

# **SLAVONIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES: TRADITIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS**

IRF Press

Copyright © 2018 by IRF Press

All rights for this book reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner.

Slavonic and East European Studies: Traditions and Transformations

Edited by: Ievgeniia Diadko, Mariia Isaienkova

Reviewers: Dr. Alena Nesterenko

ISBN 978-83-949577-3-5

IRF Press

Fundacja “Interdisciplinary Research Foundation”

Al. Jerozolimskie, 85/21

02-001 Warsaw, Poland

[www.irf-network.org](http://www.irf-network.org)

[info@irf-network.org](mailto:info@irf-network.org)

# CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	9
<b>PART 1. SOCIETY, POLITICS AND CULTURE .....</b>	<b>11</b>
For Whom and for What? Home-state support to minority organisations in Hungary, Slovakia and Romania <i>András Morauszki</i> .....	12
Cultural landscape of Central Europe during transformation period <i>Marta Cobel-Tokarska</i> .....	311
Between the EU and Russia. The Issue of Eastern Partnership Countries <i>Davit Budaghyan</i> .....	422
<b>PART 2. LITERATURE, ART AND CINEMA.....</b>	<b>56</b>
Tsar Saltan: Adapting Pushkin's Tale to Opera, Illustration, and Animated Film <i>Daniele Artoni</i> .....	57
Theater and Film as a subject of Polish Sociological Researches <i>Ewelina Wejbert-Wąsiewicz, Emilia Zimnica-Kuzioła</i> .....	67
Light and shadows in the work of E.E. Lansere 'Summer in the Angora. 1922' <i>Emine İnanir</i> .....	77
Russian Realist Painting- Beyond the path of Peredvishniki: An examination of realist painting technique between Ilya Repin, Thomas Eakins, and John Singer Sargent. An investigation into similarities of manner, means and method that places Russian painting in direct action with criteria for technique and theory that structure American Realist painting <i>Saskia Ozols Eubanks</i> .....	88
Subcultural Expressions in Post-Communist Underground Literature from East-Central Europe <i>Ramona Ana Sas</i> .....	99
<b>PART 3. LINGUISTICS AND PHILOSOPHY .....</b>	<b>110</b>
Learning and Teaching Object Topicalisation in Russian as a Second Language <i>Marco Magnani</i> .....	111
'Русская душа' как объект лингвистического исследования: неужели она загадочна? <i>Giorgia Pomaroli</i> .....	121
Философия смеха или «гротескное сознание» как плата за существование <i>Elena Menshikova</i> .....	130

# FOR WHOM AND FOR WHAT? HOME-STATE SUPPORT TO MINORITY ORGANISATIONS IN HUNGARY, SLOVAKIA AND ROMANIA<sup>1</sup>

András Morauszki

Several European countries, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia among them, have to accommodate a significant number of people belonging to ethnic and national minorities. These minorities, according to their possibilities attempt to establish their own institutional systems: in some cases, where some minority constitutes a high proportion of the population, the use of public institutions in their own interest is also a possibility, however most of the time they establish non-profit organisations, which pursue various activities, mostly in the field of culture, community building, education.

Although they rely strongly on voluntary work of their leadership, members, and others, they also need financial resources to cover the costs of their projects and operation in general. While there are several potential sources of income for these organisations ranging from private and corporate donations, through membership fees and incomes from their services and business activities to various grants, data on Hungarian organisations in Romania and Slovakia show, that it is primarily this latter source – grants, especially those of the home-state or kin-state government – that these organisations draw heavily on (Csata et al. 2005: 70., 74–75., Tóth 2005: 47–49., Kiss 2010: 20–21.). Another study of minority organisations in Košice, Pécs and Timișoara found that leaders of organisations often named grant funding as one of the defining characteristics of civil society organisations (Morauszki 2016: 41–42.)

