EUROPE REGIONAL SEMINAR HUNGARY Seoul, 9 December 2009



Why would it be beneficial for you to invest in Hungary?

György Rétfalvi CEO

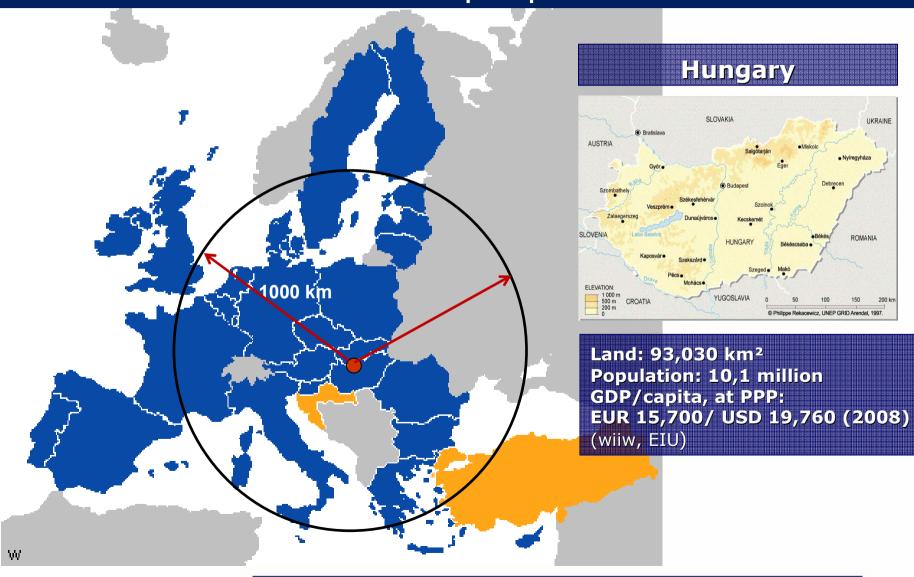








A market of 250 million people within 1000 km





AGENDA



- 1. Beating the financial crisis FDI in Hungary
- 2. EU Development Resources in Hungary
- 4. Tailor made incentive system
- 5. Competitiveness in key site selection factors
- 6. Main figures of economic cooperation between Hungary and Korea
- 7. ITD Hungary offers its services





Beating the financial crisis – FDI in Hungary

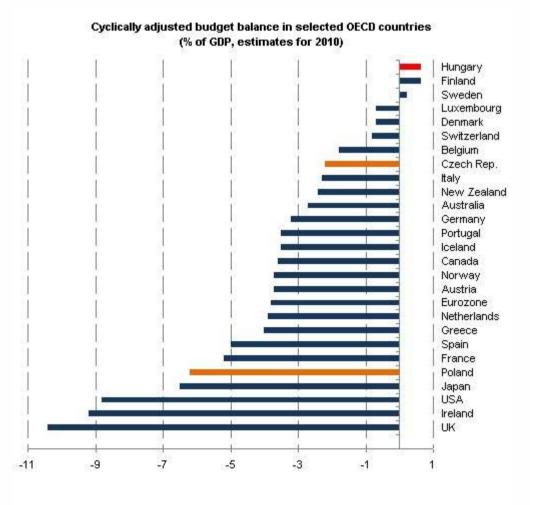


Beating the financial crisis



Merrill, OECD see Hungary as "world's fiscal leader"

- **Deutsche Bank:** Hungary's "government is clearly doing everything it can to try to prevent a further crisis and put through the reforms that are required by both the EU and the IMF".
- Merrill Lynch: Hungary "may emerge from the current global recession in the strongest fiscal position among the world's major economies."
- OECD: Hungary will post a 0.6 percent surplus of GDP in 2010, the best fiscal performance among its 30 members.



