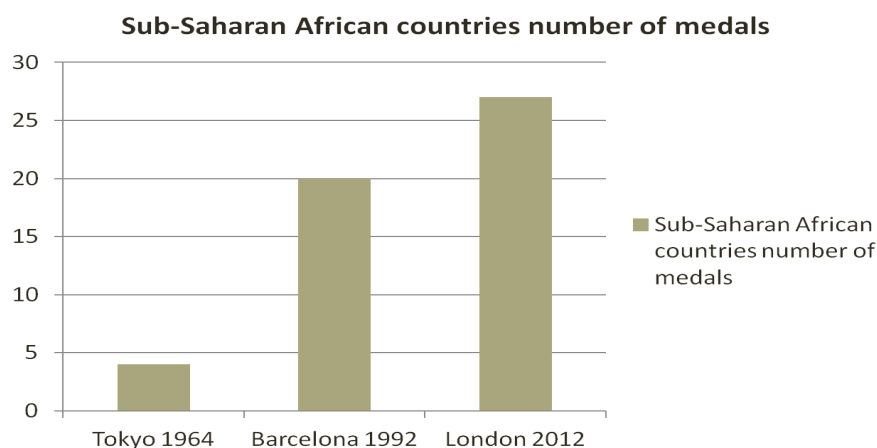
²³ Unesco: “Education in Africa: Best progress so far”, 21 November 2012, http://www.unesco.org/new/en/dakar/about-this-office/single-view/news/africa_best_progress_ever_in_education/

²⁴ The Economist: „A hopeful continent”

Abacha in Nigeria and Moussa Traoré in Mali ruled the roost. Although some big men survive (in Cameroon, Uganda or Equatorial Guinea for example), democracy, albeit often of an imperfect kind, has slowly taken root. “At the end of the cold war only three African countries (out of 53 at the time) had democracies; since then the number has risen to 25, of varying shades, and many more countries hold imperfect but worthwhile elections (22 in 2012 alone).”²⁵ Of course, many countries are only democracies in name only, with rigged elections, weak parliaments and pliant courts. Nevertheless, thanks to a stronger media, the spread of social networks and economic progress, people in Africa are beginning to hold their leaders to account. It was in 1991 in Benin that for the first time a ruling party has been peacefully ousted at the polls. Since then, this has happened more than 30 times. The number of coups has fallen to 10 per decade after being 20 per decade in 1960-1990.

But it is perhaps in the *security sector* where there has been the greatest progress. In the 90s, terrible civil wars ravaged Angola, the DRC, the Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Somalia. Ethiopia and Eritrea even went to war with another in 1998-2000. Many of those conflicts have stopped (or continue on a much lower level.) According to the Uppsala Conflict Data Program, there were 13 countries with ongoing wars and minor conflicts in Africa in 2000. This has decreased to 8 in 2012.²⁶

Last but not least, Africa has also made progress in an important area of soft power: *sports*. The first Summer Olympics after the majority of African colonies gained independence was held 1964 in Tokyo. There, Sub-Saharan African athletes gathered a combined four medals. This has risen to 20 in 1992 and to 27 at the last Olympics in London (See Table). Athletes like Haile Gebrselassie and David Rudisha are household names in the Western world, not to mention African football players like Didier Drogba, Samuel Eto'o or Michael Essien. Successes in sports show that Africa is so much more than wars, famines and poverty.



2. Changing perceptions

In 2000, the renowned Economist newspaper published an issue about Africa with the cover: “The hopeless continent.” This has caused huge consternation on the continent, but captured the essence of Western perception about Africa in those days. In academia, leading scholars in political science and security studies published a string of fairly pessimistic monographs in the 1990s, which dominated the academic discourse on Africa. Books such as *The criminalization of the state in Africa* (1999), edited by Jean-Francois Bayart, or *Warlord politics and African states* (1999) by William Reno were hugely influential works which reflected the view of many scholars about Africa’s sorry state.

²⁵ The Economist: „A hopeful continent”

²⁶ Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Conflict Encyclopedia 2000 and 2012

Some ten years later the picture has radically changed. In 2011, *The Economist* came out with a cover “Africa rising”, showing the extent to which the continent has changed.

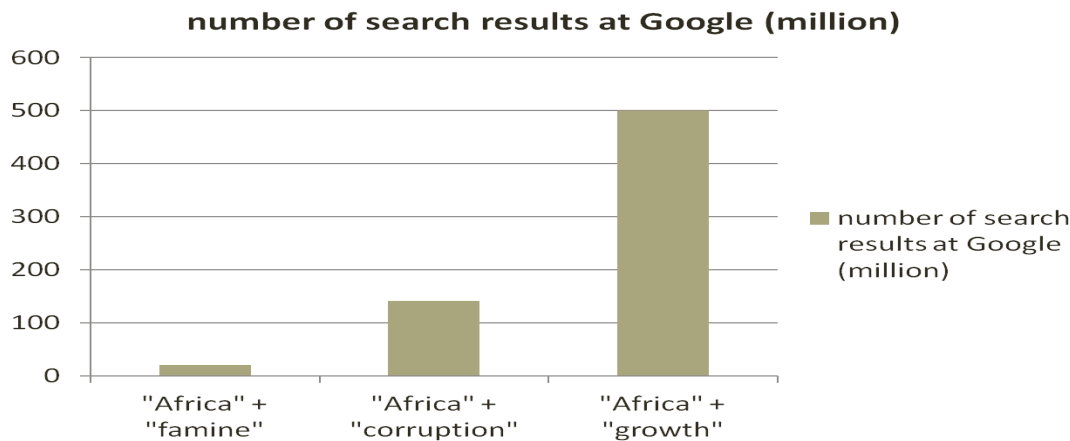
The academic world has also taken heed. These days, books about Africa have titles like *Africa: Altered states, ordinary miracles* (2009) by Richard Dowden, or *Africa Rising: How 900 Million African Consumers Offer More Than You Think* (2008) by Vijay Mahajan.

But it is not only the academic world, where Africa’s rise has been acknowledged. A short glimpse of the major newspapers in recent months shows how the media has woken up to Africa’s possibilities. *The Economist*: „Investing in Africa: the hottest frontier”, *Reuters*: “Investing in Africa: mind the bumps and rewards will come”, *New York Times*: “As the Rest of the World Slows, Africa Accelerates”, or *The Independent*: „Africa is the final frontier for the bold and patient investor” are but four of recent stories on African progress in major Western news services. Investment and consulting firms are also alert. Back in 2010 McKinsey already published a report with the title: “The case for investing in Africa”, stating, that “Africa’s economic potential extends well beyond commodity exporting. Per capita GDP in China is already above the global average, so its days as the low-wage factory of the world are limited. Africa will soon be the last remaining major low-wage region. It has an enormous coastline, more proximate to both European and North American markets than Asia is. Over the past three decades, offshoring shifted labor-intensive manufacturing from the OECD countries to Asia. In the next decade, expect the same process to begin shifting these activities from Asia to Africa.”²⁷

Prejudices and stereotypes change slowly, but this shift in Western perception among businessmen, politicians and academia seems to have taken root among ordinary Western citizens as well. Signalling the changing times, Africa is seen in a new light. Take for example search results of Google. You get around 5 millions search hits for “Joseph Kony”, a savage and well-known African warlord, leader of the Lord’s Resistance Army. For “M-Pesa”, you will get almost twice as much as that. Typing in “Didier Drogba” dwarfs them all, with around 25 million hits. The same happens when you search for the items “Africa and famine”, “Africa and corruption” and “Africa and growth” (See Table). As among internet users citizens of the Western world are probably well-represented, it seems that what is interesting people in the West (and around the world) is not so much the downsides of Africa but its brighter sides. In 2011, UN secretary-general Ban Ki-moon said, that “we need to have of Africa the perception of a continent that has huge potential, human resources, natural resources, land resources. What we need to do is to develop this potential, to get not only aid but also partnerships in terms of foreign direct investment, and equitable trade to help Africa take advantage of its potential.”²⁸ Two years later it seems that part of his message has been heard in the West.

27 McKinsey & Company: “The case for investing in Africa”, June 2010,
http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/economic_studies/the_case_for_investing_in_africa

28 „UN Official: Perception of Africa Must Change”, VOA, 20 November 2011,
<http://www.voanews.com/content/un-official-perception-of-africa-must-change-134246078/148534.html>



3. Remaining challenges

While it is clear that Africa has made huge progress in the last twenty years, significant challenges undoubtedly lay ahead. As already mentioned, civil wars and other conflicts still ravage the continent. In Mali, Nigeria, Somalia and the DRC conflicts are ongoing. Coups have recently taken place in Mali, Niger, Guinea-Bissau and Madagascar. Countries like Eritrea, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea and Sudan experience varying shades of authoritarian rule, with no room for dissent. Democracies often live on paper and in their symbols only.

Another problem is the low level of regional integration. While the five Regional Economic Communities under the umbrella of the African Union have laid some important groundwork, this is not to deny the fact that much remains to be done. As the *Economist* pointed out, “intra-African trade links are pitifully weak. The bulk of the region’s trade is with Europe and America: only 12% is with other African countries.”²⁹ Lack of infrastructure is another sore point. Roads, ports, railways are non-existent or in a terrible condition. Consequently, shipping a car from China to Tanzania costs \$4,000, shipping it from Tanzania to Uganda may cost another \$5,000.

Another major problem is the lack of state capacity. African states often donot have the necessary bureaucratic and organisational capacities to make a state function. Countries often lack cadastres, meaning that ownership and property rights are not clear, hindering the development of the land through the use of loans. Skills of bureaucrats are often inadequate. Development aid is sometimes not spent due to organizational bottlenecks. Corruption is still rife in the civil service of many countries.

4. Conclusion

Obviously, a clear-eyed assessment of Africa must factor in these huge remaining problems. Nevertheless, it is clear that the continent is in a much better shape than twenty years ago. It is this progress Hungary has to take heed and has to buy in through trade links and investment, because Africa presents huge opportunities for outsiders. This way, both Hungary and Africa can gain from their relationship. As our paper has shown, Africa has made progress not just in purely economic terms, but in the social and political spheres as well. Maybe the biggest challenge of all will be to retain this momentum for the years and decades to come. A bit of Hungarian engagement may help in achieving that goal.

²⁹„The road less travelled”, The Economist, 17 April 2013,
<http://www.economist.com/blogs/baobab/2013/04/intra-african-trade>

Lecture by Gábor Búr (Hungary)

„The relationship between Africa and Hungary”

The traditional explanation for the lack of extensive studies on Africa in Hungary is usually that this landlocked European country has never had an overseas colonial empire, it was never a „colonising factor”. Those who try to create from this lack of traditions a virtue mostly forget to mention that interest in Africa was never really high in Hungary, people got to the continent only incidentally and the research of Hungarian Africanists was never received with the same degree of attention and understanding as in the former mother countries with colonial past. Sporadic publications, incomplete collections, strikingly differing in their intellectual levels from each other were the results of such a development and the country giving so many distinguished researchers of Asia and even of the Western hemisphere remained marginal in this area of knowledge.

The earliest African – Hungarian relations go back probably to the 13th century, to the crusades. Pope Innocent III declared a new, the fifth crusade in 1217 and a large army from Hungary, led by King András (Andrew) II. They arrived in Acre in October 1217 but little was achieved and the king returned to Hungary in early 1218. Some of his warriors most probably took part in the siege to Damietta in Egypt, which was captured in 1219. Without proper supply the crusaders were forced to surrender to the sultan Al-Kamil who forced the return of Damietta and agreed to an eight-year truce and the crusaders left Egypt. However there are no direct evidences that any of the Hungarians would participate in this venture. The same is related to the early or late 16th century. According to legend, virtually inexplicable to scholars, Christian Hungarians who had only recently been brought under the control of the Ottoman Empire were the ancestors of the so-called "Magyarabs" in the area of the Vadihanifa on one of the islands of the Nile. They are believed to be dragged from Hungary by the Turkish sultan Suliman II. forming a part of the Ottoman army that was fighting in southern Egypt, in Nubia, near the Sudanese border. Evidently, a portion or the entirety of the fighting unit remained there and intermarried with the local Nubian women. Some researchers believe in the slave origin of the Magyarabs and even in a second wave of their arrival in the 18th century „when Hungary and Austria were still one country”. They were not discovered by Europeans until 1935. The Magyarabs are a people, numbering 6000 - 7000, living along the river Nile in Egypt and Sudan. The name „Magyarab” is not a concatenation of the words „Magyar” and „Arab” as is commonly assumed. Instead, the name is a mix of „Magyar” (Hungarian) and „Ab” which in Nubian simply means „tribe”. So Magyarab combined translates to „Tribe of the Magyars”. In fact, to the Magyarab people, their Hungarian identity specifically sets them apart from the Arabs. The surrounding Muslim populations wear turbans, differentiating their headwear from the Magyarab.

The earliest African – Hungarian relations go back to the early 16th century, when Barnabás Bély (between 1516 and 1532), Gábor Pécsvárady (between 1517 and 1520) and György Huszthy 1532 travelled to the Middle East and informed their contemporaries about Africa. Bély and Huszthy were the first Hungarians who provenly set their feet on the African continent.

Following the 150 years long Ottoman conquest with extremely heavy consequences for the development of the country Hungary for centuries has been preoccupied with the problem of catching up with the more developed Western European nations. Perceptions of the relative backwardness can be traced back as early as the 18th century when intellectuals educated in the spirit of the European enlightenment started criticising the provincialism prevailing in Hungary. They attributed the poor state of the country's development to the long Turkish occupation and to Austrian imperial rule, some of the even characterising the conditions as colonial. In the first decades of the 19th century, called the „reform era”, numerous development efforts centred on „opening up” the country to Europe but also to other parts of the world to overcome the cultural dominance of Austria and Germany. The fact that neither Hungary nor Austria had overseas colonial empires explains the format of research activities and public views towards Africa. During the 18th-19th centuries Hungary had hardly any economic links with Africa, other than through intermediaries. Personal contacts were limited to missionaries, to a few world travellers and to African safaris of some extravagant aristocrats.

The bulk of information came via the colonial powers of western Europe and therefore reflected attitudes prevailing there. However, this indirect route reinforced the exotic content of the news and thus strengthened neutral or positive feelings towards the people of the „dark continent”. The lack of personal experience, on the other hand, prevented people from developing cultural intolerance and decreased their vulnerability to negative value judgements. Different strata of Hungarian society had very different levels of awareness of Africa. Literacy was the most important determinant of the quantity and quality of knowledge people could acquire. The rising middle class was in the best position to receive the most comprehensive image of that continent. While the journals and periodicals of the aristocracy portrayed paternalistic or indifferent attitudes, those of the middle class often aroused sympathy by transferring their own social and political aspirations to people living outside Europe. For instance, one of the issues of the „Tudománytár” (Science magazine) dealt with Liberia in 1835. Almost everything considered desirable for the development and progress of Hungary in the 1830s, ranging from land reform to democratic institutions, was mentioned with Liberia being presented as an example worth following.

Africa were shown as people living there are capable of forming a state of their own on the eve of the wide-scale colonisation of the continent. In the middle of the 19th century the popular journal „Társalkodó” (The Conversationalist) influenced common knowledge on a wide scale by presenting despised Africans as capable, warm-hearted and unselfish people. This journal also reported on the African poetry of the time. Illiterate people, the overwhelming majority of the lower classes, were excluded from the written media but verbal information did reach them through various channels ranging from mobile theatres to churches, which always bore in mind the fate of their missionaries.

Scientific research on Africa was conducted on a considerably smaller scale in Hungary than in other European countries, with their different trading patterns and colonial pasts. Nevertheless, from the 18th century, there were always a few people who spent some time in Africa and contributed to a better knowledge of the continent's geography and of the life of its people. As in other European countries, Hungarian Africanists began with travellers, then collectors and finally scientific researches. The first Hungarian traveller to

Africa was Count Moricz Benyovszky who was a Hungarian aristocrat, soldier, adventurer, „hero of eight peoples”, and emperor of Madagascar. Born in 1741(?), Benyovszky's first career was a military officer. He put his military skills to use when he decided to join the Polish resistance against the Russians.

The Poles made him a general and gave him the title of Count, but his luck ran out and he was captured. Exiled to the desolate Kamchatka peninsula in Siberia, he orchestrated a successful prison revolt amongst other convicts. With a captured Russian battleship he and a crew of brigands set sail and explored the Pacific. They visited Japan, Hong Kong and Formosa, before arriving in Madagascar.

At the time Madagascar was still free from European rule, run by a number of disparate local kingdoms. Thinking that it would be an ideal place for a colony, he set sail to France and talked Louis XV. into some funding and support. He returned to Madagascar, chose a few dominant tribes to align with, and after defeating the lesser tribes he was in 1776 endorsed as an Ampansacabe (king). Later he called himself as Emperor of Madagascar. After three years rule, where he introduced the Hungarian alphabet, he returned to France, partially to expand trade ties. To his surprise, the French were not interested in him, nor was Maria Theresia, the ruler of the Austrian Empire. Benyovszky approached Britain and in 1779 came to America, where he tried to obtain support in proposal to use Madagascar as a base in the struggle against England. Here he acquired goods for his little fledging empire. But when he returned to Madagascar, he discovered that another French Count had recolonised the place while he was away. He fought to reclaim Madagascar, but died in the process in 1786. His diary of his years in Madagascar 1772-1776 written originally in French was only translated and published in Hungarian in 2004.

Benyovszky's later follower Laszlo Magyar (1818-1864) was to be taken more seriously. Some Hungarian researchers consider him as one of the greatest explorers of Africa. László Magyar was born on November 13, 1818 in Szombathely, Hungary and died on November 9, 1864 in Ponte de Cuio, Angola. He lived in Angola for 17 years his death. His geographical explorations as well as his ethnological research were greatly supported by his father-in-law, the king of Bié. The king's relations as well as his donation of 300 slaves enabled Magyar to go on six exploring journeys in Angola. Unlike other European travellers, he did not only explore one area, but also described the life of the people living there. He was an insider who stayed at a place for a long time and studied African societies, recorded geographical and especially ethnographical data. The African people called him "Mister What-Is-This", because he always put them questions and wanted to learn so much. His main interests were the local people, their habits and the way they administered their societies. This is what made his contemporaries as well as the succeeding generations consider his discoveries to be of international importance.

Leading Hungarian scholars of the time found Magyar's manuscript worth publishing and taking their advice, the Hungarian Academy published it in 1859 under the editorship of János Hunfalvy. The editor of the book drew the attention of the Hungarian as well as the international scientific world to the importance of László Magyar's geographical discoveries. It is his German translation of Magyar's book that made the achievements of the Hungarian traveller known to the international world of science. A former minister of the government, then an immigrant in Paris urged his colleagues to consider László

Magyar's discoveries to be of great national importance and asked them to apply to the British Royal Geographical Society for material and moral support.