On the other hand, these countries have signed various treaties concerning the protection of minorities living on their territories, such as the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, in which the states agreed “to promote the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to maintain and develop their culture, and to preserve the essential elements of their identity, namely their religion, language, traditions and cultural heritage.” (FCPNM Section II. Article 5). In practice this obligation is mainly fulfilled by supporting the minority media, schools, publishing and distribution of literature, cultural activities and research on minority issues.

As most minority organisations take advantage of government funding, the study of these funding institutions provides insight into the institutional systems of these minorities, but also into how the donors perceive the needs of the minority communities, and how they fulfil the obligations resulting from the treaties, they signed. Furthermore, government funding may have a significant impact on non-profit organisations.

---

<sup>1</sup> András Morauszki is a junior research fellow at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Centre for Social Sciences. The analysis is part of the project “Ethnic civil-non-profit organisations and their characteristics”.

Ali and Gull provide an overview of the relevant literature and identify five main areas of impact: isomorphism leading to professionalism, bureaucratisation and inefficiency; increasing demands for accountability and performance measurement; loss of autonomy and restriction of advocacy work; mission drift; and crowding out of private donations (Ali and Gull 2016: 53–57.).

The paper analyses the ways in which Hungary, Slovakia and Romania support the institutional systems of minorities living on their territories. Although kin-state support often constitutes another important source of funding, it is out of the scope of present paper. For the analysis we use documents provided by donors: calls for project proposals, documents describing the grant system, guidelines, and lists of accepted and rejected project proposals. In each country we analyse the main donors established to provide financial support to minority organisations: the Ministry of Human Capacities of Hungary, the grant Culture of National Minorities in Slovakia, the Department of Interethnic Relations and the Communitas Foundation in Romania. In the paper we first give a general overview of the structure of government funding, the size of the analysed grant systems in terms of budget, number of incoming and accepted proposals, and finally we donors' priorities in terms of types of projects and nationality.

### Minorities living in Hungary, Romania and Slovakia

In the census in 2011, in Hungary, approximately 770,000 people chose a nationality, mother tongue or language of everyday interaction with friends or family other than Hungarian, which is approximately 7.7% of the total population of the country and 9% of those, who responded to these questions<sup>2</sup>. The Hungarian Act on Minorities lists 13 nationalities that are acknowledged by the state and provided various legal provisions<sup>3</sup>.

---

<sup>2</sup> People were allowed to choose a primary and a secondary nationality, two mother tongues and two languages used in the family and among friends.

<sup>3</sup> These 13 nationalities are: Armenian, Bulgarian, Croat, German, Greek, Polish, Roma, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serb, Slovak, Slovenian, and Ukrainian.

Table 1. Population of Hungary in 2011 by nationality, mother tongue and language used in family and among friends<sup>4</sup>

	Nationality	Mother tongue	Language use	Belonging to nationality	Belonging to nationality (%)
<b>Hungarian</b>	8 314 029	8 409 049	8 409 011	8 504 492	79.7%
<b>Bulgarian</b>	3 556	2 899	2 756	6 272	0.1%
<b>Roma</b>	308 957	54 339	61 143	315 583	3.0%
<b>Greek</b>	3 916	1 872	2 346	4 642	0.0%
<b>Croat</b>	23 561	13 716	16 053	26 774	0.3%
<b>Polish</b>	5 730	3 049	3 815	7 001	0.1%
<b>German</b>	131 951	38 248	95 661	185 696	1.7%
<b>Armenian</b>	3 293	444	496	3 571	0.0%
<b>Romanian</b>	26 345	13 886	17 983	35 641	0.3%
<b>Ruthenian</b>	3 323	999	1 131	3 882	0.0%
<b>Serb</b>	7 210	3 708	5 713	10 038	0.1%
<b>Slovak</b>	29 647	9 888	16 266	35 208	0.3%
<b>Slovene</b>	2 385	1 723	1 745	2 820	0.0%
<b>Ukrainian</b>	5 633	3 384	3 245	7 396	0.1%
<b>Arab</b>	4 537	2 929	3 123	5 461	0.1%
<b>Chinese</b>	6 154	5 819	6 072	6 770	0.1%
<b>Russian</b>	6 170	7 382	10 231	13 337	0.1%
<b>Vietnamese</b>	3 019	2 674	2 780	3 500	0.0%
<b>Other</b>	28 068	21 657	82 804	95 143	0.9%
<b>No answer</b>	1 455 883	1 443 840	1 486 218	1 398 731	13.1%
<b>Total</b>	10 373 367	10 041 505	10 228 592	10 671 958	100.0%
<b>Population</b>	9 937 628	9 937 628	9 937 628	9 937 628	