Source: OECD, Merrill Lynch



Recovery in 2011



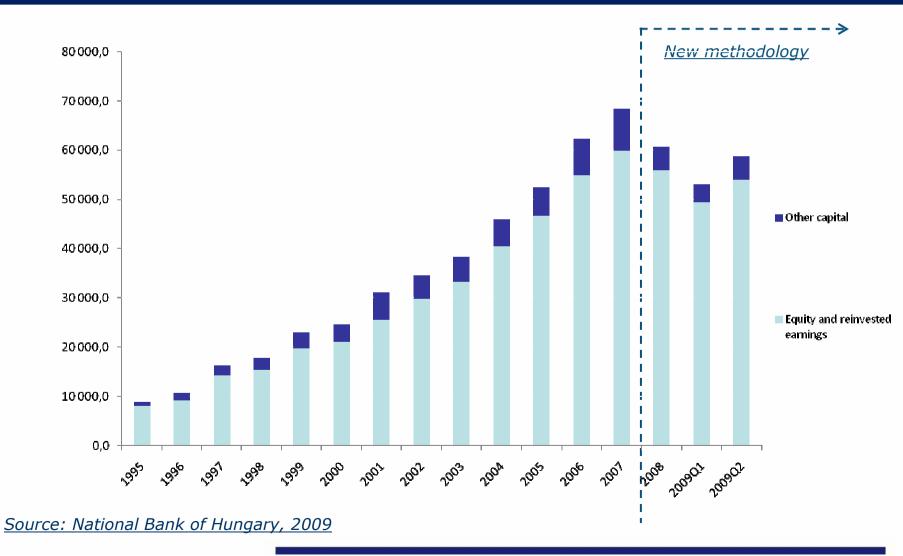
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Market growth				
GDP per head (USD at PPP)	18 650	19 400	20 480	21 750
GDP (%)	-1%	2.7%	3.9%	3.8%
Stability				
Inflation (%)	4.2%	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%
Current account balance (mill. USD)	-4200	-4400	-4500	-3800
Exchange rate (USD)	207.9	199.3	189.3	181
Competitiveness				
Inward FDI (billion, USD)	3.8	4.9	5.8	5.9

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, 2009





Stock of Foreign Direct Investment in Hungary (million EUR)









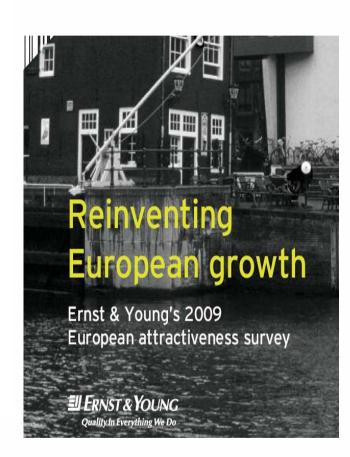
Hungary 5th in FDI job creation by E&Y



Job creation by FDI

Ĵ	Country	2007	Share 2007	2008	Share 2008	Trend 2007-2008
1	United Kingdom	24,186	14%	20,196	14%	-16%
2	Poland	18,399	10%	15,512	10%	-16%
3	France	14,488	8%	12,933	9%	-11%
4	Russia	14,934	8%	12,900	9%	-14%
5	Hungary	11,104	6%	11,659	8%	5%
6	Romania	12,464	7%	11,403	8%	-9%
7	Germany	5,972	3%	11,397	8%	91%
8	Bulgaria	3,096	2%	6,709	5%	117%
9	Ireland	4,052	2%	6,335	4%	56%
10	Czech Republic	15,102	9%	5,626	4%	-63%
11	Spain	7,335	4%	5,038	3%	-31%
12	Slovakia	8,479	5%	3,660	2%	-57%
13	Portugal	4,045	2%	3,448	2%	-15%
14	Belgium	4,379	2%	3,391	2%	-23%
15	Serbia	5,484	3%	3,063	2%	-44%
	Other	23,032	13%	15,063	10%	-35%
Ò	Grand Total	176,551	100%	148,333	100%	-16%

Source: Ernst & Young European Investment monitor 2009



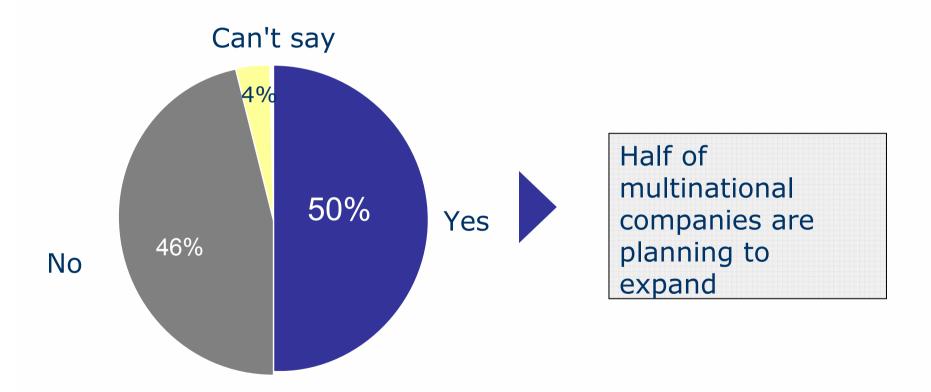
"In Hungary there were fewer but larger projects, a sign that foreign investors remain confident in the long-term prospects." (E&Y, 2009)



Trust of foreign investors already established in Hungary



Established investors considering developing activities in Hungary



Source: Ernst and Young: CEE Attractiveness Survey, 2009





EU Development Resources in Hungary





New Hungary Development Plan 2007-2013 period: EU funds for Hungary

- EU cohesion policy: 24 billion €
 - Cohesion Fund, 35%
 - Structural Funds: 65%
 - ERDF (infrastructure) 51%
 - ESF (human capital, and organisational development) 14%
 NEW HUNGARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
- European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (4.5 billion €)
 - Framework for financing: New Hungary Rural Development Programme
- Additionally various joint EU-programmes
 (e.g. 7th Framework-programme for S&T, Competitiveness and Innovation Programme)