When the first news of László Magyar's travels became known and scientific societies learnt about their scope, many hoped to find the most outstanding explorer of the unknown regions in South Africa. Hungarian as well as foreign scientists hailed Magyar and he was regarded as a famous explorer.

A most reliable assessor of geographical explorations, the German August Petermann showed him his appreciation. Moreover, the famous professor of geography at the University of Göttingen dedicated five chapters to Magyar in his book "Die neuesten Entdeckungen an der Westküste Afrika's" i.e. "The Latest Discoveries in West Africa", published in Leipzig in 1863. In his book "West-Afrika vom Senegal bis Benguela" i.e. "West Africa from Senegal to Benguela", published in Leipzig in 1873, Richard Oberlander expressed his high opinion of him following a detailed study of Magyar's travels. Geographical Societies in Vienna and London also appreciated Magyar's discoveries and he became a celebrity in the world of geographers and geographical explorers. However, there were heard some counter-arguments that tried to lessen the importance of Magyar's achievements and to a certain extent doubted his reports. They expected him to thoroughly report the results of his explorations, his methods and his proofs. Unfortunately, the last volumes of his works did not arrive in Europe. Therefore, apart from a few major essays, his travels in Africa became known through his diary fragments and letters. No matter how valuable and interesting they are, they cannot compensate for an expert, scientific report of his observations. Since these fragments and sketches were often written in a hurry and the experiences were not always reported in a well-organized form, it was easy to find mistakes and contradictions in them, so soon reviews became less favourable and László Magyar's reports were regarded as unreliable.

Nevertheless, he discovered vast territories of Central Africa and he found and described one of the most important watersheds in the world. The maps of Central- and Southeast Africa used his cartographic data for several decades. In the same time it is László Magyar, who did extensive research on local people and even states (Baliundu and Bié) at the time when it was still possible to analyze these societies in their original integrity. He sent the detailed diary of his trip up the Congo River, to Benguela and to Bié, then back to Hungary. His report, his letters and some extracts of his diary were published in Budapest by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1857. László Magyar was regarded by the Hungarian public as the „king of Angola” but beyond this exoticism his reports considerably contributed to the dissemination of relevant information on African societies, customs and institutions. Magyar's study „A brief account of the Moluwa or Moropuu and local countries” was published in Hungarian, in „Akadémiai Értesítő” (Academic Bulletin), Vol 19, 1859, No 11. From this work, read as an inaugural lecture on 10 October 1859 is clear that with the time spent on research his writings became more precise and he became more interested in important details, since this was characteristic of the works of most explorers of Africa of the age. In the last decades László Krizsán was sparing no effort to put Magyar's achievements to the rightful place in the history of international Africanistics.

One of the most impressing chapter of the Hungarian – African relationships is related to Lady Baker, the wife of Samuel Baker, the discoverer of Albert Nyanza (Lake Albert). On one of his previous journeys Baker bought a Hungarian girl, Barbara Maria Szász, at a white slave auction in Vidin, Turkey (now in Bulgaria). Szász was a child when she witnessed the slaughter of her family during the Hungarian revolution 1848.

After the war, she was kidnapped from a refugee camp in the Ottoman Empire and sold to be raised for the harem. In 1859, at age fourteen, she was to be auctioned to the highest bidder. Baker aided her to escape. Renamed Florence, she became his second wife who had accompanied him throughout the whole of the perilous and arduous discovery journeys in Africa. The Bakers had indissolubly linked their name with the solution of the problem of the Nile sources.

In 1864-65 they made a heroic journey and demonstrated that the Nile flowed through the Albert Nyanza. The Royal Geographical Society in London awarded Samuel Baker its gold medal, and a similar distinction was bestowed on him by the Paris Geographical Society. Lady Baker was received also with great honour. In 1869 they travelled with the Prince of Wales through Egypt. Despite the popularity of Lady Baker in England she was never received by Queen Victoria, who even avoided meeting Baker because of the irregular way in which he acquired Florence, not to mention the fact that during the years of their mutual travels, the couple were not actually married.

The most spectacular contribution to the exploration of Africa by Hungarian endeavours was of count Samuel Teleki. Teleki was born to a rich aristocrat family in Transylvania and his financial situation permitted to him to live for his passion, hunting. In 1887 he set out his expedition from Zanzibar, but made his preparations in London, where he acquired the foundations of elementary medicine, studied Swahili, geology and botanics, and even practised geographical surveying. He financed this journey by himself, the cost of which was equivalent of 40 kilo of gold at that time. His companion was Lieutenant-Commander Ludwig Höhnelt from Pressburg (now Bratislava), the cartographer and later also the chronicler of the expedition. In the course of their travels in 1887- 88 they established contact with the Džaga, Kikuyu, Masai, Pare, Reshiat and Taita peoples among others and collected quite a few objects which went to make up the earliest segment of the East African collection at the Budapest Museum of Ethnography. Teleki made an unsuccessful attempt to climb the Kibo, the higher peak of the Kilimanjaro, then undertook to climb Mt. Kenya in which he was not completely successful either. Then the expedition turned north and on the 5th of March, 1888 Teleki discovered two huge lakes in Central Africa. He named them, after the Austrian - Hungarian Crown Prince and his wife, Lake Rudolf and Lake Stefania respectively. The modest scientist did not name any geographical features after himself. The well-known Mount (or Volcano) Teleki was named after him by an English explorer. The subsequent recognition of an East African rift system would not have been possible without Teleki's discoveries. Hundred years later, a Hungarian scientific expedition followed the route of the Teleki expedition.

At the end of the 19th century two Hungarian Jesuit missionaries also showed a keen interest in African affairs. Laszlo Menyhart (1849-1897) became interested in fighting famine in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique in 1889. He worked out and implemented mass nutrition methods involving the necessity of certain changes in African land ownership patterns. Istvan Czimmermann (1849-1894) devised an alphabet for the Nyungwe in 1885. He also organised an educational network in the region of the lower Zambezi. In the early 20th century the physician Rudolf Fuszek (1882-1941) started to work in Cameroon three years before Albert Schweitzer. In 1913 he moved to Liberia, where he worked as the country's first doctor. Later he became the minister of health in Liberia, a position he kept till the end of his life. It is worth mentioning that in 1916 the government of Liberia withdrew its proclamation of war against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy just to prevent Fuszek's internment. Hungary can thank to him for

one of the finest African collections in the Budapest Museum of ethnography, especially the mask collection.

The discovery of diamonds and gold in Kimberley and on the Rand in the second half of the 19th century made Africa, especially South Africa famous in Hungary. In medieval times Hungary was one of the main suppliers of gold and silver to Europe.

As mining activities virtually ceased in Hungary during the last centuries it is no wonder that the Transvaal uitlander community consisted of a small number of Hungarians, and then mostly from a German-settled part of Upper-Hungary and Transsylvania. What the mining revolution did not achieve the second war of independence of the South African Boer republics did. The Transvaal and Orange Free State suddenly became not only well known, but very popular. France, Russia and Germany adopted a hostile position, and among the European powers only Austria-Hungary sympathised openly with Great Britain from the very beginning of the South African war. Hungarians had a special reason for expressing solidarity. Their own memory of the collapse of the struggle for independence in 1848-1849 shaped their attitude to the events of 1899-1902. The compromise between Hungary and Austria in 1867 paralleled the creation of the Dominion of South Africa in their eyes. In the „Transzval” chapter of the Pallas encyclopedia published in 1897 in Budapest and still widely used, the efforts of the „peasant republics” to reach an agreement with the aggressive circle of Rhodes and the chartered company are emphasised. The „kaffirs and bechuanas” reminded the Hungarians of their own nationalities. Great Britain and Austria could engage them against the fighters for independence. This happened at the same time as the Hungarian public had the first chance of seeing black Africans in person. At the great exhibition held in Budapest in 1896 on the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of the arrival of Hungarian tribes in the Carpathian basin a group of 250 Africans mostly from the Gold Coast were exhibited for a small fee at the zoological gardens. The wider public in the landlocked country could now link the peacefully smiling black tribesmen to those Africans who were reported by the European press to have committed atrocities in behalf of the British army against civilian Afrikaners. When in South Africa the scandal of the Chinese indentured mineworkers broke out very soon after the peace treaty of Vereeniging, columnists at some provincial newspapers reminded their readers of the practice of the Austrian rules in the 18th century, when great numbers of aliens were brought into the country. Racism, adopted from western Europe, became more and more evident also in Hungarian society, the fear of „yellow” peril was no less voiced than prejudice against black Africans. No wonder that the civilising mission of the Europeans replaced the former sympathy towards the blacks who from the late 19th century were increasingly referred to as „childlike”.

The most eminent Hungarian traveller and collector of African art of the last turn of the century and of the beginning of the 20th century was Baron Pál Bornemisza. His life remains in several details unknown. What we know about him is that he preceded Teleki on the African continent, he participated in the Boer War as a translator, and wanted to settle down in German Eastern Africa where he spent more than fifteen years. In Budapest, he got acquainted with the collection of the Teleki expedition and wanted to complete it. With a special budget from the Hungarian ministry, he launched the collecting of ethnographic objects and natural specimens. In the history of the African collection, he can be considered as the first professional collector. He studied the literature of his age, instructed himself in the subject-matter, and documented in a catalogue the objects he collected. He noted their local name, the place and circumstances

of their collection, the place of their use and the people who produced and used them, the customs and beliefs related to the objects. He constituted in this way a collection of more than 2500. While Bornemisza worked for this own purpose, other Hungarians entered into the service of the European colonizer states and that is how they reached Africa. Between them it is worth mentioning Emil Torday. As a young bank officer, he was employed first in Belgium and in 1900 moved to the Belgian Congo.

There, he worked 4 years in his service, and, fascinated by the Africans, during this time he started to study the local cultures and to collect objects. After his 4 year Belgian bank service, he returned to Congo twice for six years altogether, but already in the service of the British Museum. He visited several peoples and constituted a collection of thousands of objects and photos. He spoke fifteen languages, among them 8 African languages. In 1910, he had an accident with a rhinoceros which kept him from returning to Africa. He spent the rest of his life until 1931 in London working for the British Museum where he deposited 3 thousands objects, the most valuable part of his collection. Other museums such as the Musée de l'Homme in Paris, Pitt Rivers in Oxford, Museum of Cultural History in Los Angeles, University Museum Philadelphia and the Museum für Völkerkunde in Vienna contain also a small part of his collection. He donated almost 400 objects and 80 photos to the Hungarian Museum. The first Hungarian „folklorist” who went to Africa, was none other than Béla Bartók, who in June 1913, at the Biskra Oasis, was collecting Arabic folk music. His work was continued by other Hungarian ethnomusicologists.

Between the two world wars little was done to promote contact with Africa. Translations – mainly from German – continued to spread knowledge in a certain manner about the Africans, but the only general work in history written by a Hungarian and published in 1934 paid almost no attention to the continent. There were also no means of studying African affairs in Hungary. Still the country has produced an outstanding explorer of Africa, László Almásy, for most people in the World known as the „English patient”. Almásy was born in 1895 as the second son of an aristocratic family, so he neither inherited title nor wealth. He served as an aviation-officer of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in World War I. His exceptional interest and knowledge of technical novelties, especially of cars and aeroplanes played a considerable role in the fact that later he became a pioneer of deserts and an internationally acknowledged explorer. He travelled to Africa as an employee of the Steyr car factory of Graz in 1926 to test the factory's new type of car under extreme, desert conditions. In the course of the test drive he covered 2 700 kilometres. Then he stayed in Cairo where he organised car expeditions one after the other to the countries lying on the banks of the river Nile. Later he established a school of aviation founding the base of Egyptian sports aviation. In the course of his journeys he travelled to Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, he went to the Sud swamps of Sudan and travelled along the Blue Nile. His interest and activity of scientific significance, however, is mainly tied to Egypt and the Libyan Desert, which had not been explored at that time. At the beginning his journeys were sports achievements, some of which were considered to be outstanding in those days. In the meantime, however, he became to know and love the desert and his interest took a turn for scientific research. He led his first longer expedition in 1929. At that time he rediscovered a part of the famous ancient caravan route, Darb el-Arbain, also called "the 40-day route". He managed to get from Mombassa to Egypt through Sudan. In the following decade Almásy went in search for the legends of the unknown Sahara, especially that of the Libyan Desert. He planned to find the lost oasis of treasures, the legendary Zarzura of three valleys. In 1932 Almásy organised yet another extravagant expedition to the territory of Gilf-Kebir (Great Wall) lying in the centre of

the desert. In addition to cars he used an aeroplane for reconnaissance purposes. Owing to this technical novelty he succeeded in establishing the location of two of the three valleys, but he did not get into the valleys themselves. The 1933 expedition was the peak of Almásy's career as an explorer. Following the guidance of a native he managed to find the third valley (Wadi Tak) making the legend of the three valleys become reality. He also succeeded in discovering the caves of the 1900 metres high Uvainat Mountains including the famous "Swimmers' Cave" situated in the southern part of the Libyan Desert.

The caves shelter numerous prehistoric paintings of animals, which Almásy showed to the acknowledged Africa researcher, Leo Frobenius. Frobenius later presented the caves to the world as his own discoveries. In 1934 and 1935 Almásy lay down the map of the Great Sands of Western Egypt by triangulation significantly reducing the size of blank areas on the map of Africa. As a reserve officer of the Hungarian air-force, the internationally acknowledged desert explorer was commanded to the German army in 1941. He accomplished several operations successfully serving as a desert reconnoitrer in Rommel's Afrikakorps. In 1942 he helped two German spies get from Libya to Egypt across the desert well behind the enemy's lines penetrating as far as the river Nile. The Salaam-operation was one of the most adventurous secret missions of the war in the course of which they drove across the vast Libyan Desert covering 3370 kilometres. They were navigating through the sea sand with the help of Almásy's hand-drawn maps. For the successful accomplishment of the great desert adventure Rommel forwarded the count in rank promoting him to become major. After the war Almásy returned to Egypt with the help of the Egyptian royal family in 1947, where he continued his previous work mainly connected to aviation and carried on his scientific researches. He made great efforts to establish an international institute of desert studies. He was appointed director of Cairo Desert Research Institute. He could not occupy the position, however, due to his weak health and his early death in 1951. On the tombstone of his grave in the cemetery of Salzburg there is an inscription in Arabic saying: "The father of deserts", the name given to him by a camel driver before the war.

After the second world war conditions have totally changed, a new chapter of the relationship between Africa and Hungary has been opened.

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Vice Provost for International Affairs at Texas Tech
University

**„Possibilities and Pitfalls for Hungary in Africa – The View
from Washington”**

America’s diplomatic involvement in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) started a little over 50 years ago when the US established diplomatic relations with the new nations which gained their independence en bloc from the European colonial powers in the late 1950s and early 1960s. From the start, the US pursued a number of policies vis-à-vis Africa which, through the lens of historical perspective, were clearly short sighted and counterproductive to both sides. It’s in the spirit of that reflection that I hope to highlight a number of factors which may be useful to Hungary as it examines its own future course in dealing with Africa.

Looking Back – America and Africa: The history of America’s involvement with Africa includes a number of common characteristics which traverse all decades and administrations, and, to some extent continue to the present. These are:

-- SSA consistently ranks as the lowest priority global region among the Department of State’s geographic bureaus. Despite protestations to the contrary by every administration about the US having vital goals and objectives in all of the world’s regions, logic dictates that a region must be less important than the others – and since the US State Department established a Bureau of African Affairs, that ignominious distinction has fallen to SSA.

-- US Africa policy has been tinged with paternalism and racism. The racism existed especially at the beginning (late 50s and early 60s) when the US had little experience with SSA and we tended to follow the lead of the former colonial powers, which were also key US allies in the Cold War. Back then, deficiencies such as the Congo having only a handful of university graduates to steer the new country were seen as the fault of the Congolese, not our friends the Belgians. The paternalism arose over decades of development policy during which we, as the donors, always had the upper hand over the recipients (or, as former prime Minister Meles of Ethiopia told me on several occasions: “Beggars have no say over what’s put in their begging bowl!”)

-- US Embassies in SSA are the least resourced and have the smallest staffs with some of the most junior diplomats often performing several functions which at larger embassies are individual positions (e.g. Political/Economic Officer or Consular/Management). Even those Embassies which have relatively senior level positions, they are often occupied by “stretch assignments” – a person ranked lower than the position. I have worked at small African embassies where every single position – from the Ambassador down to the communicator – was doing that job for the very first time. Yet, the work is complex often involving highly charged issues such as conflicts, humanitarian emergencies, development, corruption, and good governance. And the operating environments are some of the most challenging anywhere (working in Lisbon is much easier than working in Lagos). The one mitigating factor is that diplomats attracted to SSA tend to be talented, dedicated, motivated, and skillful – and success is often rewarded by rapid promotion.

4. Brief History of US and Africa:

-- Eve of Independence - policy debate in NSC between two points of view:

a. AF states need to pick between West and East; no middle ground (Secstate Dulles)

b. US should support AF nationalism and focus on economic development and not worry about countries becoming Soviet clients (VP Nixon)

-- Eisenhower/Kennedy/Johnson administrations started with Option (b), but quickly changed course as situation in Africa deteriorated politically and economically.

-- Development assistance also became politicized; carefully targeted towards friendly states – while Humanitarian Assistance was less political (Reagan and Ethiopia)

-- The Instant Soviet Union collapsed – USG questioned value of SSA: downsized Embassies to open/expand in Central and Eastern Europe and former Soviet Republics.

-- Development budgets cut dramatically and long-term friends abandoned (Eyadema)

-- Post Soviet Phase (Bush I and Clinton): try to mitigate conflicts (some disastrous results); end last of minority white regimes (South Africa); promote economic development; focus on democracy and good governance (even though we had no idea what democracy should look like in Africa).

Major outcome: AGOA

-- Post September 11: primary focus on terrorism and fight against terrorism; good governance and economic development secondary – and seen in relation to terrorism (prosperous and well governed citizens don't join terrorist organizations)

Outcomes: AFRICOM and PEPFAR

-- Obama's policy is continuation of Clinton and Bush priorities, despite the highly publicized issuance of a "New Africa Strategy" in June 2012 (3-1/2 years into his first term and just in time for the election campaign.)

Main tenets of Obama Strategy:

- Strengthen democratic institutions;
- Promote economic growth, trade, and investment;
- Advance peace and security;
- Promote opportunity and development;

Nothing new; same goals as Clinton/Bush – different words; no additional resources – as a matter of fact at a recent meeting in Washington a high level State Department official told me that current development aid levels are "unsustainable."