<sup>4</sup> All those that chose an answer other than Hungarian for any of the questions (primary or secondary nationality, mother tongue, language use) are categorized by the Central Statistical Office as people belonging to a minority. As respondents could choose two nationalities, mother tongues and spoken languages, one person may belong to multiple nationalities. As a result, the sum of these numbers, as seen in the last two rows of the table, is larger than the population.

In Romania, the number of people belonging to minorities, based on declared nationality was approximately 2.1 million in 2011, which was 10.4% of the population and 11.1% of those with known nationality. The number of people who declared a mother tongue other than Romanian was smaller, amounting to 1.7 million people. There are 19 traditional minorities that are entitled to be represented in the Parliament and the Council of Ethnic Minorities<sup>5</sup>.

Table 2. Population of Romania in 2011 by nationality and mother tongue.

	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Nationality (%)</b>	<b>Mother tongue</b>	<b>Mother tongue (%)</b>
<b>Romanian</b>	16792868	83.5%	<b>17176544</b>	85.4%
<b>Hungarian</b>	1227623	6.1%	<b>1259914</b>	6.3%
<b>Roma</b>	621573	3.1%	<b>245677</b>	1.2%
<b>Ukrainian</b>	50920	0.3%	<b>48910</b>	0.2%
<b>German</b>	36042	0.2%	<b>26557</b>	0.1%
<b>Turk</b>	27698	0.1%	<b>25302</b>	0.1%
<b>Russian - Lipovan</b>	23487	0.1%	<b>18946</b>	0.1%
<b>Tatar</b>	20282	0.1%	<b>17677</b>	0.1%
<b>Serb</b>	18076	0.1%	<b>16805</b>	0.1%
<b>Slovak</b>	13654	0.1%	<b>12802</b>	0.1%
<b>Bulgarian</b>	7336	0.0%	<b>6518</b>	0.0%
<b>Croat</b>	5408	0.0%	<b>5167</b>	0.0%
<b>Greek</b>	3668	0.0%	<b>2561</b>	0.0%
<b>Italian</b>	3203	0.0%	<b>2949</b>	0.0%
<b>Jewish</b>	3271	0.0%	<b>643</b>	0.0%
<b>Czech</b>	2477	0.0%	<b>2174</b>	0.0%
<b>Polish</b>	2543	0.0%	<b>2079</b>	0.0%
<b>Chinese</b>	2017	0.0%	<b>2039</b>	0.0%
<b>Armenian</b>	1361	0.0%	<b>739</b>	0.0%
<b>Csango</b>	1536	0.0%		0.0%
<b>Macedonian</b>	1264	0.0%	<b>769</b>	0.0%
<b>Other</b>	18524	0.1%	<b>16841</b>	0.1%
<b>Unknown</b>	1236810	6.1%	<b>1230028</b>	6.1%
<b>Total</b>	20121641	100.0%	20121641	100.0%

<sup>5</sup> These minorities are: Albanian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Croat, Greek, Jewish, German, Italian, Hungarian, Polish, Roma, Lipovan Russian, Serb, Slovak, Czech, Tatar, Turkish, Ukrainian, Macedonian and Ruthenian. The names of the organisations present in the Council of Ethnic Minorities can be found in Table 9.