New Hungary Development Plan

Employment and Growth

Human	Environment and Energy	State reform	Regions	Economy	Transport
Human resources OP 3.5 bn € Social infrastructure OP 1.9 bn €	Environment and Energy OP 4.2 bn €	State reform OP 0.146 bn € Dev.of public services OP 0.358 bn €	6+1 5.7bn €	Economic development OP 2.5 bn€	Transport OP 6.2 bn €

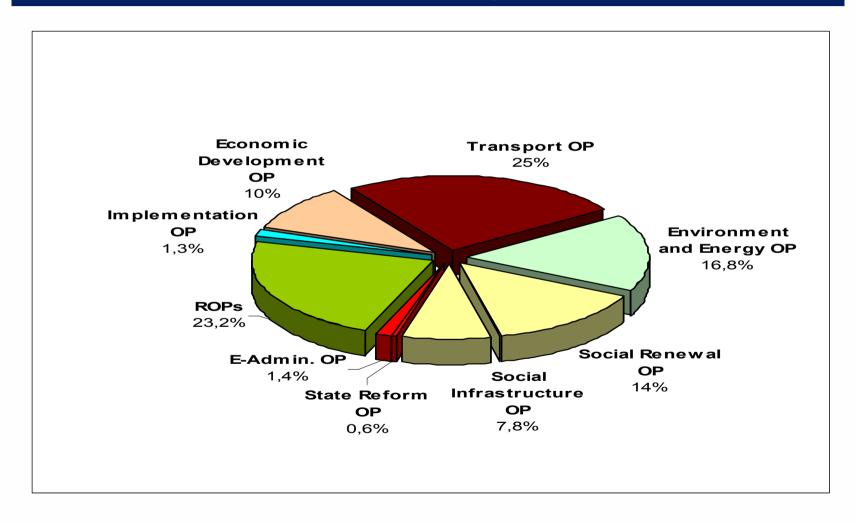
Resources to distribute altogether: 24 billion €

Rural development in addition: 4.5 billion €





Operational programmes





R&D and innovation

Enterprise development

Business environment

Financial instruments



NEW HUNGARIAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN, EDOP priority axes

	Principles	Source in 2009- 2010 (m EUR)	Target Group	Typica I suppor t size (m EUR)	Typical support rate (%)
	 improvement of comparatively low level national corporate R&D and innovation activities better utilisation of existing capacities and achievements cooperation between actors of the R&D&I process 	440	Innovation clusters Companies Spin off companies	1-4	50-70%
<u>t</u>	 developing enterprises with growth potential, supporting their technological modernisation, organisational development and modern process management 	737	Companies, mainly SMEs	0,004- 4	10-50%
	 improvement of business environment, information communication infrastructure logistics centres, investment promotion and market development consultancy 	117	Companies	1-3	40-50%
	 reimbursable sources improving SMEs access to financial resources 	250 (cca)	SMEs	-	-





Economic Development Operational Programme

About the support

- Beneficiaries: enterprises, especially SMEs
- Amount of the support: 0,004 4 million EUR
- Wide range of activities can be supported:
 - □ Tools (machine, instruments, etc.)
 - □ ICT (hardware, software, web-solutions, etc.)
 - Property development, infrastructural investments
 - □ ISO systems
 - Training

Project selection criteria

- □ Eligibility criteria:
- Registered company in Hungary (on-line registration: 1 day required
- Return per head
- Minimal requirement:one fulltime employee
- Projects evaluation criteria
- Data and qualification of the applicant
- Economic feasibility of the project
- Complex, estimated results, professional content of the project
- Innovation content (R&D projects)





How to apply for support?

- Call for proposals: www.nfu.hu
- Filling software: electronic and printed version must be submitted
- Slim documentation: statements and copies about the official documents
- Intermediate Body:

■ MAG Plc. H-1539 Budapest, Post-office box 684.