5. Consistent Trends in US Africa Policy across administrations:

-- Africa is a problem;

-- Always having to choose between addressing short term crises vs long term strategic thinking;

Short term always wins because it demands attention;

-- Never enough resources or even attention to handle all the crises

- Perhaps most important factors – promoting US commercial interests and investment – have always been on the margin, never at center of US Africa policy.
- US development funding hasn't achieved much. It's never been systematic; never enough to accomplish genuine development; most of the benefits have gone to US interests (farmers; shippers; expert consultants) and African elites.

China, meanwhile, has been accomplishing significant African development – even without a formal development agency (such as USAID).

- US phenomenal at reacting to crises and humanitarian emergencies, but awful at preventing them (even those obviously coming).

Generally – US policy has been (and continues to be) one of Momentum – not Transformation;

YET – this is a TRANSFORMATIONAL period in AF.

We will be hearing throughout this conference about the “New Africa.”

- Phenomenal economic growth rates;
- Population increasing in 20 years from 900 million to 1.3 billion;
- 70% of population being less than 30 years old with all the same energy, ambitions and desires as youth anywhere;
- Continental GDP which will double in 20 years;
- ¼ of world's labor force in 20 years;

At the same time:

- Average African leaders are 3x age of governed;
- 23 African countries members of OIC (Organization of Islamic Conference) and 15 countries have a Muslim majority;

6. US Business: I can tell you first-hand (from campaign) that US business sector tremendously frustrated with US Africa policy, e.g.:

- Very few Bilateral Investment Treaties and no new ones in process;
- Six separate US Trade Promotion Agencies involved in helping US businesses trade with Africa. (no “one stop shop” – which is the very thing we ask African countries to establish to attract business.)
- US Exports to Africa miniscule: \$21.1 B – 1/10 of 1% of 2012 US GDP; same as Nike (shoes) annual revenue;
- 91% of AGOA imports are crude oil; 88% of all Africa exports to US raw materials (AGOA not working – goal was to promote African manufacturing);

Meanwhile, China is treating AF as the US treated China regarding economic relations.

\$166B in trade; presence everywhere; projects everywhere; contracts everywhere; AF leaders see China as an alternative political model to Western Democracy.

7. What are the major components of a Transformational Policy (for Hungary as well as US)?

- Look at Africa through windshield, not rear view mirror;
- Treat Africa as an opportunity; not a problem;
- Always expect Africans to be full, equal partners – never subordinate;
- Trade and investment with Africa are strategic national interests and should be fully incorporated into an Africa policy;
- Africa will be the major zone of trade competition in the 21st century;
- All countries involved in Africa will have to decide how to deal with the hyper-aggressive BRIC countries; not just China – but also India and Brazil – at a minimum, which may be even more aggressive than China.

8. So, where does that leave Hungary as it decides how to engage this Emerging Africa? A few thoughts:

-- Ideal Overarching Goal: Help Africa integrate fully into 21st century global system by partnering with Africans to promote security and prosperity through good governance, progressive economic growth, attention to basic human needs, and adoption of technological advances.

-- Work in Africa regionally – with state to state relations limited to major nations with major bilateral interests. (Nigeria, Ethiopia, South Africa, Kenya, DRC)

Note: Sub-Saharan Africa's rational units are its regions since all states – with exception of Ethiopia – are artificial creations.

Some states may never succeed given their individual limitations – and working regionally will also encourage Africa to bolster regional trade and institutions, regulations, infrastructure, etc.

-- Focus on economic and commercial relations and make trade and investment central to Hungary's Africa policy. This means full consultations with all segments of Hungarian private sector, and including them as full-partners in policy formulation and implementation.

This also means providing Government support to the Hungarian private sector which wants to invest in Africa – not the US way – but systematically and rationally through a “one stop” shop in Budapest, and “on the ground” expertise in African countries.

-- In Africa, having “on the ground” presence is vitally important, since personal connections are everything. While most Hungarian Embassies may be regional, there could be a Consular Agent, Commercial Agent, or Honorary Consul in every country.

In my experience, I have found Hungarians or Africans educated in Hungary in every country I visited – all with positive images of this country. So there should be no problem in identifying official representatives in all African countries.

Many of Africa's needs are a perfect match for economic sectors where Hungary has a competitive advantage – agriculture, agro technology, pharmaceuticals, special infrastructure development, and certain services such as medicine, tourism and higher education. In turn, Africa is a treasure house of commodities, huge consumer demand, and incredible tourism destinations.

In addition to finding Hungarian speakers throughout Africa, I know there is a resident African Diaspora in Hungary representing many nations. We found in the US that such communities are a tremendous resource and we now conduct formal consultations with a number of Diasporas in formulating our policies.

9. Conclusion:

Since the first African countries gained their independence in the late 50s/early 60s, certain intellectuals, analysts, romantics have predicted that it would be Africa's decade, or even Century with certainty. Each time they were wrong. Just perhaps, all the stars are finally lined up and Africa will within the next decade actually progress from eternally developing, to actually developed.

While parts of the Continent will remain problematic, I am also certain that there will be a number of African Lions to join the former Asian Tigers in defining rapid economic growth and accelerating prosperity. This is a perfect time for Hungary to decide what role it wants to play in helping, and benefitting, from this true African renaissance.

Speech by H.E. Ambassador Philip M. Mwanzia Managing Director, Foreign Service Institute, MFA Kenya

„Donor in decline? The view of Europe in Africa”

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Today we are witnessing the most significant shift in awareness and understanding of international development that's been seen since the end of World War II. The demise of the Soviet Union, the integration of global communications and markets, the growing menace of global terrorism, weapons of mass destruction and transnational crime, the surge of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases—all these are hallmarks of an altered 21st century landscape for development.

Africa is rising. The birth of the African Union (AU) and NEPAD, the reinforced role of Africa's Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the emergence of a new generation of leaders at national level exemplify this. Over the last decades, regional integration processes in Africa and in Europe have significantly evolved. This has had an impact on how the two continents deal with one another, leading the EU to negotiate and/or develop a series of frameworks in response to changes in Africa. Most prominent amongst these are the Cotonou Peace Agreement (CPA) between the EU and countries of Africa Caribbean Pacific (ACP), which is also the basis for the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), and the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES).

While Africa has many faces, different histories and diverse needs, it has now collectively embarked on a path of political, economic and cultural integration of the entire continent, crystallised in the regional integration efforts promoted by Africa's RECs and the launching of the African Union (AU) and New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). Europe has also changed. The enlargement of the EU to include ten new members has taken the number of potential individual partners to twenty seven. This development has increased the EU's potential political and economic impact but the enlarged membership also poses challenges in terms of aid coordination and complementarity.

2.0 DEFINING AID

Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and Overseas Development Finance (ODF) are two major concepts that are used by different donor agencies to refer to aid. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defines Official Development Assistance (ODA) as the grants and loans to developing countries, together with technical assistance and the administrative costs of providing this assistance. Aid can be multilateral or bilateral. Multilateral aid is when assistance is given by an organisation consisting of more than one state such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) or assistance provided by development agencies of the United Nations (UN) such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Food Programme (WFP), as well as concessional assistance provided by limited membership multilaterally established by the European Community (Krueger & Ruttan, 1989). On the other hand, bilateral aid is given by individual donor countries (such as Britain and China) directly to another state.

2.0 RETROSPECTIVE

Economic development since the middle of the last century has been spectacular. There are many encouraging examples of development successes, yet there is also evidence of a widening gap between the most and the least successful. Too many countries lag behind, particularly in Africa. Political leaders have over and over again asserted that widespread poverty and existing imbalances in socio-economic conditions are unacceptable and should be corrected through urgent and concerted action. Yet, foreign aid commitments are under political pressure and their usefulness was widely questioned.

The roots of foreign aid can be traced back to at least the 19th century, but the economic and social development of the third world, as such, was clearly not a policy objective of the colonial rulers before the Second World War. Such an objective would – as argued by Erik Thorbecke – have been inconsistent with the underlying division of labor and trading patterns within and among colonial blocks. Thorbecke goes on to outline how the concept of foreign aid as a contributing factor to development evolved within the broader framework of development theory and strategy during the last five decades of the 20th century.

In the aftermath of the last world war, Europe faced an acute need for reconstruction and a critical shortage of capital. The response was the Marshall plan which helped mitigate an acute scarcity of foreign exchange in Europe, and gave rise to many of the elements of the existing system of aid delivery. However, the needs of the developing areas of the world per se were not yet in focus. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was originally concerned with reconstruction elsewhere, and the International Development Association (IDA) was only created to channel resources to the poorest countries on ‘soft’ conditions.

After the success of the Marshall Plan, attention increasingly turned to developing countries, many of which became independent around 1960. The transition towards somewhat more independent, multilateral relations, vis-à-vis traditional bilateralism inherited from colonialism, was beginning to emerge. In parallel, this saw a distinct increase in the share of multilateral aid and the role of aid started shifting towards a broader agenda of socio-economic goals that clearly went beyond the exclusive focus on promoting economic growth. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) came into being and as the first of the three regional development banks; the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was established. The multilateralism of aid became even more pronounced which saw an increased focus on employment, income distribution and poverty alleviation as essential objectives of development and indeed aid.

Economic progress was visible during much of the third world. This period was referred to as the golden age of economic growth, but this era came to an abrupt end when crisis set in. It soon became evident that the downturn was of a more permanent nature, and it was gradually recognized that the development strategies of the previous decades were no longer sustainable. Achieving macro-economic balance (externally and internally) appeared as an essential pre-requisite for renewed development; and macroeconomic stabilization and adjustment became important and, in much of the rhetoric of the day, nearly synonymous with economic transformation and development. Reliance on market forces, outward orientation, and the role of the private sector, including NGOs, were emphasized.

In parallel, bilateral donors and international agencies such as the World Bank grappled with how to channel resources to the developing world. Net aid flows were seriously affected by flows related to recurrent indebtedness, and by the late 1970s it had become increasingly difficult to channel fresh resources to many developing countries.

2.1 Motivations for ODA

Motivations for providing ODA have changed over time in line with the evolution of development ideas and the prevailing international concerns. Development assistance particularly when channeled through bilateral agencies, is an instrument of foreign policy for donor countries and is usually aligned with their strategic objectives and interests. The mix of aid motivations varies from one donor country to another and also over time. At the beginning of the 21st century there appear to be three main sets of rationales for development assistance: international solidarity, narrow and enlightened self-interest, and the provision of international public goods.

International solidarity and religious motivations

Altruism, ethical and humanitarian concerns, which highlight the moral obligation of donor countries to assist the poor in developing countries:

- Alleviate human suffering and express solidarity with fellow human beings
- Help to cope with natural and man-made disasters through humanitarian and emergency relief.
- Build local capacities to undertake initiatives for improving living standards.

Narrow and enlightened self interest

Strategic and security interests, which respond to geopolitical and security considerations of donor countries:

- At the national level, which justify aid to developing countries of specific geopolitical importance to the donor country, particularly as part of the ‘war on terrorism’ and the ‘war on drugs and drug trafficking’
- At regional level- this considers the interests of regional alliances or treaties.

Political interests, which focus on obtaining political support for foreign and domestic policies:

- With foreign constituencies (through support to former colonial territories and other areas with special historic and cultural ties to the donor country, aid to obtain international political recognition and support)
- Centered on domestic constituencies (obtaining the support of immigrants and ethnic groups of foreign origin in the donor country).

Economic and commercial interests, which emphasize direct commercial and financial benefits to the donor country: Benefits may include export expansion, employment generation, support of domestic producers (e.g. food aid); greater security for investments in developing countries, securing access to resources (oil, strategic minerals); obtaining access to a pool of highly qualified potential migrants (e.g. graduate fellowships), and creating demand for exports (e.g. export credit, technology transfers).

Provision of international public goods:

Emergence of regional and global problems, which concern both donor and recipient nations and require the provision of public goods:

- Confronting global and regional environmental threats (global warming, destruction of the ozone layer, loss of biodiversity, tropical deforestation) which affect developed countries directly
- Addressing global population growth and imbalances and health threats (AIDS, epidemics), that create negative spillovers across borders
- Supporting international cooperation initiatives to avoid regional and global ‘public bads’ (e.g. crime, drug traffic, money laundering and terrorism)

Maintaining stability of the international system, which aims at providing assistance to specific countries and regions to secure a stable world order and to foster the long-term interests of donor countries:

- Maintaining political stability by preventing and containing domestic conflicts (e.g. peace-making and peace-keeping initiatives), and by promoting the spread of democracy (monitoring and supervising elections, strengthening democratic practices and institutions)
- Ensuring world economic stability through policy reforms and through measures to avoid major disruptions of international finance and trade (e.g. provide funds to defuse debt crisis and sudden reversals of financial flows, funds to stabilize commodity prices)
- Maintaining social stability to prevent international migrations (programs to reduce population growth, combat poverty, promote human rights, improve the situation of women)
- Helping developing countries to improve their participation in the world economy (e.g. capacity building in knowledge, innovation and production), and in international agreements to make them more equitable, stable and effective (technical assistance, training negotiators)

3.0 THE BURDENS ON RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

The main burden being faced by recipient countries is the lack of national ownership. National ownership has been defined as the ability of a country to design and manage its own development plans while relying on development assistance. Another challenge faced is managing different donor procedures that also weigh heavily on recipient countries. Both lack of ownership and the cost of uncoordinated donor practices are brought to bear on recipient countries in different ways. This is briefly discussed below:

Donor driven priorities and systems – It covers two related dimensions. The first concerns the pressure donors bring to bear on recipients’ development policies and strategies. The second refers to donor aid management systems that are designed to meet mainly donor requirements rather than to support national needs and priorities.

Difficulties with donor procedures – This burden refers to the intractabilities encountered by recipient countries when complying with specific donor procedures. Procurement and technical assistance are the two main areas that challenged partner administrations. This category also includes problems associated with donors changing their systems, policies and staff.

Uncoordinated donor practices – Difficulties in understanding and fulfilling the multiple, diverse requirements of different donors. The problem is particularly acute when competing donor systems are making duplicative demands on recipients' administrations. This is the case, for example, when different donors co-funding the same activity all require different reports at different dates to meet their own accountability requirements.

3.1 Key areas for improvements

- Donors should simplify their procedures – This is the most important initiative for reducing burdens. It offers recipients and donors a number of advantages. It meets the objective of diminishing aid transaction costs while eluding the cost of negotiating common or harmonized procedures.
- Donors should harmonise their procedures – Donors should agree and adopt a common set of procedures, or donors should rely on one another for specific tasks (delegated co-operation).
- Donors should align procedures on recipients systems – One specific modality for harmonising donor procedures is when donors align their procedures on those of the recipient country. This should be seen as a medium term process that may comprise a number of intermediate steps. The first step involves, for example, donors synchronizing their procedures with recipients' key policy cycles (e.g. budget cycle). The concluding step is reached when donors fully rely on partner systems. This process requires close co-operation between the donor community and the partner country.
- Donors should be more transparent –Donors should increase the level of communication between themselves and with government. Donors and recipients' governments should share more regularly information on planned and ongoing activities, procedures, reports and evaluation results. This could improve the effectiveness of aid activities and also benefit co-ordination efforts while reducing duplication of activities.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Good practices

1. Donor – recipients relationships

Recipient countries have legitimate interests in autonomy of action, and in transparency and predictability of aid flows. Donors have legitimate concerns regarding good management and the impact of their aid. This can create a tension between the good practices of promoting ownership and partnership with recipient governments and the desire of donors to ensure that aid is used for its intended purposes and helps promote reform. An effective aid relationship requires a donor and recipient government to build a working consensus on objectives and strategy. This is easier when the latter has a definite strategy, clearly presented and implemented. Where government capacity is weak, a challenge for donors is in assisting recipient countries to develop a nationally owned strategy. Poverty reduction strategies are increasingly the focus of strategic agreement, provided they link into the country's own planning and budgeting system.

A further challenge for donors in building partnerships is to reach a clear agreement with recipient governments on how a government's performance will be assessed and how this assessment will be used to determine aid flows. Transparency and predictability about aid flows enhance trust between donors and recipient governments.

These challenges suggest the following good practices in creating an effective donor-recipient relationship where a shared understanding of objectives and strategies exists:

- Set out the objectives and operations of individual country programmes and make these widely available – Donors should set out the objectives, and indicative operations they plan to support, for each of their substantive country programmes. In developing these, they should:

- ❖ Consult recipient governments on the consistency of the proposed operations with a partner government's poverty reduction strategy or equivalent national framework.

- ❖ Base the analysis of a country's development needs and potential on the recipient government's own analysis in its poverty reduction strategy paper or equivalent national framework.

- ❖ Share the key proposals for support with the recipient government, other donors and civil society.

An explicit, open, country programme that draws on common analysis and takes account of recipient government objectives can help reduce the risk of inconsistency or duplication in donor support in a partner country.

- Use common performance indicators – Donors and recipient governments should agree on performance indicators that are simple, measurable, prioritized and easily verifiable. Where donors are funding the same operations they should use the same performance indicators.

- Build a common framework for aid co-operation – Donors and recipient governments should agree on a framework for review and monitoring their assistance and seek to incorporate it into multi-donor review and monitoring processes such as consultative forums and a partner government's review processes, as part of building a common framework for aid co-ordination.

- Provide full information on aid flows – Donors should provide recipient governments with full information of aid flows. This should be done regularly and in a timely manner. This enables recipient governments to integrate aid into macroeconomic and budgetary management and to publish details of aid received.

- Support leadership in aid co-ordination by partner governments – Donors should support leadership in aid co-ordination by recipient governments, in order to link aid to development planning and budgeting processes. Recipient governments should lead the overall consultative institutions, including organizing and chairing consultative groups, high-level meetings, working groups and similar arrangements, and providing the secretariat.

This requires adequate staffing, resources and appropriate location within the government structure. Where necessary, donors should be prepared to support the co-ordination process financially and technically. Donor support of recipient government leadership should be undertaken in a way that enables donors to continue to consult civil society and representatives of the private sector of the partner country on aid partnership issues.

2. Donor-donor relationships

Multiple inconsistent practices by donors impose burdens on recipients. Where it is not possible to use partner country systems, donors can ease this burden by adopting common systems and procedures or adopting joint working arrangements that include shared decision-making. Such harmonization can lead to stronger, more sustainable forms of aid co-ordination, provided care is taken to consult fully with partner countries so that donor harmonization is in their interests.

