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Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

A solid education comes from a solid governance; this has been proved many times in the past by our neighbors, as well as our allies oversee. By implementing solid policies and laws, a government can provide an effective framework to improve education and further the expansion of knowledge. The delegation of Hungary is proud of presenting the history of a governance focused on the educational development of the country. 8-year compulsory free education was introduced some 70 years ago[[1]](#footnote-1), and is followed the introduction of an efficient central supervision of the schools across the nation, resulting in the inclusiveness of women and students of different social spheres. More recent action includes the 1993 Act on Public Education, effectively enforcing freedom of choice by the parents.

Hungary applauds the initiatives advanced by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Being one of the first signatories of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, the delegation believes that tackling the issue of corruption in developing country is an important step toward an education-oriented governance. Furthermore, Hungary believes the program “No Lost Generation” established by UNICEF is successful due to the rapid improvements observed inside the refugee camps.

The delegation of Hungary believes that education is the ultimate solution to corruption. We consider a specialized system of continuing studies for immigrants of all ages who desire to be implied in society. The system will include programs in education, law, public administration and other spheres of civil service. This system will particularly benefit migrants from nations that are suffering from high level of corruption, including Syria and Somalia, who wish to return their homeland, where they can effectively change the governance by applying knowledge acquired in Hungary. This system would be started by our government and based in Hungary. However, its accommodation size will depend on the external support of United Nations agencies and other nations, both in term of monetary support and resources; with an important support, the system will be able to accommodate a greater number of students. In fact, this system will indirectly help the United Nation regulating the internal affairs of the corrupted governments, since the KIK will work closely with different agencies to create a curriculum promoting good governance, accordingly to the United Nations objectives.

The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage states that: “Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage…[[2]](#footnote-2)” This duty has been of the upmost importance for Hungary since the adoption of the Convention. Today, Hungary is protecting eight properties, seven of which are cultural, and one natural. In 1987, Budapest (which includes the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrássy Avenue) was one of the first to officially become a property of World Heritage List. Furthermore, Hungary has advanced multiple laws and acts to protect our properties; the latest is the “Act LXIV on the protection of cultural heritage” adopted in 2001.

The Organization’s concerns around the damage caused to the cultural heritages by climate change is shared with Hungary. The delegation believes that the Paris agreement is an effective step toward the protection of World Heritage because it will curb the rise of global temperature, thus providing environment stability in the long term. However, it is important to act quickly such that the impact of the global warming can be mitigated in the near future. Otherwise, too much damage would have been done by the time the Paris agreement will have taken its effect. Furthermore, Hungary believes that the report complied by UNESCO, UNEP and UCS should have been started and released significantly earlier, such that it could have provided us more time to be worked on.

The delegation of Hungary believes it is important to implement measures to mitigate the effect of climate change on the World Heritage. First, the delegation of Hungary proposes the implementation of an official list of potential sites. This list will be picked from the tentative sites, and will be considered as the preliminary step toward the designation of World Heritage. All the sites that are recommended by the WCU and ICMOS will be included on the list, and only those voted by the World Heritage Committee will officially integrate the World Heritage. Afterward, recommendations can be made from the WCU and the ICMOS to guide the host nation to implement measures that will eliminate the two main dangers, which are climate change and war. This list is furthermore important since it encourages host nation and neighbors to accomplish concrete actions to curb the effect of climate change in their country, thus their Heritage sites.

Literacy and education are the basis of and advanced society. It offers equal opportunity for everyone to achieve their goal in life, and helps lowering the gap between different spheres of society. Education, especially tertiary education, is essential for the advancement of a society, notwithstanding its political or social landscape. Hungary’s stance on education is reflected by all these factors. Spending in education amounts to 4.6% of the country’s GDP, which is within the benchmark of Incheon’s Declaration for Education 2030. Furthermore, the literacy rate of 99.1% and school life expectancy of 16 years. Hungary primes itself in the health of the students, introducing compulsory daily physical education.

The delegation of Hungary believes that the resolutions recently taken by the United Nations are essential to the development of education throughout the world, from now up until 2030. The Incheon’s Declaration for Education 2030, although new, has shown the capability of nations to collaborate on the issue. However, a lot of aspects can be improved to meet the original deadlines. The MDG 2, although has shown its effectiveness through an 8% increase in primary education enrolment[[3]](#footnote-3), was still not fully met by 2015. For that reason, the Incheon Declaration, including the SDG 4, should include innovative solutions and more collaboration between nations to meet their deadline (i.e. 2030).

Financial support is an effective way to ensure the success of the Declaration. Hungary believes that an international fund should be established such that developed nations can provide financial support to nations in development, but also nations that will be able to invest those funds efficiently in their educative infrastructures. Indeed, many nations, especially those affected by the migration following the Syrian civil war, need temporary support their education expenses. The support can, however, have an important in the long term. Indeed, by investing in plans such as the specialized system of continuing studies aforementioned, the fund will leave a lasting impact on achieving Education 2030 in countries such as Syria and Somalia.

1. Educational policies: Hungary (2014). (n.d.). Retrieved November 08, 2016, from http://www.perfar.eu/policy/education/hungary [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Centre, U. W. (n.d.). Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Retrieved November 08, 2016, from http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. "UN Millennium Project | Goals, Targets & Indicators." UN Millennium Project | Goals, Targets &

   Indicators. Accessed May 28, 2016. http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/goals/gti.htm#goal2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)