In Slovakia in 2011, approximately 660,000 people, 12.3% of the population, and 13.2% of those who answered the question declared some other nationality, and 750,000 people (13.9% and 15% respectively) some other mother tongue than Slovak in the census<sup>6</sup>. There are 13 acknowledged national minorities in Slovakia that are entitled to apply for the grants reserved for national minorities<sup>7</sup>.

Table 3. Population of Slovakia in 2011 by nationality and mother tongue

	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Nationality (%)</b>	<b>Mother tongue</b>	<b>Mother tongue (%)</b>
<b>Slovak</b>	4 352 775	80.7%	4 240 453	78.6%
<b>Hungarian</b>	458 467	8.5%	508 714	9.4%
<b>Roma</b>	105 738	2.0%	122 518	2.3%
<b>Ruthenian</b>	33 482	0.6%	55 469	1.0%
<b>Ukrainian</b>	7 430	0.1%	5 689	0.1%
<b>Czech</b>	30 367	0.6%	35 216	0.7%
<b>German</b>	4 690	0.1%	5 186	0.1%
<b>Polish</b>	3 084	0.1%	3 119	0.1%
<b>Croat</b>	1 022	0.0%	1 234	0.0%
<b>Serb</b>	698	0.0%		
<b>Russian</b>	1 997	0.0%		
<b>Jewish</b>	631	0.0%	460	0.0%
<b>Moravian</b>	3 286	0.1%		
<b>Bulgarian</b>	1 051	0.0%	132	0.0%
<b>Other</b>	9 825	0.2%	13 585	0.3%
<b>Unknown</b>	382 493	7.1%	405 261	7.5%
<b>Population</b>	5 397 036	100.0%	5 397 036	100.0%

<sup>6</sup> People were allowed to choose one nationality and one mother tongue.

<sup>7</sup> These minorities are: Bulgarian, Croat, Czech, German, Hungarian, Jewish, Moravian, Polish, Roma, Russian, Ruthenian, Serbian, and Ukrainian.



## Home-state financial support to autochthonous minorities

In Hungary, the Act on Nationalities<sup>8</sup> offers various legal provision to the 13 acknowledged minorities, among them the right to establish elected minority self-governments (MSGs) on local, county and national levels. The number of MSGs increased from cycle to cycle until 2014 (Dobos 2016: 18). In the 2014 elections 2143 local, 60 territorial and 13 national MSGs were elected. These MSGs receive normative state support, the exact amount of which is determined each year by the act on the state budget. The total support from the central budget to MSGs and their institutions increased significantly since the establishment of the system (Dobos 2016: 22). In 2017 MSGs and their institutions received approximately 20 million euros from the central budget<sup>9</sup>.

Beside this, since 2012 the Ministry of Human Capacities coordinates a grant system for the support of the activities of minority organisations of the officially recognized 13 nationalities<sup>10</sup>. Every year the ministry publishes four calls for applications under the headline Grants for nationalities: one for operating costs, one for cultural, scientific or religious activities, one for camps and one for trainings for teachers. The first one – funding of operating costs – is exclusively for civil society organisations<sup>11</sup>. However, MSGs and their educational institutions – and since 2014 also civil society organisations – are eligible to apply for funding of camps, and the call on cultural activities is open to minority CSOs, MSGs or their institutions, non-profit enterprises and church organisations as well. The fourth call is only for educational institutions<sup>12</sup>. Since 2014 cost sharing is in neither case mandatory, however 10% of the requested amount was mandatory (money or in-kind) in 2012 and 2013 in the case of cultural activities and 50% of total budget of the camps in 2012 and 25% of requested funding in 2013. The decision on the acceptance or rejection of project proposals is made by a committee of 9 people: 3 members are nominated by the Ministry, 3 by the national MSGs and 3 by the Committee of Nationalities of the Parliament of Hungary.