Donors work together in partner countries in various ways. Some of these working arrangements, such as joint monitoring teams and joint high-level meetings, directly reduce administrative burdens on recipient countries. Others, such as lead donor arrangements for particular sectors and donor co-ordination bodies, can create the potential for lower burdens on recipient of administering aid.

Good practices for achieving these benefits of joint working, where donors participate in the same project or programme, are:

- Consult with recipient governments – Donors should consult with the recipient government to seek ways of reducing administrative burdens by joint working.
- Coherent communication with a recipient government – Donors should communicate in a coherent manner with a recipient government, resolving differences of view on policy to the minimum desired by the recipient government to enable it to make informed choices.

Inconsistent messages from donors impose a cost on recipient governments. Resolution of these differences reduces these costs but should respect the desire of a recipient government for consideration of policy choices. Donors and recipient governments may achieve greater coherence through a lead donor representing all donors engaged in the sector or crosscutting issue.

- Explicit agreement on roles – Agreements should set out the respective roles, consultation mechanisms and behaviours expected of each donor in a multi-donor activity where the benefits from an explicit understanding outweigh the costs of any negotiation.

3. Individual donor systems

Donors' internal systems and procedures can be complex and inflexible and work against collaborative, country-owned approaches. There is scope to make these procedures simpler and more flexible while introducing incentives for staff that emphasize working more closely with recipients and in a manner that increases partner capacity. A number of good practices can help make this change.

- Create top level advocates of harmonization – Donors should create top level advocates responsible for promoting harmonization and partnership at a high level in their organisations, by assigning senior staff to these tasks.
- Encourage initiatives in partnership and joint working by country offices – Donors should encourage initiatives in partnership and joint working by country offices, particularly where they enable country office staff to avoid spreading themselves too thinly (geographically or by sector).
- Decentralize decision-making – Decentralized donor decision-making to country-based staff enhances the potential for recipient country specific partnership working.

Lecture by Dr. Loránd Szabó (Hungary)

„Africa Studies in Hungary: The Africa Research Centre of the University of Pécs”

The Africa studies in Hungary have a certain tradition and they changed their form throughout the past centuries. During the last decades some places emerged as centres of the research on Africa, amongst them the University of Pécs (PTE). In the following paper, I will deal first with the antecedents in a rapid overview of the last two and half centuries, and then I will describe the situation after 1990, the change of the regime in Hungary, and finally the situation in the new Millennium and the emergence of a research centre in Pécs.

During the XVIIIth and the XIXth centuries and also in the beginning of the XXth century the Africa studies were basically represented by the travellers or adventurers, they were the “early Africanists” of Hungary and their journeys’ reports were contributing to the Western or international scientific knowledge about Africa. In the last half of the XVIIIth century, count Móric Benyovszky (1741–1786), an adventurer and world traveller went twice to Madagascar and wrote his memoirs in English³⁰ about his experiences on the island in the 1770’s and 1780’s. The next important traveller was László Magyar (1818), a naval officer who, in the 1850’s, went to Angola and wrote his geographic and ethnographic observations in Hungarian. In the 1860’s, Samuel Baker was on a mission to find the source of the Nile, and his wife, Flóra Sass also known as Anne Baker accompanied him and saved his life. In the 1880’s count Sámuel Teleki went to the Great Lakes and the region of the Mount Kenya and came back with important geographic descriptions. The region of Mozambique was the target of two Jesuit fathers in the 1880’s and 1890’s: István Czimmermann who wrote linguistic studies and László Menyhárt who worked as biologist and meteorologist. In the 1900’s Emil Torday went to the Congo Free State (the future Belgian Congo) as a ban clerk, but he made very important ethnographic observations during his missions in the Congo basin.

From the 1900’s till the 1920’s Kálmán Kittenberger, a hunter and traveller wrote zoological works about his journeys in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Finally, in the 1930’s a pilot and sales representative, László Almásy became the explorer in Egypt of some places in the Eastern Sahara.

After the Second World War, Hungary became part of the Soviet Block, and during the Soviet era, Endre Sík, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs (1958–1961) was the only Hungarian scientist of Africa who, in the second half of the XXth century, could obtain an international – although very contested³¹ – notoriety by his huge Marxist historian

³⁰ *Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Augustus Count de Benyowsky: Consisting of His Military Operations in Poland, His Exile into Kamchatka, His Escape and Voyage from that Peninsula through the Northern Pacific Ocean, Touching at Japan and Formosa, to Canton in China, with an Account of the French Settlement He Was Appointed to Form upon the Island of Madagascar.* P. Wogan, Dublin, 1790. Online access by World Digital Library, 2011. URL: <http://www.wdl.org/en/item/2547/> (26.06.2013).

³¹ DARCH, Colin – LITTLEJOHN, Gary: Endre Sík and the Development of African Studies in the USSR: A Study Agenda from 1929. *History in Africa*, Vol. 10, 1983.79–108.

enterprise, the 4 volume *History of Black Africa* (1961–1973) published first in French (*Histoire de l'Afrique Noire*) then in Hungarian (*Fekete-Afrika története*), and in English.³² Other engaged Marxist researchers and also reporters like Tibor Köves, Prof. István Kende, Prof. Tamás Szentes, László Salgó were writing about the Third World including Africa.

From the 1960's a "new generation" of scientists of different fields (humanities, social sciences, natural sciences) emerged with a common interest about Africa and were ready to do fieldwork. These scholars included, amongst others, the late Géza Füssi Nagy³³ (who was by the way the only Hungarian researcher with a degree in African studies because he graduated in the Soviet Union), Mihály Benkes, Szilárd Biernaczky, Prof. Sándor Csizmadia, Csaba Ecsedy, Prof. Gyula Gábris, Árpád Juhász, Prof. Endre Kanizsay, János Kubassek, Prof. Tamás Pócs, Éva Sebestyén and András Vojnits. The research on Africa got official support because of the stance of the Soviet Block about helping the Third World and the developing countries.

This "new generation" achieved two major contribution to the Hungarian studies on Africa in the 1980's. They organized and run between 1981–1992 a free research association called Africa Research Program (*Afrika Kutatási Program*) at the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest (ELTE). The participating partners were universities and later individuals from different fields (engineers, doctors, economists, etc.).

This Program organized three international conferences in 1982, 1984 and 1989 in Budapest, but after 1990 the interest became scarce about the overseas territories and the program ceased to exist. In 1987–1988, they organized the biggest Hungarian scientific fieldwork about Africa in the XXth century, the Hungarian Scientific Africa Expedition (*Magyar Tudományos Afrika Expedíció*) with a dozen scientists and experts (mostly from the abovementioned "new generation") led by Prof. Gyula Gábris, and they visited several places in Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.³⁴

After the change of the regime, from 1990, the Hungarian scientific policy's interest was more oriented toward the Euro-Atlantic integration, and the former official and scientific relations with the African partners lacked financial support. The Africa research remained active in Budapest and in Szeged. The Africa Research Program was transformed into an African Studies Course Program (*Afrikanisztika Oktatási Program*) from 1992³⁵ at the

³² Between 1918–1945, he lived in the Soviet Union and he wrote the major part of this book there, in the 1930's. When he returned to Hungary in 1945, he was working in the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and he was heavily influenced by his long stay in the USSR. He tried as a politician to help Hungary to get out of the political isolation after 1956. Also he made to distribute the abovementioned book in the diplomatic services throughout the world; that is why in most of the important libraries of the world his book can be found.

³³ Géza Füssi Nagy died in 2008.

³⁴ They were partly retracing the 1887–1888 route of count Sámuel Teleki and Ludwig von Höhnelt. IMPERATO, Pascal James: "Lake Rudolf as an Iconic Geographic Space in East Africa." *Ethnohistory*, Vol 53, No 1 (Winter 2006): 13–33, 30. URL: http://www.rhinoresourcecenter.com/pdf_files/124/1249831064.pdf (26.06.2013).

³⁵ While Géza Füssi Nagy indicated 1992 (amongst others: *Füssi Nagy Géza [curriculum vitae]*, ELTE BTK Alkalmazott Nyelvészeti Tanszék (Department of Applied Linguistics) [URL: <http://alknyelv.elte.hu/fussinagy.htm> <15.07.2009.>], *Interjú Füssi-Nagy [sic] Géza Afrika-kutatóval* (Interview with Géza Füssi Nagy africanist) [URL: http://www.africainfo.hu/eng/menuek/interjuk/inter_2_fussi.html <15.07.2009.>], Mihály Benkes indicated

Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest with lecturers mostly from the “new generation”, but other younger scientists joined them as well, like Gábor Búr, Győző Lugosi, Gábor Berczeli or László Máthé-Shires. They published in 1998 two numbers of a planned quarterly review of the Hungarian Africa Society³⁶ called *Africana Hungarica*³⁷ which was resurrected for one more number in 2007. However, the Program failed to acquire a strong official backing and in lack of financial support, it faded away around 2000. Since then, Gábor Búr from Modern and Contemporary History Department of the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest is one of the leading figures of the renaissance of the Africa Studies in Budapest along with some other researchers from the International Studies program of the Corvinus University, like Beáta Paragi or András Hettyey or Lt. Col. János Besenyő from the National University of Public Service, or Attila Horváth from the Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME). The scholars of Budapest have a common goal; they plan to launch an MA Program in African Studies.

In Szeged, the research about Africa in the Faculty of Humanities is gravitating around the Department of Modern History and Mediterranean Studies in the Institute of History of the University of Szeged (SZTE) led by Prof. László J. Nagy and other researchers like Péter Ákos Ferwagner, but they deal essentially with the region of Northern Africa and the Arab world (the Middle East).

At the turn of the Millennium a brand new generation of researchers grew up in Pécs who were interested about the overseas territories and amongst them Africa. They tried to concentrate their efforts at the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Pécs (PTE), but, with an inter- and multidisciplinary approach, they paid careful attention to integrate scholars from other faculties like the Faculty of Sciences, Medicine and Law. In 2001, the Africa–America–Asia Universitas Research Group, a free research association was born, integrating also scholars from Budapest and Szeged.³⁸ The group organized national conferences in 2001, 2002, 2003 in Pécs and published the proceedings (2002, 2006),³⁹ an Africa Session in 2003, and a workshop in 2004. Evolving from the “overseas group”, the Africanists of Pécs, like Prof. Sándor Csizmadia, Erika Gúti, Edina Kicsindi, Loránd Szabó, István Tarrósy, Prof. Gábor Ternák, András Trócsányi, Róbert Varga and Bea Vidács, began a stronger co-operation in the field of the Africa research at the University of Pécs. The growing importance of Pécs in the Africa Studies in Hungary was demonstrated by the publication in 2006 of a book in Hungarian on the situation of

1994 (about the author in the online review *Kül-Világ* 2004/1 [URL: <http://www.freeweb.hu/kulvilag/2004/01/benkes.html> <15.07.2009.>]) as the first year of the Program.

³⁶ MÁTHÉ, László: “FYI: *Africana Hungarica* subscription information.” *H-Net Discussion Networks*, posted on 11 September 1998. URL: <http://h-net.msu.edu/cgi-bin/logbrowse.pl?trx=vx&list=h-africa&month=9809&week=b&msg=iW7VYevmc8amEb0/bf3RMQ&user=&pw=> (25.06.2013).

³⁷ MÁTHÉ, László: “CFP: *Africana Hungarica*.” *H-Net Discussion Networks*, posted on 07 September 1998. URL: <http://h-net.msu.edu/cgi-bin/logbrowse.pl?trx=vx&list=h-africa&month=9809&week=a&msg=x132smvqWv5Qpsco8/6%2Btw&user=&pw=> (25.06.2013).

³⁸ A short overview in Hungarian about the group’s history: Az Újkortörténeti Tanszék tevékenységéhez kapcsolódó kutatócsoportok: Afrika–Amerika–Ázsia Universitas Munkacsoport. PTE BTK TTI Újkortörténeti Tanszék. (Research Groups Related to the Activities of the Department of Modern History) URL: <http://ujkor.tti.btk.pte.hu/menu/29/27> (26.06.2013).

³⁹ SZABÓ, Loránd – ÖLBEI, Tamás – WILHELM, Zoltán (Eds.): *Anyországok és (volt) gyarmataik 1.* (Mother Countries and Their [ex] Colonies 1) PTE Afrika–Amerika–Ázsia Universitas Munkacsoport, Pécs, 2002 and SZOMMER, Gábor – SZABÓ, Loránd – ÖLBEI, Tamás – WILHELM, Zoltán (Eds.): *Anyországok és (volt) gyarmataik 2.* (Mother Countries and Their [ex] Colonies 2) PTE Afrika–Amerika–Ázsia Universitas Munkacsoport, Pécs, 2006.

Hungarian research about Africa⁴⁰ which presented a tribute at the same time to the *oeuvre* of Géza Füssi Nagy. In December 2007, the IInd National Conference of Africanists was organized in Pécs by Edina Kicsindi, István Tarrósy and Loránd Szabó under the auspices of the Regional Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences showing also the growing importance of Pécs in African matters on national level.⁴¹

This intense activity of the Africanists of the University of Pécs was recognized by the leaders of the University, and at the end of 2009 it led to the creation of the Africa Research Centre⁴² (ARC, Afrika Kutatóközpont) at the Faculty of Humanities. The Centre was led by Prof. Sándor Csizmadia and its secretary was István Tarrósy. This is the first research centre of its kind in the Hungarian higher education space, and the research of North–South and South–South relations together with the other research centres (Asian, Ibero-American, Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean Area) existing in such complexity exclusively at the University of Pécs in Hungary can be conducted in a good co-operation. The aim of the Africa Research Centre is to establish a research potential and the education of professionals in Hungary who understand and know the problems and the opportunities of Africa.

The activities of the ARC consists of organizing conferences, participating at conferences and in publications, academic co-operation, multi-sector co-operation, dissemination and networking, all of which help the University's tasks of research and education.

The Centre organized two successful international conferences. The first one was held in English and French in May 2010 and was entitled *Africa 1960–2010–2060. A Century (Re)visited: What Next?*.⁴³ The keynote lectures were given by Prof. Goran Hyden (University of Florida, USA) and Richard Dowden (Royal Africa Society, UK). A second one was held in English in June 2012 and entitled *Emerging Africa: Old Friends, New Partnerships and Perspectives for the 21st Century*.⁴⁴ The keynote lectures were delivered this time by Prof. Ian Taylor (University of St. Andrews, UK) and Prof. Goran Hyden.

Members of the Africa Research Centre are participating at the international conferences of the Africa–Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS) in 2009 (Leipzig, ECAS 3⁴⁵), in 2011 (Uppsala, ECAS 4⁴⁶) and in 2013 (Lisbon, ECAS 5⁴⁷). They also

⁴⁰ SEBESTYÉN, Éva – SZOMBATHY, Zoltán – TARRÓSY, István (Eds.): *Harambee. Tanulmányok Füssi Nagy Géza 60. születésnapjára*. (Harambee. Studies on the Occasion of Géza Füssi Nagy's 60th Birthday) Publikon Könyvek – ELTE BTK Afrikanisztikai Oktatási Program, Pécs, 2006.

⁴¹ Program of the IInd National Conference of Africanists (6–8 December 2007) in Hungarian: URL: http://idresearch.hu/userfiles/File/Konferencia_program_vegso.pdf (26.07.2013.).

⁴² An English (and Hungarian) description of the activities and the goals of the Africa Research Centre on its leaflet: URL: <http://www.africa.pte.hu/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/flyer.pdf> (26.06.2013).

⁴³ Program of the Conference in English: URL: http://www.africa.pte.hu/?page_id=543 (26.06.2013).

⁴⁴ Program of the Conference in English: URL: http://www.africa.pte.hu/?page_id=1151 (26.06.2013).

⁴⁵ TARRÓSY, István: Sino-African Partnership and Its Consequences via the Case of Tanzania. Panel 116: “Beijing-Consensus” versus “Post-Washington Consensus”? China's Impact on Africa's Socio-economic Spaces (panel organizers: Christian Post / Benita Krebs). ECAS 2009, 3rd European Conference on African Studies, Leipzig, 4 to 7 June 2009. URL: http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~ecas2009/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_details&gid=1578&Itemid=24 (27.06.2013).

⁴⁶ TARRÓSY, István: New Dynamics in the Global System along Afro-Asian Perspectives. Comparing the Chinese, Japanese and Indian Approaches towards Africa. Panel 5: Finally Untamed? Africa's New Engagements with the North and South (panel organizer: István Tarrósy). ECAS 2011, 4th European

present regularly at the yearly *Viva Africa* conferences organized in the Czech Republic in 2008⁴⁸ (Pilsen), in 2009, 2010, 2011 (Hradec Králové).

The Centre worked heavily to publish a book in 2011 for the international public mostly about Hungarian research on African Studies⁴⁹ and there is a close co-operation with the Pécs based think tank IDResearch Ltd. and the only Hungarian scholarly journal on Africa, the *Afrika Tanulmányok* (Africa Studies) also published in Pécs since 2007 (with its seventh volume this year).

The ARC is assisting and managing the training grant of young doctors and nurses of the University of Pécs in the field of tropical diseases in Kenya (in the hospital of Eldoret).⁵⁰ The Centre is also involved in the BA and MA Programs of International Studies of the University of Pécs.

In 2010–2011, the ARC worked together with the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (HIIA), and many Hungarian NGOs (a symposium was held in Pécs and several meetings in Budapest) in order to elaborate the Africa Development Strategy of Hungary (the recommendations were published in 2011 – fifty pages co-edited by István Tarrósy and Péter Morenth⁵¹). The Centre is also helping to organize and participate at photo exhibitions on African issues in Pécs.⁵²

In 2012, the local synergy on African issues became even stronger, because István Tarrósy was named the director of the Africa Research Centre and he is also the owner of the IDResearch Ltd. and the executive editor of the quarterly review *Afrika Tanulmányok*.

Conference on African Studies, Uppsala, 15 to 18 June 2011. URL: <http://www.nai.uu.se/ecas-4/panels/1-20/panel-5/> (27.06.2013). SZABÓ, Loránd: The Belgian Disengagement and the UN's Activity in the Congo in the Eyes of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1960; and the Change of the Belgian Perception of the Events in the Last 50 Years. Panel 27: Re-Visiting "The Winds of Change": The Role of Europe and The United Nations in the Decolonization of Africa Half a Century Ago (panel organizers: Henning Melber / Arrigo Pallotti / Ian Phimister / Mario Zamponi). ECAS 2011, 4th European Conference on African Studies, Uppsala, 15 to 18 June 2011. URL: <http://www.nai.uu.se/ecas-4/panels/21-40/panel-27/> (27.06.2013).

