

RESUME

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**Native ethnic minority communities as factors and resources
of the European development policy**

This study seeks to determine whether those engaged in development-oriented European policy interpret native ethnic minority communities and their values as development resources. It examines literature in the fields of anthropology and economic sociology that makes hypotheses or claims in this regard. This study's empirical research consists of an analysis of more than a hundred development policy planning documents of the EU and its member states, primarily since 2014. Only a small portion of these documents mentions native ethnic minority communities and generally does so without specific reference to development. When they do discuss these communities in the context of development, it is usually only to identify problems and development needs and only very rarely to identify resources and potentials. This study found only a few good policy efforts: Hungary's regional development concepts and the EU's Territorial Agendas.

Erna Aletta WEGHOFER-VAD

**Opportunities and limitations of a Transylvanian Hungarian worker
on the Romanian labour market**

In recent years, language resources for workers of ethnic minorities have emerged as a significant addition to multi-ethnic labour environments. Such resources impact not only the employees who make use of them, but also the economy at large. Prejudice and the general attitude of the state toward multi-ethnicism significantly affect the uptake of minority language resources. This study reviews the current situation of the Transylvanian multi-ethnic labour market and brings attention to the opportunities for improving effective implementation of these resources.

Gellért NAGY

The use of mother tongues in local and county councils in Romania

This study examines the use of minority languages in the context of local and county council meetings, especially in relation to their use in documents and their role as the working language. It analyses the historical development of relevant legislation from the end of the World War II to the present day, the current provisions in force, and relevant portions of international treaties that Romania has signed and incorporated into domestic law. After a brief presentation of international practice illustrated by the example of Finland, it presents conclusions that could contribute to the protection of national minorities in Romania.