- Prompt feed-back letter about the receive of the package
- On-line information site about the state of the project





Tailor-made incentive system





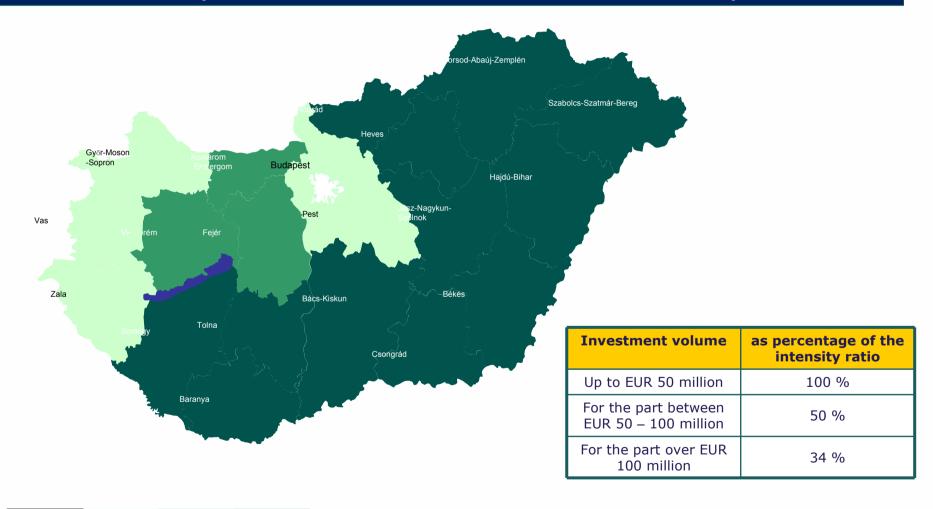
Tailor-made incentive system

- 1. Cash subsidy for strategic investments
- Non-refundable
- Coordinated by ITD Hungary
- 2. Corporate tax allowance
- 80% of corporate tax (currently 16%) may be deducted for up to 10 years
- Minimum EUR 12 m investment with 150 new jobs in developed regions and EUR 4m with 75 new jobs in less developed regions
- 3. Job creation subsidy
- Non-refundable
- Available in less and least developed micro-regions and settlements
- 4. Training subsidy
- Independent of intensity ratio
- From 50% to 90% of total training costs, depending on the type of training and location of the investment





Subsidies may reach 50%-70% of invested capital



25%*

30%

40%

50%

+ 10 % for medium enterprises

+ 20 % for small enterprises

*from 2011: 10%





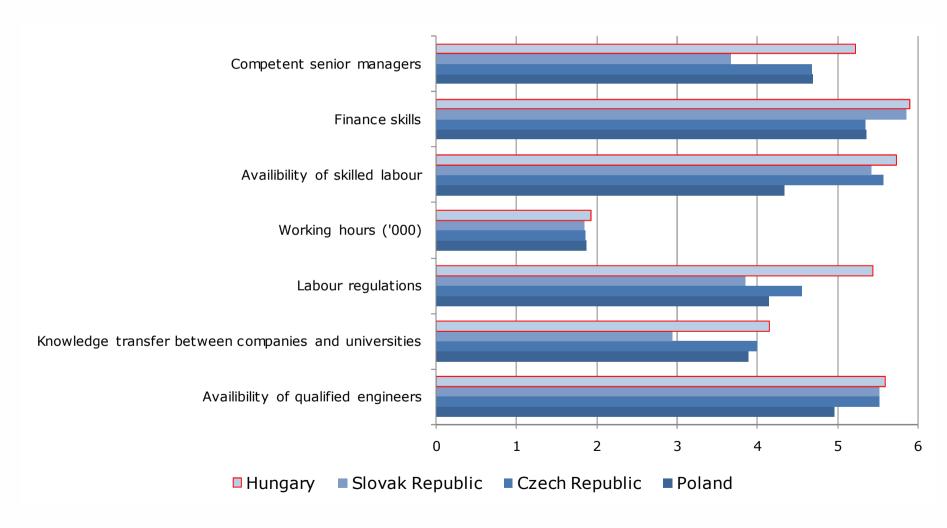
Competitiveness in key site selection factors

- Benefit from a good balance of quality and cost of labour
- Take advantage of high-quality infrastructure and a stable business environment
- ·Build on Hungary's knowledge-based economy



Strengths of the Hungarian labour force





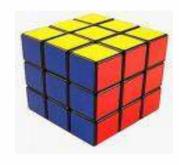
Source: IMD Competitiveness Yearbook, 2009



Mapping talent: Hungary ranks 4th of 13 European countries



Rank 2012	Country	Talent Index rating 2012
1	Austria	57.9
2	Russian Federation	53.8
3	Poland	46.6
4	Hungary	46.2
5	Czech Republic	45.7
6	Slovenia	45.6
7	Bulgaria	43.9
8	Slovakia	41.4
9	Ukraine	40.3
10	Turkey	37.7
11	Romania	37.0
12	Croatia	36.6
13	Serbia	30.0







Talent Index rankings at 2012



Source: Economist Intelligence Unit - Heidrich & Struggles, 2009



Higher education - Well trained, creative and flexible human capital



Number of institutions in higher education 70

Number of locations 172

Number of students in higher education 381,033

Majoring in:

■Business and Administration 91,501

■Engineering 34,622

■Informatics 31,021

■Foreign languages 14,100

Number of graduates in 2008 55,368

■ 90% of students speak English

■ 2nd most popular foreign language: German

Followed by: French, Italian, Spanish

All degrees include foreign-language certificate and computer skills University Towns