⁴⁷ TARRÓSY, István: Preparing for TICAD V: Japan's Re-intensified Africa Policy in Light of China's Growing Involvement in Africa. Panel 166: South-South linkages: Africa and the emerging powers (panel organizers: Ian Taylor / Pablo Idahosa / Chris Alden). ECAS 2013, 5th European Conference on African Studies, Lisbon, 27 to 29 June 2013. URL: <http://www.nomadit.co.uk/ecas/ecas2013/panels.php5?PanelID=2328> (27.06.2013).

⁴⁸ SZABÓ, Loránd: Power Brokers and Stability in the Congo Basin (Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2003–2007); and TARRÓSY, István: Africa's global positions in light of non-alignment since 1955. *Viva Africa*, International Conference on African Studies, 25–26 April 2008, Pilsen. URL: <http://www.vivafrica.cz/history/61-en/138-viva-africa-2008> (27.06.2013).

⁴⁹ TARRÓSY, István – SZABÓ, Loránd – HYDEN, Goran (Eds.) *The African State in a Changing Global Context: Breakdowns and Transformations*. LIT Verlag, Berlin, 2011.

⁵⁰ Tropical Medicine in Africa Trainings 2013. University of Pécs Medical School. URL: http://www.africa.pte.hu/?page_id=935 (27.06.2013).

⁵¹ MORENTH, Péter – TARRÓSY, István (Eds.): *Stratégiai ajánlások Magyarország leendő afrikai fejlesztési stratégiájához*. (Strategic Recommendations for Hungary's Future Africa Development Strategy) Budapest–Pécs, 2010–2011. URL: <http://www.afrikatanulmanyok.hu/userfiles/File/fajlok/afrikai%20strat%C3%A9giai.pdf> (27.06.2013).

⁵² A recent example is the photo exhibition of Ismael Miquidade, a photographer from Mozambique at the University of Pécs in April 2013 organized in part by the Camões Institute of Budapest. URL: <http://www.clpcamoes-budapest.com/ismael-miquidade---moccedilambique-eacute-maningue-nice.html> (27.06.2013).

The ARC has several plans for the future. A BA Program in Africa Studies is under preparation at the University of Pécs, and also there is a will (and already collected volumes) to establish a scientific library collection on African Studies in the Regional Library of Pécs.

The Centre is also planning to establish a co-operation with foreign Africa Studies Association like that of the United Kingdom (ASAUK), and trying to create an ERASMUS exchange with the Visegrád and Central European countries. The result of the latter is that in 2013, the first four-country project is running: the Visegrad Africa Days with film seminars and conferences. The closer Central European co-operation on a scientific level is on its way, too: preliminaries were made to launch the *Central European African Studies Review* (CEASR) edited by a board of researchers coming from the Visegrád Countries. Finally, the Africa Research Centre is lobbying hard to convince the decision makers to establish a Scientific Working Group on African Studies within the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Lecture by János Besenyő (Hungary)

„Hungary’s contribution to African peacekeeping operations: lessons learned”

The aim of this study is to present the contribution of the Hungarian Defence Forces in peacekeeping operations in Africa. Hungary has started its involvement in peacekeeping activities in 1989, from the time of “transition” period. According to the executives of the UN, the performance of the Hungarian soldiers has been outstanding in every regard. However these kinds of activities were mostly unknown and still less well-known for the home public. At that time these kinds of operations brought a so called “new wave” inside into military philosophy and mentality. Thereafter we have learned how to run peacekeeping operations, together with how to adapt it into multicultural environment which were totally unconventional for us in that time. As a result of these missions new modes of actions and technical terms were adopted within the Hungarian Defence Forces. Therefore to prepare for new missions we use lots of experiences from past operations although there are still useful observations from previous missions which could be well used for the preparation. Forasmuch in the past few years a new phase of peacekeeping operations has been started. In these missions beyond the UN other organizations are also playing key roles, like the African Union, the European Union, NATO, and regional organizations in Africa (SADC, ECOWAS etc).

How we entered African peacekeeping

In the late 1980s the some of the communist regime leaders realised, that we can’t depend on the Soviet Union only, for this reason they began to search other possibilities. They begun to make closer relationship with UN and sent a police unit to Namibia, where they turn out a success. Even so the regime failed but Hungary (mostly the Hungarian Defence Forces and the Police) was increasingly approached by UN organizations to take part in various peacekeeping operations. The first of these missions took place in Angola, soon followed by the one in Mozambique. On these occasions Hungary was entrusted with only „basic” peacekeeping responsibilities to the all-round satisfaction of the international community. Not much later these missions were followed by various other activities in Liberia, and Rwanda. The Hungarian forces performed outstandingly well both in the specific field operations and as participants in international command and control bodies and represented Hungarian interests in a satisfactory manner. As a result, Hungarian officers were invited to join the New York based UN peacekeeping directorate and were able to gain an insight into the higher levels of peacekeeping activities. This period also saw the birth of the peacekeeping branch of the Hungarian Defence Forces (a Training Centre, with training courses first abroad and then in Hungary). The good reputation of Hungarian soldiers and police officers and their good performance ensured further peace keeping opportunities. Hungary was asked to participate in the Western-Sahara peacekeeping operation with a unit, and later the mission was commanded by a Hungarian Major General, György Száraz from 8 September 2002 to 10 August, 2005. His service was greatly valued not only by the UN representatives but also by the opposing parties.

After joining NATO and the European Union, Hungary realigned its peacekeeping structure according to the new demands, and almost completely withdrew from the African continent leaving only a small military contingent serving in Western-Sahara.

Soon the African continent gained importance once more in the eyes of the USA, NATO and EU as well as with the “new” arrivals such as China, India, Russia, Japan, Turkey and Brazil (Dowden, pp. 484-508. and Tarrósy, pp. 17-33). As a result Hungary found itself once again taking on a more important role in African matters. Northern Africa and the Maghreb region gained special importance not only due to migration, drugs and arms trafficking issues and the increased activities of militant Islamic groups but also due to the growth of its economic potential involving raw materials and resources, such as oil, natural gas, various minerals, fisheries, etc. From the point of view of security policy, the region had gained significance with NATO since the countries of the Maghreb region play an important role not only in the NATO/PfP program and are important participants of the Mediterranean Dialogue but also participate in the war waged against the Northern African al-Qaida groups.

As a sign of growing Hungarian interest, in 2005, I myself was sent as a military (logistics) advisor to the African Union mission in Darfur, Sudan. Not much later two high ranking officers were sent to the Democratic Republic of Congo and later a Sergeant Major to the EU NAVFOR mission, as well as two officers and two NCO's to the EU training mission in Somalia. In this year Hungary sent 10 officers and NCO's to the EU mission in Mali.

In the followings I would like to introduce those operations which the Hungarian Defence Forces were participated or even up to now still involved in.

African Operations of the Hungarian Defence Forces

One of the first missions with Hungarian involvement was UNAVEM II in Angola (UNAVEM II, 2000). This lasted from June 1991 until February 1995, at first with Hungarian soldiers and later with members of the police, too.

The mission's mandate involved performing the following activities:

- Enforcing the terms of the peace treaty
- Supervising terms of the ceasefire
- Overseeing the Angolan Police Force
- Observing elections and verifying their results
- Mediation between the opposing parties

42 officers of the Hungarian Defence Forces participated in the UNAVEM II mission. The Hungarian peace keeping unit was so successful in Angola that the UN Secretary General requested further peacekeeping troops for the peace mission in Mozambique from December 1992 until December 1994. (ONUMOZ, 1995).

The ONUMOZ mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Enforcement and supervision of the ceasefire between the government and RENAMO
- Ensuring and overseeing the withdrawal of foreign military units
- Disarmament of various armed groups and the collection of arms
- Ensuring the smooth operation of the UN and other international organizations
- Assisting in the reconstruction of infrastructure
- Participation in the electoral process
- Coordination of humanitarian activities, overseeing the question of refugees

51 members of the Hungarian Defence Forces served in mission ONUMOZ many of whom were promoted to key positions in the mission's HQ or served as commanders of the military sections. In February 1995, following the successful completion of the mission in Mozambique, the UN Peacekeeping Council yet again requested Hungarian forces, this time for the UNAVEM III (UNAVEM III, 1997) peacekeeping operation.

The mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Enforcing the Lusaka Agreement
- Supervising terms of the ceasefire
- Assisting in the creation of government administration
- Reorganizing the armed forces of UNITA into a political party
- The disarmament of armed units and civilians – DDR programs
- Humanitarian Assistance

The Hungarian Defence Forces participated with 20 members in the UNAVEM III mission. This operation was completed in June 1997, and was continued under a new name MONUA with the participation of 26 Hungarian soldiers (MONUA, 2001).

The new mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Monitoring the re-development of government administration
- Assisting and overseeing the merging of UNITA organizational bodies into the new government and armed forces.
- Elimination of the UNITA armed forces and of military bases, disarmament and integration of armed individuals into civilian society.
 - Enforcing the terms of the ceasefire
 - Ensuring neutrality of the Angolan Police Force, merging of UNITA security forces, on national and local level, into the Police Force
 - Collection and elimination of arms
 - Ensuring human rights for the population, rebuilding of civilian society, offering support in the birth and operation of various NGOs
 - Supporting the work of humanitarian organizations, co-ordinating the distribution of relief funds.

In September 1993, parallel to the peacekeeping operations in Mozambique, the UN launched an operation in Liberia that ended in September 1997 (UNOMIL, 1997).

The mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Ensuring that the Cotonou Agreement is observed
- Supervision of the ceasefire and support of ECOWAS
- Participation in the demilitarization and disarmament process
- Border security, halting smuggling traffic
- Support of ECOMOG, fire arm disposal activities
- Assisting the work of the UN and other humanitarian organizations
- Organizing and overseeing national elections
-

As a result of previous positive experiences, the Hungarian Defence Forces were able to delegate a military consultant who served as a personal advisor to the political leader of the mission. The consultant, Colonel László Forgács, was part of every military decision made. His recommendations and advice was acknowledged in every single instance by the UN New York HQ.

At the same time, in June 1993, the United Nations began its observer mission in Uganda and Rwanda that lasted till September 1994 (UNOMUR, 2003). The training unit for the operation was led for a while by a Hungarian officer, Captain Viktor Makay, who upon completing his mandate continued serving in Angola.

The UNOMUR mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Border control mission
- Observation of Hutu and Tutsi military units
- Suppression of arms trade and smuggling
- Prevention of further hostilities
- Trust building activities
- Participation in the signing of the Arusha Agreement

Apart from the above mentioned Viktor Makay, 4 other Hungarian military observers took part in the mission. The next African operation that involved Hungarian units was the MINURSO mission, launched in 1991 (MINURSO, 2012). Since 1997 the Hungarian Police Force has also participated in the operation, but it wasn't until 2000 that the first peacekeeping soldiers arrived to the target area.

The mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Monitor the ceasefire
- Verify the reduction of Moroccan troops in the Territory
- Monitor the restriction of Moroccan and Frente POLISARIO troops to designated locations
- Take steps with the parties to ensure the release of all Western Saharan political prisoners or detainees
- Oversee the exchange of prisoners of war, and implement the repatriation programme
- Identify and register qualified voters
- Organize and ensure a free and fair referendum and proclaim the results

At the moment a 7-man Hungarian military contingent is serving in the Western- Sahara operation. Although the international community would have been pleased to see participation of Hungarian units in other African operations, this was not supported by the political governance and stopped Hungarian involvement in all African operations except for the one in Western Sahara. Thus no Hungarian soldiers were sent to Africa in the following years. But joining the EU meant that the Hungarian leadership was forced to bring about certain changes, as part of Hungary's international responsibilities involved sending peacekeeping troops to Africa once more.

The first mission delegated by the EU political and military leadership was the EU ARTEMIS operation in RD CONGO (DRC/ARTEMIS, 2003). The mission lasted from 12 June 2003 until 07 September 2003, where one Hungarian staff officer served.

The mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Take part in the peace enforcement action in Ituri (Bunia) according to resolution No. 1484 of the UN Security Council and the decision No. 2003/432/CFSP
- Assist the security and cooperation of the African Great Lakes countries
- Stabilize Ituri province with a limited military operation, and secure Bunia airfield
- Support the Congolese government and MONUC
- Solve the Hema - Lendu conflict, security measures
- Humanitarian activities, defend the refugees of Bunia

After that we sent two staff officers in the EU Support Operation to AMIS that lasted from June 2004 until December 2007 (Besenyő, 2006).

The mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Support and operation of AMIS-II (taking African propriety rights into consideration)
- Professional training of African soldiers
- Organizing tactical/strategic transports
- Support and consultation in logistics – advisory team
- Assisting the Police Force
- Participation in humanitarian programs
-

The first to be sent on the mission by the Hungarian Defence Forces was Major Ferenc Kajári who served in one of the African Union filed camps in Darfur (Kabkabiya) as scout commander from June 2004 until June 2005. The leadership of the African Union was so satisfied with Major Kajári's performance that they asked for the delegation of further Hungarian military consultants by the EU. This was how in the June of 2005 I had the opportunity of serving as military (logistics) advisor at the mission HQ in El-Fasher (Besenyő, 2007). I was only able to spend six months on the mission as the increasing deterioration of the state of security meant that Hungary withdrew its earlier delegated contribution and I was leaving the mission.

In 2005 other two high ranking officers were sent to the EU Security Sector Reform Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo from June, 2005 (EUSEC RD CONGO, 2012).

The mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Support of the Congolese government
- Aiding the security and co-operation of countries of the African Great-Lakes
- Supporting the administrative and fiscal reform of the army – transformation of the Defence Force
- Co-operation with EUPOL RD CONGO
- Humanitarian activities

Over the past years 8 Hungarian officers have served in this still active operation and, although replacement of these individuals was often met with difficulties, Hungary has been able to comply with EU request and continue participation.

The next operation, also in Congo, was the EUFOR RD CONGO where according to a previous contributory agreement Hungary sent 3 logistics and personnel officers. The operation lasted from July 2006 till the end of the same year (EUFOR RD CONGO, 2006).

The mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Securing and overseeing the Congolese elections according to resolution no. 1671 of the UN Security Council
- Supporting the activities of MONUC
- Supporting the Congolese and Gabonese governments
- Maintaining security
- Humanitarian activities
-

With the increase of EU involvement in African affairs, Hungary sent three medical and logistics officers to operation EUFOR CHAD/RCA from March 2008 to March 2009 (EUFOR TCAD/RCA, 2009).

The mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Maintaining regional security and collaboration with the UN bodies and the governmental organizations of Chad, Republic of Central Africa and the Sudan
- Patrolling
- Protection of the refugee camps and civilian population, ensuring the safe return of refugees
- Ensuring the safe arrival of humanitarian aid supplies
- Personal protection of international civilian citizens

The work of the Hungarian officers was viewed favourably by the operation leadership, which was partly due to Major Csaba Kis Antal, MD whose health risk assessment of the operation proved extremely helpful to the military forces serving in Chad.

In the same year EU NAVFOR Atalanta/EU Naval Operation in the Somali Republic was launched from December 2008 (EUNAVFOR SOMALIA, 2012), where Hungary sent IT Sergeants Major to the operational HQ offices in Northwood.

The mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Support of EU defence and security policies
- Suppression of pirate activities, securing the trade routes, protecting “civilian” ships
- Escorting WFP and other humanitarian convoys
- Support of AMISOM activities
- Supervising fisheries active in Somali waters

The EU Training Mission Somaliawas launched in April 2010 (EUTM SOMALIA, 2012), and the mission's mandate involved the following activities:

- Assist in the implementation of the Djibouti Agreement
- Support for the Temporary Government and governmental organizations
- Support for Uganda, stabilizing the region
- Assist the activities of AMISOM
- Train Somali government armed forces in accordance with resolution No. 1872 of the United Nations Security Council
-

So far ten Hungarian soldiers served in the base camp in Uganda, and also participated in training of the Somali government's military forces.

As part of mission EUFOR Libya, launched in April, 2011, two Hungarian medical officers served in the medical team. Lieutenant Colonel Tamás Bognár, MD was responsible for preventive medical activities and he was the officer who prepared the medical risk assessment analysis of the mission. The operation was completed in November of the same year (EUFOR LIBYA, 2011).