In Slovakia the Government Office of Slovakia operates the grant scheme “Culture of National Minorities” since 2011<sup>13</sup>. The Government Office publishes each year a call for project proposals, which encompasses several sub-programmes, with the funded activities explicitly listed for each sub-programme: cultural projects, scientific activities, media, publishing, minority rights education and interethnic projects are funded. Unlike in Hungary, operating costs are not funded in themselves, only costs that are directly tied to the proposed project may be included in the project’s budget. Another difference is, that the minimum level of cost sharing is 5% of the project’s budget<sup>14</sup>. Not only CSOs, public institutions, church organisations, but also local governments, counties, international organisations registered in Slovakia, and until 2013 private persons and until 2014 entrepreneurs and enterprises (primarily publishers) were entitled to apply. The

---

<sup>8</sup> Currently the rights of minorities are regulated by Act 179 of 2011 on the rights of nationalities.

<sup>9</sup> Act 90 of 2016 on the central budget of Hungary in 2017

<sup>10</sup> Before that these activities were funded by the Foundation for National and Ethnic Minorities in Hungary, established in 1990, which took on the legal form of Public Foundation, and changed its name accordingly in 1995.

<sup>11</sup> Minority self-governments and their institutions receive the aforementioned normative funding to cover their costs of operation.

<sup>12</sup> These grants constitute only a small proportion of the total amount of funding, and as civil society organisations and MSGs are excluded from these, this paper does not deal with this grant scheme in more detail.

<sup>13</sup> The Slovak government has been funding minority organisations since 1998. Currently, a new institutional arrangement is being set up, the Fund for the Support of the Culture of National Minorities, which will operate from 2018.

<sup>14</sup> In 2012 the level of cost sharing varied by the type of the proposed project: the level of mandatory cost sharing varied from 5 to 30%. Higher cost sharing was expected in the case of national events, media, than in the case of smaller, local projects.

distribution of funding by minorities is fixed and published simultaneously with the call for project proposals. Decisions are made by separate committees for each nationality (and one for interethnic and multicultural projects) that have at least 3 members, at least one of which is a representative of the minority.

In Romania the organisations represented in the Council of Ethnic Minorities receive normative funding through the Department for Interethnic Relations (DRI). The organisations may use this funding to cover the costs of operation on the national and regional levels, and the costs associated with their other projects. Out of these organisations, only the Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania (DAHR) distributes part of this funding through the Communitas Foundation, which receives approximately 42% of the amount allocated to the DAHR, and distributes approximately 85% of it: 55% as open grants and 45% as restricted grants. Only the results of the open calls are published. The Communitas publishes every year several calls. Most of these calls are open to organisations: cultural activities, diaspora activities, sports, youth projects, press, publishing and the support of Hungarian schools in the diaspora. The Communitas also offers scholarships, travel reimbursement for researchers, pastors and teachers in the diaspora. As seen, the range of activities is somewhat wider, than in the other two cases: beside the usual cultural activities, media, publishing, Communitas also supports sporting activities and diaspora schools and pastors. However, like in Slovakia, only operating costs directly tied to the proposed project are supported. The calls are less detailed, the types of organisations that may apply for funding are not explicitly listed. No cost sharing is expected from the applicants. Decisions are made by separate committees for the different calls.

### The size of the grant systems

In the next chapter we present the size of these grant systems, in terms of budget, the number of incoming and accepted project proposals.

In Hungary, the budget of the three calls open to CSOs increased significantly from 2015 to 2016. Table 4 shows the change of the budgets for the three calls separately and as a total.