Good availability of labour



- IMD's World Competitiveness Yearbook ranks 57 countries by the availability of skilled labor
- Hungary is among the best 10 European countries





1	Ireland	7.90
2	Japan	7.24
3	Switzerland	6.94
4	Sweden	6.90
5	Denmark	6.89
6	Finland	6.88
7	Philippines	6.87
27	Humana	E 74
27	Hungary	5.74
	mungary 	5.74
	 United Kingdom	
30	 United Kingdom	 5.60
 30 31	 United Kingdom Czech Republic	5.60 5.58
30 31 33	 United Kingdom Czech Republic Slovak Republic	5.60 5.58 5.43
30 31 33 42	United Kingdom Czech Republic Slovak Republic Bulgaria	5.60 5.58 5.43 4.83
30 31 33 42 46	United Kingdom Czech Republic Slovak Republic Bulgaria Romania	5.60 5.58 5.43 4.83 4.58

Source: IMD, World Competitiveness Yearbook 2009



Flexible labour market



IMD: Labour regulations do not hinder business activities

1	Denmark	8.70
2	Switzerland	7.75
3	Singapore	7.40
4	Hong Kong	7.13
5	Thailand	6.42
6	Malaysia	6.18
7	Kazakhstan	6.11
8	Japan	5.80
9	Canada	5.71
10	Turkey	5.58
11	Australia	5.51
12	Hungary	5.44
12	Hungary 	5.44
12 16		5.44 5.26
 16	 United Kingdom	 5.26
 16 22	 United Kingdom Bulgaria	 5.26 4.98
 16 22 26	 United Kingdom Bulgaria Ireland	5.26 4.98 4.65
 16 22 26 28	 United Kingdom Bulgaria Ireland Czech Republic	5.26 4.98 4.65 4.56
16 22 26 28 33	United Kingdom Bulgaria Ireland Czech Republic India	5.26 4.98 4.65 4.56 4.15
 16 22 26 28 33 34	United Kingdom Bulgaria Ireland Czech Republic India Poland	5.26 4.98 4.65 4.56 4.15 4.14
 16 22 26 28 33 34 39	United Kingdom Bulgaria Ireland Czech Republic India Poland Slovak Republic	5.26 4.98 4.65 4.56 4.15 4.14 3.85

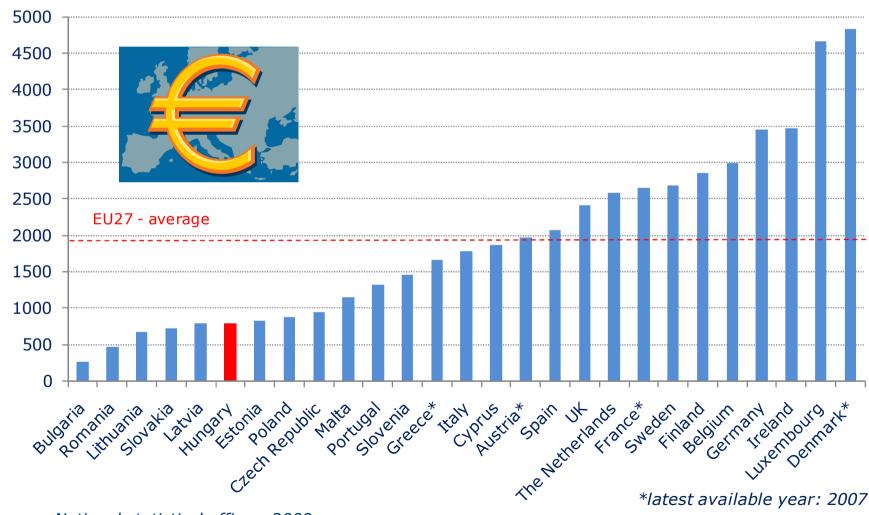
Source: IMD, World Competitiveness Yearbook 2009



Competitive average wages



Monthly gross average wages in EUR in 2008



Source: National statistical offices, 2009



Strong scientific capacity



The World Economic Forum ranks Hungary 23rd of 131 countries for the quality of scientific research institutions

Country	Ranking
Switzerland	1
USA	2
Germany	5
Czech R.	19
Austria	21
Hungary	23
Slovenia	26
China	35
Spain	44
Poland	48
Greece	77
Slovakia	86

Source: Global Competitiveness Report, World Economic Forum, 2009/2010





Competitiveness in key site selection factors

Benefit from a good balance of quality and cost of labour

Take advantage of high-quality infrastructure and a stable business environment

Build on Hungary's knowledge-based economy



Excellent access to key markets



- At the cross roads of 4 main European transportation corridors
- Extensive road and railway transportation network
- Highly developed logistics and telecommunications infrastructure