The mission's mandate involved the following activities:

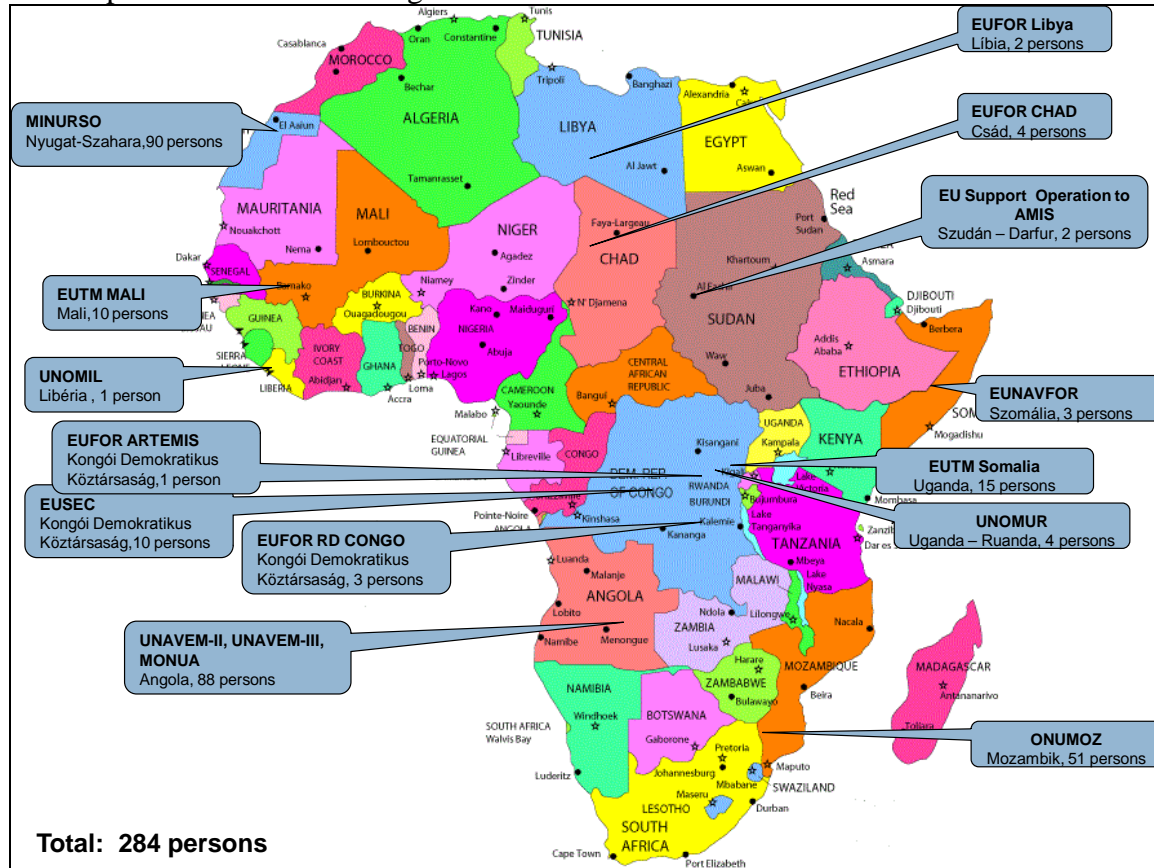
- According to resolutions No. 1970 and 1973 of the UN Security Council, the EU will - if requested by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) - conduct a military operation in the framework of the Common security and defence policy (CSDP) in order to support humanitarian assistance in the region
- contribute to the safe movement and evacuation of displaced persons
- support, with specific capabilities, the humanitarian agencies in their activities

The **EU Training Mission Mali** was launched in April 2013 (Besenyő, 2013), and its mandate involved the following activities:

- Restore constitutional and democratic order in Mali through the implementation of a credible and consensual road map which foresees free, transparent and fair elections in 2013 and a framework for negotiations with armed groups rejecting terrorism

- Re-establish the state's authority throughout the country and redeploy it effectively in a context of peace and reconciliation between communities while respecting the rule of law and human rights
- Neutralize organised crime and terrorist threats

The map below shows the Hungarian missions in Africa between 1992 and 2013:



Source: Lt. Col. JánosBesenyő

Lessons Learned

As I mentioned in the introduction from our early and further African operations not simply the campaigners even the whole system has benefited a lot. Firstly, Hungary as a former member of the socialist block and at the same time a country which has fallen into a kind of “no men’s land” situation lost its effective influence in international forums. Despite these facts Hungary has been able to join the international peacekeeping actions on time. Furthermore the successful implementations of these actions helped thorough to get into the “alliance of good boys”. The experiences and the new methods gained during the operations little by little helped to change the attitude of the Hungarian Defence Forces and on long-term flexibly transformed its training system. While in earlier times to get into a mission was a “privilege” especially of the few whom were speaking English. Nowadays become the minority whom has not been served in foreign operations. Understandably the Hungarian Defence Forces has put an important stress on English language training. Consequently today most of the professional and contractual officers and warrant officers are able to operate effectively in an international environment. Unfortunately the knowledge of French and Arabic are less common. In addition also the knowledge of African “intermediary” languages (Hausa, Zulu and Swahili) are quite unusual even though the command of these languages are essential in

African operations. Right managed activities in peacekeeping missions brought acknowledgment not only for those who serve there but for the home country as well. As a result the UN asked for Hungarian soldiers again and again to take part in forthcoming operations.

Moreover they have offered command posts for them. So could GyörgySzáráz major-general become the commander of MINURSO, and other Hungarian military officers were posted into leading position within the African missions of the UN. Similar tendencies can be seen according to NATO's and EU's African operations. Most of the requests are for such functions (logistics, aviation management, information technology, engineering, water treatment and training) which give challenges for even bigger and wealthier nations as well.

It should be also mentioned that unfortunately the organized data processing of our African experiences are not at all or just very slowly implemented for some reason why. The Hungarian military science life also has not deal with this issue. Only a few books and study were published about Hungary's African engagements. However, due to the appreciation of the African continent along with our position as partner (NATO, EU) we have obligate pledge. That is why it is necessary to process and to evaluated the former African experiences and to integrated them into the training. I believe it is necessary to take note of those whom served before in African operations and ask for their experiences even though if they have left the military forces by now. This knowledge can be assemble in a book which contains of collections of interviews, similar to I have made myself already. In addition mission-specific handbooks should be made by the Defence Forces with the use of documents of records, archives and documents of peacekeepers. To implement this project it could be enlist the services of different universities, colleges and the assistance of humanitarian organizations which are active in the African continent. Into the preparation stage of the missions specialist should be involve whom have more academic and more practical experiences. It would be important that the more soldiers whom we plan to deploy into Africa have the opportunity to acquire the earlier mentioned French, Arabic and "intermediate" languages.

Conclusion

The contribution of the Hungarian Defence Forces in Africa was groundbreaking in many ways. The effects of this input have had an impact not only in the fields of military but also on other areas as well. The experiences gained during the operations have launched a kind of innovation, and instituted the upcoming peacekeeping operations in Africa and in other continents. In the forthcoming years and decades due to different reasons (failed states, migration, climate change, desertification etc) current African peace operations will continue indeed new operation will start whereby Hungary cannot be away. Therefore it is important that the earlier achieved experiences should be fully processed by the time of preparation. And during the preparation it should be applied as well. Above and beyond the practical reasons with this we can express our mark of respect forward to the not really recognized part of the Hungarian peacekeeping.

Lecture by Freedom C. Onuoha

„Peace and Security as Fundamental to Sustainable Development in Emerging Africa: Opportunities for Hungarian Re-engagement”

Excellencies, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. I am delighted to be here in a Forum I believe will afford us the opportunity to particularly reflect on how Hungary can best engage with Africa, as the continent celebrates the last 50 years towards African unity. Let me first of all express my heartfelt thanks to Ambassador Balazs Bokor for the invitation to speak to the topic: *Peace and Security as Fundamentals of Sustainable Development in Emerging Africa: Opportunities for Hungarian Re-engagement*.

I think that the topic is both timely and timeless. It is timely in the sense that Africa has witnessed significant changes in the last few decades which have made the continent a region of growing interest for many countries. In year 2000, for instance, the very influential magazine, *The Economist*, described Africa on its cover page as “The Hopeless Continent”.⁵³ In slightly over a decade, this image of Africa has change from that of peril to promise; compelling the magazine that once wrote off Africa as a hopeless continent to praise it in 2011 as “The Hopeful Continent: Africa Rising”.⁵⁴

Let me also say that the topic is timeless in the sense that the issues of peace and security are desiderata for sustainable development across time and space. Without peace and security, it will be difficult for society to initiate and sustain social progress and economic growth that underpin development.

Introduction

*Understanding the role that security plays in promoting development, and working to promote both in a global security environment characterized by global terrorism, trans-national crime, maritime insecurity and other cross-cutting threats such as climate change, migration and the competition for economic growth, is Africa’s next great challenge.*⁵⁵

The above excerpt of a recent piece by Jeremy Astill-Brown, *Associate Fellow* of the Chatham House, captures the central thesis of my presentation. Africa since the dawn of this decade has been experiencing profound political and economic changes that are carrying African countries into the new millennium with greatly improved prospects for economic growth and development.

⁵³ *The Economist*, “The Hopeless Continent”, 13 May 2000

⁵⁴ *The Economist*, “The Hopeful Continent: Africa Rising”, 3 December 2011, <http://www.economist.com/node/21541015> [Accessed 14 May 2013].

⁵⁵ Jeremy Astill-Brown, “The African Union at Fifty: Peace and Security”, Chatham House, 11 May 2013, <http://www.chathamhouse.org/media/comment/view/191345>

This renaissance is taking place amid equally dramatic changes in the global political economy that portends important opportunities for African nations to deepen their participation in the international system in numerous and mutually beneficial ways.⁵⁶

The positive trends such as economic reforms, democratization, and settlement of long standing conflicts, characterize the present era as the most promising period since the onset of African Independence fifty years ago. No wonder the last decade was described as “Africa’s decade of Change”.⁵⁷ This decade of change has made Africa an attractive bride to many suitors.

It is not uncommon to see reference being made of partnerships and relations such as the US-Africa relations (especially the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act); Japan-Africa relations (through the Tokyo International Conference on Africa’s Development – TICAD); European Union-Africa relations; India-Africa relations, Brazil-Africa relations and Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). Therefore, it is not surprising that we are gathered here, today, at the margins of the first *Hungary-African Forum*, to share thoughts on recent developments in Africa and how Hungary can re-engage with the continent, after twenty years of *disengagement*. Thus, Hungary’s desire for re-engagement with the continent would not have come at a more auspicious moment than now that the issue of emerging Africa has become the focus of the global community.

Africa’s Affluence and Positive Trends

As you are well aware, Africa’s endowment with rich natural resources is a key factor drawing these relations and partnerships. Africa is endowed with enormous human and natural resources capable of making it one of the most developed continents in the world. It is a vast and exotic continent of about 900 million people living in 54 independent countries. An estimated 65 per cent of the total population of Africa is below the age of 35 years, and over 35 per cent are between the ages of 15 and 35 years - making Africa the continent with the highest youth population. By 2020, it is projected that out of 4 Africans, 3 will be on average 20 years old.⁵⁸ Therefore, the prospect of economic growth, regional integration, political stability and sustainable development in an emergent Africa can only be fully realized if the energy and creativity inherent in its demographic advantage – large population of youth – are properly mobilized, harnessed and channelled into productive ventures. The recent *Economic Report on Africa* recognises this fact when it concluded that “Africa’s youthful population provides potential for the continent to reap dividends, but this can only be achieved if the continent can create decent jobs, fast”.⁵⁹

In addition to its enormous human resources, it hosts substantial reserves of some of the world’s most important minerals to drive tremendous growth and development in the upcoming years.

⁵⁶ Ade Adefuye, “United States Interests in Africa”, lecture delivered at the National Defence College, Abuja, Nigeria, 15th February, 2012.

⁵⁷ NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Office of the Special Advisor on Africa, *Africa’s Decade of Change: Reflections on 10 Years of NEPAD* (South Africa: NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, 2012)

⁵⁸ Youth and the African Union Commission, “...a Youthful Continent! Africa’s Position on Youth”, <http://www.africa-youth.org/> [Accessed 5 May 2013].

⁵⁹ Economic Commission for Africa, *Making the Most of Africa’s Commodities: Industrializing for Growth, Jobs and Economic Transformation* (Addis Ababa: Economic Commission for Africa, 2013) p.38

For instance, Africa alone holds about 90 per cent of platinum, 90 per cent of cobalt, 98 per cent of chromium, 70 per cent of tantalite, and 50 per cent of gold in the world. It houses one-third of the world's available uranium, and has been estimated to hold 40 per cent of the world's potential hydro-electric power.

Its proven oil reserves estimated at 132.438 billion barrels at the end of 2011, translates to about 8.01 per cent of the world's reserves. As of 2012, Africa's share of global oil and gas production has stood at 10 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.⁶⁰

Africa is now generally seen as the next business frontier. It is home to six of the 10 fastest-growing economies in the world, and is experiencing a consistent growth of its gross domestic product (GDP). The continent's GDP has averaged 6.4 per cent a year between 2005 and 2008 and stayed positive in 2009 despite the global recession. In 2010, the growth accelerated to 4.8 per cent but slipped to 3.5 per cent in 2011, due to the political turmoil and economic disruption in North Africa. Overall, the continent is forecast to grow at 4.9 per cent in 2013, and the pace will further strengthen to 5.2 per cent by 2015. This rate is far greater than the global average. Global GDP was projected to expand by 2.4 per cent in 2013 and gradually strengthen to 3 per cent and 3.3 per cent in 2014 and 2015, respectively.⁶¹ Today many African countries present positive economic outlook that contrasts strongly with the previous characterisation of Africa as a region beset by chronic instability, poverty and marginal importance to the global political economy.⁶²

Africa's encouraging growth rate has been attributed to macroeconomic stability, robust population growth, urbanization, relative stability, increasing consumption and the emergence of a growing middle class. Four in 10 Africans for instance, now live in cities while three in those ten Africans are middle class. It is estimated that around 60 million Africans have an income of \$3,000 a year, and this could increase to 100 million in 2015.⁶³ This has boosted demand for modern goods and services, and leading to rapid growth in the ICT, banking and retail sectors. In 2011, for instance, America's largest retailer, Walmart, bought a majority share in South Africa-based Massmart for \$2.4 billion. Given that Massmart has 340 stores spread across 12 sub-Saharan African countries, Walmart has in effect become a retailer in all those countries. In Nigeria alone, Massmart executives foresee the building of 20 stores.⁶⁴ With a large youthful population and a fast-growing middle class, Africa offers a large market for investors.

There has also been a surge in demand for African commodities from the fast growing emerging markets such as China and India. China in particular has targeted Africa for investment and economic assistance. It would be recalled that in July 2012, it pledged \$20 billion in loans over three years for Africa's infrastructural developments.⁶⁵

⁶⁰ Rolake Akinkugbe, Africa's Oil and Gas Outlook 2013 (part 1), *allafrica.com*, 10 May 2013, <http://allafrica.com/stories/201305131566.html> [Accessed 12 May 2013].

⁶¹ Reuters, World Bank calls Africa to action, 15 April 2013, <http://www.fin24.com/Economy/World-Bank-calls-Africa-to-action-20130415> [Accessed 27 April 2013].

⁶² Jakkie Cilliers, The Future of Intrastate Conflicts in Africa: More violence or greater Peace?", *ISS Paper* No.246, May 2013, p.2

⁶³ *The Economist*, "The Hopeful Continent: Africa Rising," 3 December 2011, <http://www.economist.com/node/21541015> [Accessed 14 May 2013].

⁶⁴ Minabere Ibelema, "On the decade of Africa", *Punch*, 31 March 2013, <http://www.punchng.com/columnists/punchwise/on-the-decade-of-africa/> [Accessed 1 May 2013].

⁶⁵ *This is Africa*, "China Doubles Africa Loans to \$20bn", *This is Africa*, August/September, 2012, p.11

The pledge made at the opening ceremony of the FOCAC, doubled the previous three year loan commitment that China made in 2009, increasing Beijing's inroad to the continent.

Monetary and fiscal policies have also been more effective with assistance from the IMF, while structural reforms including privatization and de-regulation have also been advanced. Economic integration within African Regional Economic blocs such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) the Southern African Development Community (SADC,) and the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) have led to increase in regional trade. By some measures, intra-African trade has gone from 6 per cent to 13 per cent of the total volume.⁶⁶ After years of dormancy, the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) is being revived by its five-member countries to promote regional exchanges. Across Africa, cross-border commerce long suppressed by political rivalry, is growing, as tariffs fall and barriers to trade are dismantled. More airports in Africa are being expanded or remodelled and flights connecting Africa cities are becoming less frustrating; although challenges remain in aviation transportation in Africa.

World Bank and IMF findings revealed that African markets now register some of the highest rates of return on direct investment estimated at over 25 per cent, higher than the rates in many parts of the world. These recent positive developments as I hinted earlier have been attributed to improved climate of political stability, enhanced macroeconomic conditions and implementation of macroeconomic reforms that ushered in good business climate.⁶⁷

Indeed, the number of major armed conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa has decreased significantly in the last few years; from 8 in 2000 to just 4 in 2009.⁶⁸ By 2006, most of the major conflicts in West and Central Africa either came to an end or the violence sharply de-escalated. In Sierra Leone and Liberia, which went through horrific and prolonged civil wars, democracy is fast taking root. This positive development remains quite modest in relation to the overall scale of the problem and the nature of new conflicts in Africa. The continent continues to have high number of conflicts. As of 2008, it was host to more than 80 per cent of the UN's peacekeeping efforts.⁶⁹ In terms of the nature of new crisis, recent conflicts in Africa appear to be increasingly fragmented and the number of actors, particularly non-state factions, involved in conflicts is also rising.⁷⁰ This poses serious challenge to the relevance and effectiveness of old tools of conflict management in Africa.

⁶⁶ Economist, "Africa's hopeful economies", 3 December 2011, <http://www.economist.com/node/21541008> [Accessed 5 January 2013].

⁶⁷ Economic Commission for Africa, *Making the Most of Africa's Commodities: Industrializing for Growth, Jobs and Economic Transformation* (Addis Ababa: Economic Commission for Africa, 2013)

⁶⁸ Isaac T Sampson, "Challenges to the Enforcement of International Humanitarian Law in Africa: An Assessment of the Legacies of the ICTR Jurisprudence", being a PhD Proposal submitted to the Faculty of Law, University of Jos, Nigeria.

⁶⁹ Sean Callaghan, "The Economics of Peace", *Conflict Trends*, (1) 2008 p. 54.

⁷⁰ Jakkie Cilliers, Op cit.

Furthermore, the gradual spread of democracy and improved governance in many African countries are laying the foundation for economic growth and development. The progress is substantive in some countries and tenuous in others. Democratic rule in some countries such as Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia have helped to boost the attraction for foreign direct investment into Africa, despite evident shortfalls and challenges.

Kenya, which experienced a bloodbath following elections in 2007, learned her lessons and introduced reforms that have contributed significantly to the new path Kenya took in the last general election in 2013.

Though the recently concluded national elections also yielded disputed outcomes, the reaction has been markedly different from the 2007 experience. The protests and clashes that erupted after the Supreme Court ruled that Uhuru Kenyatta was the legitimately elected president were nowhere near the scale of carnage unleashed during the 2007 elections. Rather than resort to violence, Kenyans used the judicial process to address electoral disputes. This reflects in part the growing maturity of political actors in some Africa states and a preference to peaceful resolution of political differences through democratic institutions.

These positive trends, coupled with abundance of natural resources should form the catalyst for accelerated economic growth and overall development in the continent. However, the present reality shows that many countries in Africa with abundant resources are actually low- or lower middle-income countries. Indices of development substantiate this fact. Africa is the most backward continent in the world. It has high poverty and youth unemployment level, and is home to thirty three of the forty four countries ranked as 'low' in the 2013 Human Development Index.⁷¹

The continent is still exposed to high level of security and governance deficits such as unconstitutional change of government, terrorism, intra-state conflicts, organised crime, weak institutions, poverty, high mortality, disease, corruption, unemployment, and environmental degradation, among others.

Africa's Afflictions and Negative Trends

While global demand for Africa's natural resources have attracted investors and improved the revenue profile of governments, it is regrettable that economic growth in Africa over the years had not trickled down to the masses, as unemployment and poverty level remained high. The growing gap between the rich and the poor could trigger social and political instability in the future if African countries do not take measures to reduce economic disparity so that more people will benefit from the growth of national and regional economies.⁷² The recent protests by unemployed youths in Nigeria and Mauritania in March 2013 are clear indications of how a sense of mounting despair can underpin protests, with implications for political stability.⁷³ If left unaddressed, "the high incidence of youth unemployment and poverty in Africa poses serious problems for social stability and peace.

⁷¹ United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2013 – The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World* (New York: UNDP, 2013) p.146

⁷² Ade Adefuye, "United States Interests in Africa", lecture delivered at the National Defence College, Abuja, Nigeria, 15th February, 2012.