Hungary 3rd in European Distribution Report



Cushman&Wakefield evaluated the European logistics sector:

- Hungary ranks 3rd in the key cost-benefit factors
- CEE is a much sought after logistics and distribution location
- Hungary offers a plentiful supply of land and available properties



	OVERALL SCORE AND	RANKING
Rank 2	008	Score 2008
Ĩ	Belgium	8.45
2	Netherlands	9.54
3	Hungary	9.56
4	Czech Republic	9.57
5	Poland	9.76
6	France	10.25
7	Austria	10.81
8	Germany	10.82
9	Slovakia	10.85
10	Italy	11.37
П	UK	12.25
12	Denmark	12.31
13	Romania	12.49
14	Lithuania	12.56
15	Portugal	13.11
16	Latvia	13.24
17	Spain	13.44
18	Estonia	13.81
19	Turkey	13.91
20	Ukraine	14.44
21	Finland	14.93
22	Russia	15.27
23	Bulgaria	15.70
24	Ireland	16.41
25	Sweden	16.49

Source: Cushman & Wakefield/Various, June 2008

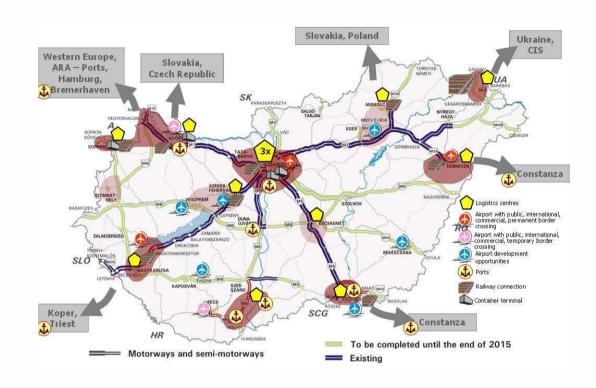
Source: Cushman&Wakefield; European Distribution Report, 2008





Logistics

- Centre of gravity for distribution in the CEE
- 13 logistics centres serving at least two transport modes
- Modern warehousing and industrial facilities



















Ready-made industrial sites







More than 200 industrial parks are available for manufacturing activity

- Green- and brownfield investments
- Good access to highways
- Excellent infrastructure services
- Turnkey solutions
- New technology and logistical parks
- Warehousing
- Customs arrangements
- Forwarding
- Administration (authority permits)
- Financial services
- Legal consulting
- Extra services

30% of Hungarian GDP today is already produced by companies in industrial parks - sites favoured by multinational companies.



Low Corporate Income Tax





Country	Corporate income tax
France	33.33%
Spain	30.00%
Germany	29.50%
UK	28.00%
Greece	25.00%
Czech Republic	21.00%
Slovakia	19.00%
Poland	19.00%
Hungary*	16%/19%

^{*}as of January 2010, solidarity tax will be abolished, and the corporate income tax will be increased to 19%







Source: KPMG, September 2008





Competitiveness in key site selection factors

Benefit from a good balance of quality and cost of labour

Take advantage of high-quality infrastructure and a stable business environment

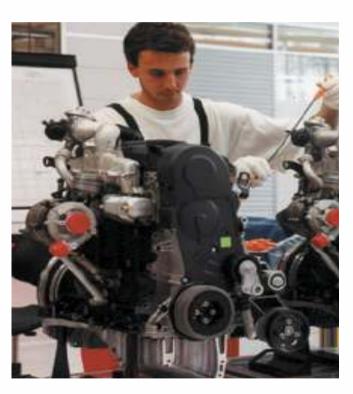
Build on Hungary's knowledge-based economy





Automotive

Facts and Figures of the Hungarian Auto Industry



- Production value in 2008: EUR 16.5 bn (19.4% of total industrial production)
- Total **number of companies: 630** (of which 240 has different quality certificates)
- Total number of employees: 110,000
- **Export ratio: 90%** (94% for CBUs, 88% for parts manufacturers)
- Main export market: EU
 - Sales figures in 2008: 276,978 passenger cars 31,324 commercial vehicles and buses ~50,000 motorcycles





Automotive



- Original manufacturers: Suzuki, Audi
 - **□ Suzuki**: 282,000 pcs (2008 est.)
 - □ Audi Motor: 60,000+ TT coupés and roadsters,

A3 cabriolet

- Engine manufacturing (2008):
 - □ **Audi Hungary**: 1.9 million engines
 - □ **GM Opel**: 400 thousand engines
- 14 of the world's top 20 TIER-1s present in Hungary
- **Daimler** EUR 800 million investment announced. Production of 100.000 of Class A and B compact Mercedes cars will start in 2011 employing 2500 people

World's 2nd largest powertrain plant in Hungary by Audi!

