⁷³ Mike Odiogwu, "Bayelsa police beat, arrest protesting unemployed graduates", *Punch*, 26 March, p.20; *Magharebia*, "Jobless youth stage barefoot march", 20 March 2013, http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2013/03/20/newsbrief-04 [Accessed 10 May 2013].

Poor and unemployed youth are more likely to be the foot soldiers in civil conflicts”⁷⁴ and easy recruits for criminal cartels, extremist ideologues and terrorist groups. It is estimated that about 10 million young African youth arrive each year on the labour market.⁷⁵

This young people desperately need opportunities for legitimate livelihood in order to lead a healthy life, realise their full potentials and contribute effectively to development. Regrettably, many of Africa’s youth are losing their lives in the bid to escape to other lands, due to poverty and unemployment. In order to ensure sustainable development, there is the need for structural transformation that will address the anomaly of poverty, unemployment and widespread income inequality in the midst of plenty. Africa needs the form of economic growth that creates job opportunities and diminishes poverty, especially for the youth.

Although the last decade has shown that Africa is becoming more peaceful, recent events in North Africa (Arab Spring) and in countries such as Mali and Central African Republic (CAR) signpost a continent that may well relapse into crisis. A recurrent source of threat to peace, security and stability in Africa has been the phenomenon of unconstitutional changes of government, which in itself is a product of governance failure in some African states. The case of Mali offers a perfect example of how governance failure underpinned unconstitutional changes of government, which in turn precipitated crisis that threatens regional security.

Mali slipped into crisis after a coup led by Captain Amadou Sanogo overthrew President Amadou Toumani Touré on 22 March 2012. The coup created a power vacuum that enabled Tuareg rebels in the north, backed by a patchwork of Islamist forces – Ansar Dine, Al Qaeda in Land of Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) – to take control of nearly two-thirds of the country. However, French intervention beginning from January 2013, and backed by a handful of African forces, has helped rolled back the advance of Islamists group who were intent on invading Bamako. We can only but hope that these successes will be followed by more robust political and governance reforms that would promote sustainable peace and enduring democracy in Mali.

The latest victim of unconstitutional changes of government through armed rebellion is CAR, where rebels ousted President Francois Bozize from power in March 2013. Bozize himself had in 2003 seized power after a successful rebellion. The rebel group, Seleka Coalition, headed by Michael Djotodia, invaded Bangui, the capital, just two months after it struck a peace deal that would have allowed President Francois Bozize to stay in office till 2016. As always the case with military rule, the Parliament has been dissolved, and the constitution suspended. These unfortunate developments should remind us of the need for democratic institutions to be nurtured and strengthened in Africa.

Furthermore, the threat of transnational organised crimes and terrorism has most certainly been on the rise across the continent. From Tunisia, through Libya and to Egypt, the push for democracy made possible by the “Arab Spring”, or ‘Arabellion’, has created domestic

⁷⁴ Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong and Mwangi S. Kimenyi, *Youth Policy and the Future of African Development*, Africa Growth Initiative Working Paper, No.9 Brookings Institution, April 16, 2013.

⁷⁵ Youth and the African Union Commission, “...a Youthful Continent! Africa's Position on Youth”, <http://www.africa-youth.org/> [Accessed 5 May 2013].

security vacuum that jihadists groups are exploiting to establish footprints in places where they hitherto existed or re-establish their foothold where some states had significantly driven them underground in the past.⁷⁶ The activities of groups such as Al-Shabab in Somalia, Boko Haram and *Ansaru* in Nigeria, *Ansar al Sharia* in Tunisia, *Ansar al Jihad* in Egypt, and AQIM operating in Sahara-Sahel region have made the African continent a growing terror concern.

The audacity of these groups grew with the proliferation of weapons in the Sahara-Sahel region following the destabilisation of Libya. Most of these groups have attacked local and foreign targets in the region and kidnapped scores of Western tourists in North and West Africa. Others with transnational capabilities, such as AQIM, have threatened to carry out acts of terror in European capitals. Their existence and activities pose significant threat to national, regional and international security, and therefore calls for greater international collaboration and action to defeat them.

The growth of organised crimes such as drug trafficking, human smuggling, arms trafficking and piracy, among others, continue to pose significant threats to security and development in Africa. For example, the latest global annual piracy report has revealed that although piracy on the world's seas has reached a five-year low reducing from 439 in 2011 to 297 ships attacked in 2012, the situation off the waters off East and West Africa remains highly dangerous with the figures reaching 150 attacks in 2012.⁷⁷ The number of attacks off the waters of East Africa has markedly fallen since 2011 due to improved security aboard ships, use of vessel protection detachments and increased Western naval patrols. The reduction shows how international cooperation and action can help weaken pirate gangs that undermine security in critical sea lane of communication. Nevertheless, the World Bank warned that piracy in the region may still cost the world economy about \$18 billion a year.⁷⁸

In the Gulf of Guinea, piracy is increasing and represents a complex threat to global trade and international security. The strategic importance of Gulf of Guinea to the West is well known. Each day, the Gulf of Guinea ships 1.5 million barrels of its oil to the United States, as well as 1 million barrels to Europe, 850000 barrels to China, and 330 000 barrels to India – altogether, 40 per cent of Europe's oil imports and 29 per cent of the United States.⁷⁹ Therefore, increase in maritime piracy constitutes a significant threat to energy, economic and human security. West Africa lost nearly over \$1 billion in oil due to piracy in 2011. Owing to the spike in piracy, shipping into Benin has dropped as much as 70 per cent.

⁷⁶ Freedom C Onuoha, "The Growing Jihadist Movements: Trans-Borders Challenges", a paper presented at the 7th Al Jazeera Annual Forum on *Arab World in Transition: Opportunities and Challenges*, Sheraton Hotel, Doha, Qatar, 16 –18 March, 2013.

⁷⁷ International Maritime Bureau, *Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships, Report for the Period 1 January to 30 September 2012* (London: ICC-IMB, 2012)

⁷⁸ Edmund Blair, "Tackling Somali Piracy needs new Onshore focus: World Bank", *Reuters*, 11 April 2013, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/04/11/us-somalia-piracy-idUSBRE93A0UL20130411> [Accessed 18 April 2013].

⁷⁹ Vircoulon, Thierry "Pirates of the Guinean", *Foreign Policy*, 20 December 2012, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/12/20/pirates_of_the_guinean?page=full [Accessed 10 January 2013].

Particularly worrisome in this regard is the emerging apprehension over a possible connection between piracy and terrorism financing in Africa. Some defence and security analysts speculate on “a possible link between piracy in the Gulf of Guinea and the financing of regional Islamist terrorist groups such as AQIM, Ansar Al Dine, MUJAO, Boko Haram and the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad, all of which operate in the wider Sahel desert region covering Nigeria, Mali, Niger, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania”.⁸⁰

Although credible evidence is yet to be identified, greater attention should be paid to the nexus between organised crimes and terrorism in Africa. This may have informed the recent debate in May 2013 at the United Nations Security Council on the growing manifestation and connections between terrorism and organised crime in Africa.⁸¹

Overall, these and other security challenges are retarding the prospects of economic growth and development in Africa, especially in countries afflicted by the scourges. If emerging Africa is to remain in the path of progress and sustainable development, these security and governance deficits must receive serious attention from African states, Africa’s partners, and indeed the international community.

Africa and Hungary: Opportunities in Affluence and Affliction

As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the OAU/AU, I make bold to say that it is across this spectrum of affluence and affliction that Hungary can re-engage with the continent. For instance, Africa’s rich natural resource endowment, such as huge hydrocarbon deposits, offers an opportunity for Hungary to diversify sources of its energy supply. The recent discoveries of oil in East Africa bring this critical resource closer to Europe. Many international oil and gas companies are focusing on the East African region as one of the prospective areas. So far, 64 oil and gas discoveries have been made in the emerging exploration markets of East Africa between 2007 and 2012. Uganda, Mozambique and the Republic of Tanzania are the countries which have encountered most of the hydrocarbon discoveries, prompting some of the oil and gas companies to take interest in the offshore area of the adjoining country, Kenya.⁸²

The continents affliction with conflicts and threats to peace and security offer another area for Hungary to demonstrate its support for Africa. I am aware that Hungary has been contributing to peacekeeping operations in Africa and is equally contributing to the European Union Training Mission to Mali (EUTM). No matter how small the size of its contribution, when compared to the size of the contributions of other EU countries, it surely offers a window of opportunity for diplomatic leverage as Hungary seeks to re-engage with the continent.

⁸⁰ I-HLS (Israeli Homeland Security) (2013) ‘Fighting Piracy in Africa – too little too late., *Defence Update*, 6 May, http://defense-update.com/20130506_fighting-piracy-in-africa-too-little-too-late.html?utm_source=Africa+Center+for+Strategic+Studies+-+Media+Review+for+May+7%2C+2013&utm_campaign=5%2F07%2F2013&utm_medium=email. [Accessed 8 May 2013]. See also, Pilot Africa, (2013) ‘US concerned Gulf of Guinea piracy could be funding Boko Haram violence’, 27 March, <http://www.pilotafrica.com/2013/03/27/us-concerned-gulf-of-guinea-piracy-could-be-funding-boko-haram-violence/>. [Accessed 20 April 2013].

⁸¹ Larry Freund, “UN Links Terrorism in Africa to Organized Crime”, *Voice of America*, 13 May 2013, http://www.voanews.com/content/un-links-terrorism-in-africa-to-crime/1660348.html?utm_source=Africa+Center+for+Strategic+Studies+-+Media+Review+for+May+14%2C+2013&utm_campaign=5%2F14%2F2013&utm_medium=email

⁸² *GlobalData*, “Emerging Oil & Gas Exploration Markets in Africa, 2012 - Industry Analysis, Latest Developments and Competitive Landscape” October 2012, <http://www.industryreportstore.com/emerging-oil-gas-exploration-markets-in-africa-2012-industry-analysis-latest-developments-and-competitive-landscape.html>

Conclusion and Recommendations

Africa remains a continent of opportunity but with fair amount of challenges. The opportunities are clear. It is a continent with emerging mixed economy, youthful population, and also some characteristics of resource-based economy. The challenges are well known to detain us here. I had also highlighted some of the pressing governance and security challenges that needed to be addressed.

Therefore, if Hungary is to re-engage with Africa, she needs a comprehensive, robust and coherent strategy that will exploit existing opportunities to engender mutual and beneficial partnership with the continent. To this end, I wish to recommend the following:

Strengthen PAAN missions. Hungary needs to fully strengthen at least four diplomatic missions in Africa to better pursue her interest at the strategic and bilateral levels in Africa. These missions I prefer to call the PAAN missions, namely Pretoria (South Africa), Abuja (Nigeria), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Nairobi due to their strategic locations, will be very critical in the new framework of the Hungarian policy of 'Global Opening'. I am mindful of the huge budgetary implication the new strategy entails for Hungary in the era of economic recession in Europe.

However, investing now in such strategic engagement will prove very beneficial for Hungary-Africa relation in the long-term.

Support the Building of Democratic Institutions. Hungary will need to do more in the form of support to Africa in building strong democratic processes and institutions that will guarantee transparency, accountability and responsibility in resource management. This will bring about development, eliminate corruption and reduce conflicts; thereby reducing people's gravitation to crimes and terrorism in Africa.

Support Africa's Security Framework. Hungary can support or partner with African states in areas of maintaining security (I am aware that about ten Hungarian military personnel will be part of the EUTM). In this regard, genuine African partners, including Hungary, will need to support African states and the African Union to promote the peace and security Africa needs to allow its citizens to develop and prosper.

Build lasting Bridges and Networks. Finally, Hungary can make best use of the Africa Diaspora to reach out to African governments, civil society groups and the youth. The recent years have witnessed large number of college-educated African diaspora returning to their countries to contribute their quota in governance and development. Some of these returning diaspora studied or lived in Hungary and many more are still studying here. There is the need for Hungary to evolve a deliberate official policy of networking with these Diaspora and students, to serve its foreign policy interests in the upcoming years. In this regard, it can set up Hungary Africa Diaspora Database (HADD) involving collaboration between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education and Trade to keep computerized record of and follow up on Africans that studied or lived in Hungary with a view to using them as entry points for engaging with African countries. In making use of the existing ties with Africa states, emphasis should be further placed on supporting the education systems in Africa so that they contribute to human capital development. In addition to the tools of scholarship, it can also commence exchange of academic faculty or programmes, such as between the Hungarian Institute of International Affairs (HIIA) at its counterparts in Africa like the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) or South African Institute of International Affairs (SIIA). Given that skills development especially in research and development and technological innovation will be critical to the continents long-term growth and development Hungary could support Africa in this regard.

Lecture by Marsai Viktor
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**„Changing Somalia - the possibilities of foreign actors in
the state building process”**

After 21 years of prolonged chaos and civil war it seems that Somalia has made its first steps towards stability and statehood. The liberation of Mogadishu and Kismayo from al-Shabaab, the improving security conditions, the decline of piracy, the formal end of the eight-year Transition, the election of the new president, the Somali Federal Government, and the Parliament, the development in the economy and the foreign relations indicate that the rehabilitation and restoration of the country are not only a dream anymore. The future is, of course, unpredictable, but the symptoms are promising: the Somali elite, the society, the neighbouring countries, and the donor community – the US, the EU, the Gulf States, and the IGAD – have more or less the same objectives: a stable, maintainable Somalia, which can stop the rise of Jihadists and is capable to provide at least minimal state functions. This constellation of common interests of insider and outsider actors is very unique in the Somali history, and made possible the formation of the new government.

Since the overthrow of SiadBarre in 1991 Somalia has had many chances to cope with its anarchy. But the diverse interests of different social groups and foreign actors, the misguided and half-baked attempts for state building, the wrong-headed political and military interventions doomed to failure these efforts. As AndrásHettyey cited in his work, many actors were in fact against the stabilization of the country, and only the increasing power of al-Shabaab, which generated regional threats, changed this attitude, and could form a wide common platform among the different actors. It made possible to defeat Jihadists temporarily in the battlefield and create a fragile compromise among Somali and foreign stakeholders.

But we must be cautious. The stability of Somalia – and the region – depends on how long and deeply this compromise will work. The danger is not over. Al-Shabaab has suffered serious human, infrastructural, and moral casualties, but it still exists and has got strong capabilities in the countryside – and, as the attacks of the last months demonstrates, even in the capital. The rising regionalism and clanism threatens the basics of the new federal state.

The unclarified questions as the distribution of power, functions and resources between the regional and federal administration, the share of natural sources like oil, the formation of new autonomian states like Jubaland could generate – and, it seems, unfortunately, generate – such debates and clashes which could jeopardize all of the reached achievements.

It means that the donors can not sit back and skip out from the Somali state building process. When I was in Kenya in January 2012, the fatigue of the Western donors were evident.

They were tired and wanted to finish the whole Somali business. Their only aim was – similarly to Afghanistan – to form an entity which can operate as a quazi-state and is capable to provide minimal services for their inhabitants.

But – as in Afghanistan – the halfway measures are not working in the case of state building and crisis management, so it will not be enough in Somalia, too. If we cite another example, Libya, the case will be more apparent. The international community has done halfway measures in North-Africa: it overthrew the dictator, when – because of the strength of popular protests and the collapse of inter-tribal consensus – there was no other alternative, but the UN, the NATO, the EU, and the Arab League failed to accomplish the post-conflict stabilization and DDR. The penalty of this omission came very fast in Mali, where Gaddafi's ex-mercenaries with the stolen Libyan weapons had started a revolt which led to the collapse of the Malian state and the rise of a new Jihadist bastion in the region.

We can easily face the same scenario in Somalia. The successes of the last years do not mean that the problems have been solved. The country is only at the beginning of a promising progress. And in the developments which were achieved in Somalia the foreign assistance was and will be essential. It seems that the donors have already realised it, too. As in connection with terrorism David Cameron mentioned in London Conference II on 7 May, "radicalism is poisoning young Somali minds and breeding terrorism and extremism... This is a threat to our security, and if we ignore it, we will be making the same mistakes in Somalia that we made in Afghanistan in the 1990s."

The role of foreign actors in the Somali history is a very controversial issue. Some argue that all problems of the country come from the foreign manipulations and interventions. Although it is evidently an oversimplification, if we have a look at the almost untouched and bottom-up development of Somaliland or the really misguided US-led anti-Islamist coalition of warlords in 2006 and its consequences it can be underlined that the foreign actors' aims and attitudes to the Somali crisis were not fruitful and successful in every cases – to put it mildly. But if we examine the performance of the Somali elite in the '90s, which directly caused the rise of Islamist extremists, we can also say that the southern Somali clans were not capable to reach stability and prosperity and they were only able to fight against each other – without any significant foreign assistance. From the current perspective the breakthrough in the Somali conditions has come only when the foreign-backed parallel management of political processes and security efforts met with the aims of moderate Somali political forces. The international community committed serious mistakes in the past, and these played important role in the prolonged anarchy in the Horn of Africa. But it is unquestionable that in 2009 there were no other alternative for Somalia than a foreign backed government which can cope with Jihadists. Without the assistance of AMISOM the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) would have collapsed within days in January 2009, which would have led Somalia to an unpredictable future. The rolling back of al-Shabaab was unthinkable without the soldiers of Uganda and Burundi and the support of the EU and US in equipment and money. These efforts decisively contributed to the improvement of security situation in Mogadishu. Of course it is disputable whether the aims and methods of the 2011-12 Roadmap, the constitutional process or the election of the new President and the Somali Federal Parliament (SFP) happened in the necessary way or not. It is also clear that it is not a secondary problem that the so called 'donors' how deeply take notice of the voice and ideas of Somali actors.

But it is evident that without changing in the terrible security conditions there would not have been opportunity for any kind of state building, independently from its direction (up-to-down or bottom-up approach) or beneficiaries (the overwhelming majority of the society or only the bigger clans and political fractions). Therefore participation of foreigners in formation of new Somalia – with respect of the willing of Somali actors – is not automatically ‘wanton’ and ‘imperialist’.

Furthermore, as I mentioned, Somalia is only at the beginnings of the state building and restoration process, and there are many actors – al-Shabaab, pirates, and warlords – who want to wreck the progress. The case of Hudur, which fell to the hands of al-Shabaab immediately after the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops, signs the weakness of the Somali National Army’s (SNA) available capacities to take control the whole country. Although the training of the SNA is continuous, without the presence of the 17,000-troop AMISOM and the Ethiopian army the SFG would not be capable to hold Mogadishu and the main towns of the southern and central part of Somalia which were seized back from al-Shabaab in the 2011-12 fights. A new Somali collapse would sweep all results which were achieved in the Horn of Africa in the last years, and the region could face the same symptoms that were well-known in the darkest days of 2006-2009: increasing piracy, attacks of Jihadists in Mogadishu and on abroad, hundreds of thousands of refugees, illegal traffic of weapons, khat and other products. To avoid this scenario, the donor states and organisations have no other alternative than continue its role and engage themselves for a long assistance in Somalia.