Electronics sector at a glance

- Production value: USD 29.7 billion
 - 28.6% of total manufacturing production
 - □ 38.8% of total exports
- Total number of companies: 8,300
- Total number of employees: 129,000
- Export ratio: 86%
- Hungary is the largest electronics producer and exporter in the CEE region by providing 37% of the regional output and nearly 50% of the exports
- Major global manufacturers: Samsung, GE, Philips, Sanyo, Sony and Jabil, Flextronics
- **Booming sectors**: IT manufacturing telecommunications, consumer electronics























Biotechnology & Pharmaceuticals

"It is worth investing in Hungary since, in the very recent years, Hungarian researcher have discovered two original molecules which are in development phase now." Jean-François Dehecq, CEO, Sanofi-Aventis



- ■The 5th largest drug producer in Europe
- Largest biotechnology innovation and spin-off sector in the CEE region
- University biotechnology centres clustered in four academic towns



























ICT - Facts and figures



Key statistics 2008

- Number of companies: approx. 5,000 (IDC estimate)
- IT export ratio: 60%
- ❖ Mobile penetration: 119.1%
- PC penetration: 54%
- Internet penetration: 38%
- Broadband penetration: 33%
- ICT spending per capita:EUR 919
- ICT spending as % of GDP:9.15%

Why to invest in the Hungarian ICT sector

- ❖Hungary is a major ICT producer in the OECD
- ❖ Hungary has the second highest share of ICT goods in the country's export in the OECD
- Hungary has the second highest per capita ICT expenditure in the CEE region
- ❖The Hungarian ICT market grew 50% between 2002-2008
- High skilled efficient labour pool







ICT & software development



- Several major well known software developers are present, including IBM, HP, Siemens, CISCO, SAP, Oracle and TATA
- Several IT companies, such as BT, EDS-HP and Getronics operate technology service centres in Hungary
- Strong cooperation between business and academia in R&D (IBM, CISCO, Oracle and SAP)























Renewable energy

- Hungary plans to reach 13% of RES in total energy production by 2020
- Major areas of growth: biomass, biogas, wind power
- Investments into biofuel and biomass production have already increased
- Compulsory feed-in tariff of between 5-13 cents depending on plant size
- EU provides EUR 600 million to support renewable energy-related investments
- Emerging solar panel technology industry
- **Sanyo** doubled its solar panel production capacity to 340 MW for EU export
- **Iberdrola Renovables** set up several wind farms, total caoacity 158 MW















Shared Service Centers

- Hungary had the highest number of shared service investments between 2002-2007 in Europe (Ernst&Young, 2007)
- SSCs throughout the country: Debrecen, Miskolc, Pécs, Székesfehérvár, etc.
- Positive feedback from companies already present in Hungary

Recent investments in Hungary

- BP: financial service centre, 1100 employees, Budapest
- IBM: expansion of IT service centre, Székesfehérvár
- Vodafone: new financial centre in Miskolc
- Celanese: Honorary Mention for Best NewCaptive Shared Services Organization in Europe







R&D in Hungary

- Large presence of multinationals investing into R&D activities
- Continuously expanding R&D investments in automotive manufacturing, software development and life sciences
- World-class tertiary education and scientific research
- Budapest is the headquarters of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology: the institute focuses on energy, climate change and information technology
- In 2009 the European Commission decided to grant the **ELI project** to the Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania
- With 300 researchers, the Szeged Attoscience centre will be one of the major laser science centres globally

"...I think that Hungarians are at least as good as their American, Chinese, Indian or Western European peers. Their enthusiasm and motivation are the key factors. In addition, they are extremely innovative..." Michael Fritts General Manager of Engineering at GE Healthcare in Hungary





Main figures of economic cooperation between Hungary and Korea



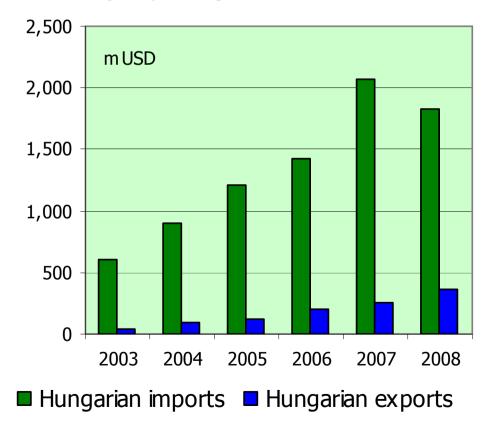
Korean – Hungarian Foreign Trade



Major **Hungarian export** commodities: data processing equipment, machinery, optical devices, chemical products, deep frozen swine meet (**2008: USD 367,1 million**)

Major **Hungarian import** commodities: machinery and electrical products, telecommunication equipment, consumer electronics, vehicles and engine parts **(2008:USD 1.839,7 million)**





Source: Central Statistical Office of Hungary



Major Korean Companies in Hungary



USD 1.3 billion investment value













Hankook Tire Samsung SDI Samsung Electronics Samsung EM **KDB Bank** Hanwha Bank LG Electronics Seoul Alloymetal Taeryuk Rubber Belt Daewoo MGM Daewoo Electronics Sangjin Micron **Dongyang Creditech**













Latest Korean Investments



- Samsung Group invested EUR 150-180 million in expansion projects in Hungary: the TV factory in Jászfényszaru received an EUR 90 million worth of investment and Samsung SDI in Göd started the installation of new production lines for PDP modules and capacity expansion for PDP TVs
- **Hankook Tire** invested EUR 500 million in new tire factory Dunaújvaros. By 2010, the plant is supposed to reach its full production capacity, producing 10 million tyres a year.
- **KDB Bank** further increases its share capital and by opening new branches, the establishment of a regional centre is planned















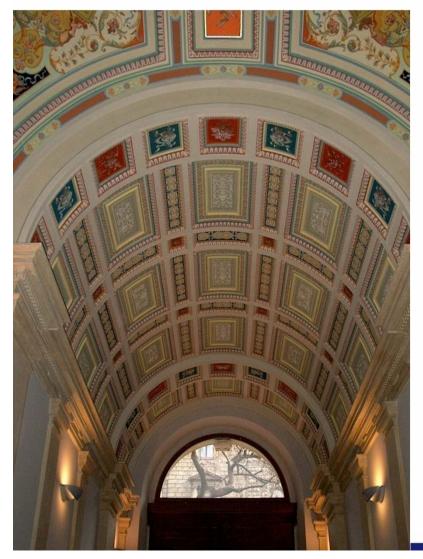


ITD Hungary offers its services





ITD Hungary Zrt



Founded by the Hungarian Government to help achieve its international economic policy goals

- promote and facilitate foreign investment
- develop international trade
- promote Hungarian capital investment
- EU integration-oriented SME development

Central Office in Budapest ■ 20 regional **offices** ■ 60 Foreign Trade Offices



MINISTRY FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMY REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY





HUNGARIAN INVESTMENT PROJECTS, HIP www.hip.itdhungary.com

- We offer a wide range collection of the most competitive Hungarian Investment Projects
- We assist investor to find the suitable investment project









HIP sorted by sectors

www.hip.itdhungary.com

- Biotechnology:
 - □ €1,000,000 €15,000,000
 - □ (ROI: 3-8 years)
- **ICT:**
 - **□ €200,000 €1,000,000**
 - □ ROI: 1-5 years)
- Renewable Energy:
 - **□ €500,000 €150,000,000**
 - □ (ROI: 5-10 years)
- **■** Tourism:
 - □ €25,000,000 €100,000,000
 - □ (ROI: 8-20 years)









HIP – Biotechnology



Project name	Sector	Required Investment	Return on Investment (ROI)	Type of required investor
Dermavir therapeutic vaccine against HIV	Drug Delivery	€15,000,000	5 years	Strategic
Deuterium Depletion in Oncotherapy and Prevention	Therapeutics	€2,000,000	3 years	Financial or strategic
Intelligent Surgical Device	Medical Device	€10,000,000	6 years	Financial or strategic
Omixon Genome Computing Services	Bioinformatics	€3,000,000 - €5,000,000	3-7 years (25-70% IRR)	Financial or strategic
Tonosoft Tonometric Device	Medical Device	€1,000,000 - €1,500,000	3-5 years	Financial or strategic







HIP – Renewable Energy



Project name	Required Investment	Return on Investment (ROI)	Type of required investor
Hydro-Chemical Heat Pump (HCHP)	€400,000	5 years	Financial or strategic
25 MW Biomass Power Plant	€89,200,000	12 years	Strategic
Bio-Gas (Power and Heat) Co- Generation	€2,500,000	4-5 years	Financial or strategic
Biogas Power Plant Project	€40,000,000	8 years	Financial or strategic
Biorefinary Complex	€150,000,000	8-9 years	Financial or strategic







HIP - Tourism



Project name	Required Investment	Return on Investment (ROI)	Type of required investor
Bögöte Golf and Spa Resort	€79,850,000	12%	Financial or strategic
Premium Health Park And Anna Thermal Hotel	€63,000,000	9-10 years	Financial or strategic
Lakefront resort village - Sail to Hungarian Waters	€100,000,000	25-30% (IRR)	Strategic
Ródi Park Resort****	€45,000,000	9 years	Financial
Cultural and Historical Theme Park	€38,000,000	7 years	Financial or strategic



Our references



























FLEXTRONICS





























MITSUBA







FOXCONN®





LITEON









ArvinMerito

We won't rest.





















































































GlaxoSmithKline















Thank you for your kind attention!

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