The potential fields of foreign assistance

If we have a look at the newest Failed States Index we will found that Somalia is on the first place on the list. The country has the potential worst point (10) from the conditions of security apparatus and number of refugees and IDPs, and got very high ranks in the field of demographic pressure (9.8), group grievance (9.6), economic decline (9.7), delegitimization of the state (9.9), public services (9.8), human rights (9.9), factionalized elites (9.8), and external intervention (9.8). Although the Failed States Index is just an indicator, and Foreign Policy uses a very strong neo-liberal view of the world, the data well represent the conditions of the Somali state, security, inner policy, and economic. If we were sarcastic it could be said that the concept of restoration is very simple in the case of the Horn of Africa, because everything must be rebuilt from the basics. The problem is that, of course, there is not enough time, money, and political willingness for it. Furthermore, there are areas where foreign actors can play only marginal role, e.g. in the inter-clan conflicts the main emphasis lays on local elders and politicians.

To avoid losing in the ocean of challenges and problems it can be useful if we attempt to create a ‘task catalogue’ which contains the most important areas in the state-building process. Its elements can be collected on the one hand from the documents of different meetings, speeches, conferences in the last year. On the other hand, we can also observe the current events and processes which are going on Somalia.

On 24 January 2013 – after the official US recognition of the SFG – President Hassan Mohamud gave a speech about the ‘three evils’ which threaten the country: these are murder, rape and corruption. The ‘three evil’ had close connection with the condition of security forces (rape, murder), the terrorist attacks of Jihadists (murder), and the poor performance of public administration (corruption).

The members of the SNA – because of the lack of regular salaries – often raise illegal checkpoints to collect money, and it often happens they use their weapons against civilians.

The rape against women – a devastating heritage of the twenty years of civil war – is also an existing phenomenon not only among the members of the security services, but in the whole society. Of course, the president tried to save the situation and said, “there are many good soldiers but also a few soldiers who engage in criminal activities. We will deal severely with soldiers who commit crimes.” In the case of corruption, he added: “The Somali Ministry of Finance is not corrupt, but perhaps some individuals working there are corrupt. This is the same case for employees of the President’s Office. I call on the public not to hide corrupt officials.”

Somalia appears in many times on the agenda of international conferences in this year, e.g. the London Conference II, the meeting of G8 countries, the Tokyo international conference on African development, culminating in the EU-hosted donor conference on the new deal for fragile states in Brussels in September. These events basically focus on five aspects of state building and restoration: 1. the creation of legitimate and inclusive politics; 2. the improvement of security; 3. strengthening justice; 4. economic development and creation new job opportunities; 5. and the development of revenues and services. As the article of The Guardian added – cited by Hiiran – “the thinking is that unless aid focuses on peace, money will go to waste. Somalia has enthusiastically embraced the approach and now wants donors to back its plans.”

The second pillar of our exploration to collect the main areas of necessary state building – not accidentally – shows significant overlap with the former results. The first six months of the new government reveals the following main challenges: 1. the tension between federal and local administration; 2. the rising of al-Shabaab as a terrorist organization; 3. the urgent need for investments into the Somali economy.

Earlier we mentioned the existing debates between the SFG and the local actors. The greatest challenge in this aspect is the case of Somaliland. Hargeisa seems determined to insist on his de facto and de iure independence from Mogadishu. Although the relationship between the two capitals is not hostile, Ahmed Silanyo’s government underlines in its every statement that they are an independent state and will not accept the rule of the South. If we read Somalilander websites like Somalilandpress it will become apparent that the northern inhabitants, politicians, and the members of Diaspora are against the union.

But for the near future the increasing regionalism in central and southern Somalia can be more devastating. The Kenya-backed Jubaland state-convention or Puntland’s autonomy raised new tensions between the central state and regions. It is to be feared that with the decline of al-Shabaab the cohesion of Somali political actors will be weakened – its first signs has already appeared. If the Somali elites are not enough steady and responsible in a worst-case scenario the centrifugal powers can toss the country to a new anarchy and – as I wrote earlier – a new age of warlordism. The competition of the local administration and Mogadishu for the increasing inquiry of oil companies which suspect significant amount of unexplored oil and gas in Somalia does not help to strengthen the union.

After almost one and a half year of continuous regression the last months the al-Shabaab was capable again to perform devastating and bloody attacks in the capital. Although Jihadists currently have no capacity to work as a guerrilla organization which previously ruled almost the whole country, their new terrorist-style operations can jeopardize the stabilization efforts in the Horn of Africa.

Three great attacks within one month – the parallel suicide bombing against the Supreme Court and a Turkish aid-convoy which led at least 35 dead on 14 April, the killing of deputy state prosecutor on 25 April – the most senior official killed in the capital since the new government took office –, and the bloody attack against a Qatari convoy on 5 May – show that the al-Shabaab's cells have recovered in Mogadishu and they have rebuilt their operational capacities. In spite of the efforts of the Somali army and police it evidently led to the decline of security in the capital.

Last but not least we have to mention the economy of the country. The recovery and restoration have already started, and some investors appeared on the scene in such sectors as infrastructure, transportation, fisher industry, and services. But the modernization of the country needs billions of dollars and it is unimaginable without foreign aids. It is also an important question that how the donors will manage the debt of Somalia. Mogadishu should pay back 2.2 billion USD, while the annual revenues show 84 million USD (54 million from domestic sources and 30 million from aids) and the expenditures reach 114 million USD, so the government budget has 30 million deficit. These numbers well indicate the dependency of the country from foreign assistance and investments.

Summarising the different aspects which appeared in the exploration above we find that the next activities are the most important: 1. improving security and security sector; 2. strengthening the skill and acceptance of federal and local administration, including judicial system; 3. increasing the confidence between federal and regional government and promoting the exact share of responsibilities and revenues; 4. encouraging investments and economic recovery of the country; 5. underlining the commitment of the foreign actors for long-term cooperation and assistance. The final chapter of my essay I will examine what the foreign actors can do exactly in these issues.

The possibilities of foreign actors

1) Security. It is generally accepted knowledge that there is no development without security. Despite the decline of Jihadists the changing profile of al-Shabaab as a terrorist organization causes serious problems for the state building. The latest wave of attacks during the Ramadan in 2013 has proved that the anti-terrorist capacities of the Somali police and army are limited yet. The Somali security sector needs further improvements both in the field of equipments and knowledge. The EU Training Mission, the NATO airlifting capabilities, and the other contributions are important but not enough. The al-Shabaab has approximately 5,000 warriors yet, and the suicide bombings against the UNDP compound or the Turkish embassy showed the strength of terror cells. To avoid the worsening of the situation the Somali security forces – instead of the hardly transparent networks of contractors – need more official, state-sponsored anti-terrorist experts who are capable to guide the efforts of the Somali authorities. Their job requires new equipments – drones, modern weapons, vehicles – and deepening trust and cooperation between different inner and foreign actors.

Besides foreign officers the donor community has to fasten the training of the new police, army, Special Forces, and coast guards, because the current speed is too slow: since 2010 the EU has trained only 3,150 Somali soldiers, while the number of AMISOM troops in Somalia is more than 17,500 – and it is even not enough. To create reliable and professional security forces, Somalia needs a more comprehensive, quick and committed training program. The move of some elements of the EUTM to Mogadishu is welcomed, but it can be only the beginning: if the donors really want a useable force, it needs at least four-five times bigger training capacity. Without these massive steps – because of the continuous fights and casualties – there will be no time to consolidate the SNA and the police, and they remain clan militias instead of national forces. Of course professionalism can be realized only by professional conditions: without regular and significant salaries and working conditions the prestige of the soldiers will not be restored. And although it demands huge costs, it is necessary to create the sufficient security environment for development in the next three-four years.

2) Administration. Somalia lost her statehood more than twenty years ago. It means that there is only very limited knowledge and experience in the country how a modern administration works. Most of the Somali citizens grew up under the rule of local warlords, pirates or Islamist radicals, and the central government and its local authorities are radically strange for them. The situation is that the staffs of public services simply have not got the necessary skills to manage a country. Furthermore corruption, clanism, nepotism also weaken the trust in offices.

While making peace is a costly enterprise, the forming of public administration can be much cheaper. In addition, if there is a field where Western states have really deep knowledge it is the working of administration. Independently the exact type of statehood, almost each Western country runs a reliable and effective public administration. Their training capacities are essential for Somalia. Across scholarships the future Somali public servants could spend six-twelve months in European countries – in a ministry or other agency –, where they can get experiences about the daily work of an office, while foreign experts can help their job on the Horn of Africa. The strengthening of state institutions would be essential not only because of the professional actuation of the country, but to promote the creation of the system of breaks and counter-weights which can cope with centrifugal powers as clanism and nepotism.

3) Confidence. The strengthening of public administration, as we could see, is vital to restore – or create – the confidence in state institutions. One of the biggest problems of the country is that the citizens do not trust in the central authorities. The debates between Mogadishu and the regional centres, for instance, about resources, partly also root in this problem. Perhaps it is the most sensible field of foreign assistance. The Somali politicians and clans do not trust in each other, but they do not trust in the foreigners, too. Therefore, the donor community in her intervention has to find the golden mean which is acceptable for the Somalis yet but which can prevent the never-ending and fruitless debates among local actors. The active coordination of the UN, the Somali Contact Group, the EU and other players are essential. But it can work effectively only if the actors feel real responsibility for their job. The problems of the Horn of Africa can not be solved in European capitals, independently from the fact that they are Brussels or Ankara. The only solution could be the real presence in Somalia (embassies, NGOs, experts), which can acquire the respect of locals, too.

4) Economy. Each actor emphasizes the importance of economic and infrastructural investments in Somalia. But we must underline that without security will not be economic boom on the Horn of Africa. On the other side, it seems that the Somali economy can recover much faster than the Somali state. It is evident if we examine the development of the late '90s and the early years of the new millennium, when the service sector (telecommunication, money transfer) gave impetus to other fields of economy without state intervention. Other problem is that without working and effective public administration there is no guarantee that the money will be spend for the necessary goals and in the right way. Therefore, in the point of view of the author, bigger state investments to the Somali economy itself can only come after significant achievements in the first three aims. In addition, perhaps bigger donor intervention in this field would be unnecessary. If we see the new boom of private sector in the country, it is not unimaginable that the private investments will be enough for the recovery of the Somali economy.

5) Long-term commitment. Nobody has a miracle bulb, and there are lots of uncertain factors in the Somali state-building. We do not know exactly the strength of al-Shabaab. We do not know how far the local administrations are ready to go in the fight against Mogadishu, as we can only estimate the economic potential of the country, too. Therefore there is only one element which is sure: that we are only at the beginning of the recovery of Somalia, and the Horn of Africa needs long-term foreign assistance. As we mentioned, the donor community – mainly the Western states – seems tired. But we can not give up at the gate of success. If we leave the Horn of Africa now, likely all of our efforts prove fruitless. Therefore, the Contact Group has to continue its work.

Furthermore, donors must show much deeper and consistent cooperation. If we would like to work effectively, there is no place for partial background agreements and cultural rivalry. Of course, it is impossible to completely close out the private political, geopolitical and economic interests, but we must consider that if they get leading role in the Somali state building – of which symptoms can be observe – it can jeopardize the whole project.

Somalia reached serious improvements in the last years. But it was possible only by the assistance of foreign – Western, African, Middle-Eastern, Asian – actors. If we really want stability on the Horn of Africa, we must continue our efforts, and we should not permits our temporary weakness.

**VI.
Workshop
The Road to Seoul: Engaging Africa in tackling cyber
security challenges
Held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary
June 7, 2013.**



Summary of the workshop discussion titled „The road to Seoul – involving Africa into managing the challenges related to cyber-security” (Budapest, June 7th, 2013)

The workshop discussion titled „The road to Seoul – involving Africa into managing the challenges related to cyber-security” took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on June 7th, as a program related to the Africa Forum in Budapest. The workshop was attended by over 12 countries, mainly from Africa, as well as by several companies and non-governmental organisations. Ever since the highly successful Budapest Cyberspace Conference held last year, Hungary has been an active participant in the process launched in London in 2011, intended to guarantee cyberspace security by global consensus. The conference to be held in Seoul in October this year is a part of this process, and Hungary has been an active contributor to the preparations, too. The workshop discussion at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was a part of these preparations, and participants managed to take the first steps towards making the international dialogue on cyberspace and cyberspace security global. We are hopeful that an increasing number of African countries will be represented at the next cyberspace conference to be held in Seoul. This time, the road to Seoul leads through Budapest as well.

In addition to the representatives of South-Korea, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Commission, the European External Action Service, Microsoft and Symantec, Chief Security Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister Réka Szemerényi and head of National Security Surveillance Mihály Zala also contributed their remarks to the workshop.

Their interventions highlighted that the IT sector plays a key role and opens brand new dimensions in the development of science and the economy. The history of the venue of the next international cyberspace conference, i.e. South-Korea, is a good example of the unprecedentedly tight relationship between innovation, technological advancement and economic growth. In addition to the positive effects, however, we must also reckon with the threats associated with using the new tools and technologies. Due to the vulnerability of developing countries, it is highly necessary for us to intensify our efforts to evade the negative effects and help people recognise the dangers. It may seem as a contradiction yet it is true, that the IT sectors at the beginning of their development can become resilient a lot easier, because the inertia of established structures and procedures does not prevent them from responding to the challenges without delay.

Two billion people were „online” in 2007, and most were users in the developed world. Calculations show, however, that this number will double in a few years, with new users mainly coming from the developing countries. Drawing up the regulatory frameworks and strategies and joining international cooperation is not only a task, but in fact an obligation for every government, because that is in the interest of their citizens. There are no universal solutions – in Europe alone, there are several models for the national management and regulation of the functioning of cyberspace. Importantly, however, the different models should be sufficiently compatible and regional cooperation and harmonisation efforts facilitate this. This is what is currently going on within the European Union as well, whereby member states are working out a joint cyber security strategy, but we can find examples of regional cooperation on the African continent as well.

Access to information and information networks usually requires technical and legal preconditions, but the quality and language of content is just as important. In addition to the eradication of technological illiteracy, support to content provision in local languages should also be high on our list of priorities.

Combatting cybercrime requires a robust and efficient legal system, a requirement satisfied by the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime adopted in Budapest in 2001. The international treaty was signed by several African countries as well, and the opportunity is open to all.

In addition to discussing current political issues related to cyberspace, the biggest success achieved by the workshop discussion was that it provided an opportunity for African countries and the South Korean organisers to get in touch with each other.

VII.

Afterword



It was a great pleasure to be the Chief Coordinator of the 2013 Budapest Africa Forum. This task has come to its end and left special memories of a job to organize an event of an outstanding importance. When you start something you never know if it will be a memorable contribution to a noble goal or not. The 2013 Budapest Africa Forum registered itself on the list of successes.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary wished to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Organisation of African Unity, predecessor of the African Union by convening the first Budapest Africa on 6-7 June 2013. This initiative was also in line with the Hungarian foreign policy strategy of 'Global Opening', aimed at reinforcing the ties with those countries that are not included in the Euro-Atlantic region.

The Budapest Africa Forum had the ambitious goals to adapt Hungary's strategic approach towards Africa to the new realities, to discuss the challenges and opportunities of an advanced partnership and the ways to lay down a solid foundation for Hungary's cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields. The Forum was centred around a plenary political session on 6 June 2013, where participants had the opportunity to address the following issues in four discussion panels: „Sub-Saharan Africa as a key partner in the framework of the Hungarian policy of Global Opening”, „Education as a path for development – Higher education in Hungary as a link between our country and Sub-Saharan Africa”, „Development cooperation and/or economic cooperation – how can the two fields complement each other?”, „Perspectives of economic development in Africa – opportunities and challenges”.

A comprehensive Hungarian-African Business Forum, an academic conference - 'Hungary and Africa - an evolving partnership', and a symposium 'The Road to Seoul – Engaging Africa in tackling cyber security challenges' were also organized. Alongside these official events, 25 side events organized before 6-7 June put a spotlight on African arts and culture.

The presence and address of Mme Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission at the Budapest Africa Forum, as well as the participation of a dozen of important African political personalities (including the Speaker of the Upper House of the South Sudanese Parliament, the MFA of Ghana and other ministers from various countries) contributed to the importance of the Forum.

Chairperson Zuma underlined in her address to the Forum that the African Union welcomes the initiatives such as this Forum to explore how Hungary can link up with developments on the African continent.

„Hungary and other Central and Eastern European countries have played an important role during anti-colonial struggles and our early years of nation-formation and state-building in the development of African human capital, with many of our leaders and professionals graduating from your universities. Over the last two decades or so, the involvement of Hungary and other countries in the region in Africa have been limited. As Africa is defining its future and its partnerships with the world, it is a good time to begin to re-engage and the African Union looks forward to this process. Hungary and other countries have important experiences to share on education and human development, institutional transformation and on agriculture, sciences, industrialization and the development of entrepreneurship.” – stated Mme Zuma

Minister of Foreign Affairs János Martonyi underlined: „Africa has taken irrevocably its due place in world politics and it will firmly stay there. This invites the rest of the world, including Hungary to adjust to this new, welcome reality. As a member of the European Union, we take an active part in shaping the EU's overall Africa policy - we look forward to the next EU-Africa summit in April 2014 in Brussels.” He expressed his hope that the ideas, experiences and contributions converge as a result of the works of the Budapest Africa Forum into a new quality of collaboration for the sake of developing Africa, its relations with the international community and with Hungary.

The Budapest Africa Forum under the title of “Budapest looks at Africa” was a proof in itself of Hungary's commitment to contribute to the rebirth of Africa. The Forum ended successfully, we consider it an event of positive outcome. The very first result of the Forum was the decision of the Hungarian Government on June 7 to reopen the Hungarian Embassy in Abuja, Nigeria during the Fall in 2013.

It is a pleasure to note that more than 150 thousand „visitors” clicked on the <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Budapest-Africa-Forum/393046970793712?ref=hl> facebook page of the Forum, and the website www.budapestafricaforum.kormany.hu was also very popular.

Though the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was the main organizer of the Forum we have to underline our special thanks to our partners and sponsors for their participation at making the Forum a success.

Our partners were:

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Ambassador Balázs Bokor
Chief Coordinator of the 2013 Budapest Africa Forum