Table 4. Budgets of the calls for project proposals by minorities in Hungary (2012–2017)<sup>15</sup>

	<b>Operating costs</b>		<b>Cultural activities</b>		<b>Camps</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	million HUF	thousand EUR	million HUF	thousand EUR	million HUF	thousand EUR	million HUF	thousand EUR
<b>2012</b>	125	432.2	100	345.7	30	103.7	255	881.6
<b>2013</b>	110	370.5	85	286.3	30	101.1	225	757.9
<b>2014</b>	110	356.3	110	356.3	36	116.9	256	829.6
<b>2015</b>	110	354.8	110	354.8	90	290.3	310	1000.0
<b>2016</b>	330	1059.6	330	1059.6	270	866.9	930	2986.1
<b>2017</b>	350	1134.9	350	1134.9	360	1167.3	1060	3437.1
<b>Total</b>	1135	3708.3	1085	3537.7	816	2646.3	3036	9892.3

The number of incoming applications also indicates, that the Hungarian grant system is growing. The growth was not linear: the number of proposals increased significantly in 2015, but as the budget was only enlarged the next year, some applicants were discouraged by the lower success rates, and did not apply again next year. However, the notable increase of the budget encouraged the organisations to apply again in 2017. Most applications came in for the call on cultural activities, the calls on operating costs and camps attracted only fewer applications.

Table 5. Number of incoming grant applications for minority calls in Hungary (2012–2017)

	<b>Cultural activities</b>	<b>Operating costs</b>	<b>Camps</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2012</b>	714	279	86	1079
<b>2013</b>	792	339	118	1249
<b>2014</b>	812	324	182	1318
<b>2015</b>	1389	426	345	2160
<b>2016</b>	1334	422	366	2122
<b>2017</b>	1756	481	518	2755
<b>Total</b>	6797	2271	1615	10683

<sup>15</sup> For all conversions official annual average rates of the European Central Bank were used. For 2017 the average rate for the first nine months were used. Source: [https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy\\_and\\_exchange\\_rates/euro\\_reference\\_exchange\\_rates/html/index.en.html](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/euro_reference_exchange_rates/html/index.en.html) (Accessed on 28 October 2017)

Finally, the size of the grant system may be measured using the number of accepted proposals: the Ministry of Human Capacities funded on average 1278.7 proposals per year. The number of accepted proposals increased from 2012 to 2017 significantly.

Table 6. Number of proposals accepted for funding in Hungary (2012–2017)

Year	Cultural activities	Operating costs	Camps	Total
2012	546	229	67	842
2013	481	295	80	856
2014	562	278	87	927
2015	682	341	223	1246
2016	1027	367	302	1696
2017	1255	412	438	2105
<b>Total</b>	4553	1922	1197	7672

In Slovakia the annual budget allocated to minority projects was somewhat bigger than in Hungary. The changes in the budget also affected the number of incoming applications: from 2013, when the available amount decreased, the number of incoming applications also started to decline, but from 2016 to 2017 the increased budget also attracted a higher number of applications than in 2016. Most proposals were on cultural activities, the number of publishing proposals is declining and the other sub-programmes seem not to be as attractive for the organisations.

Table 7. Budget and number of incoming proposals for minority grants in Slovakia (2011–2017)

Year	Budget (EUR)	Incoming proposals					
		Publishing	Cultural activities	Research	Minority law	Multicultural	Total
2011	4000000	428	1158	41	24	52	1703
2012	4500000	424	1321	60	0	53	1858
2013	4500000	475	1374	54	25	99	2027
2014	3829250	389	1239	59	69	111	1867
2015	3879250	334	1270	53	54	114	1825
2016	3879250	301	1240	51	31	120	1743
2017	4500000	287	1293	45	36	117	1778
<b>Total</b>	29087750	2638	8895	363	239	666	12801

The Government Office of Slovakia funded on average 1231.5 projects a year. Due to the stagnating budget, the number of accepted proposals did not grow. The Hungarian grant system outgrew the Slovak system in 2016 despite that the total budget of the former is still somewhat smaller.

Table 8. Number of proposals accepted for funding in Slovakia (2011–2016)

	<b>Publishing</b>	<b>Cultural activities</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>Minority law</b>	<b>Multicultural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2011</b>	246	759	22	6	30	1063
<b>2012</b>	239	1007	34	0	46	1326
<b>2013</b>	272	922	32	6	44	1276
<b>2014</b>	230	903	34	49	71	1287
<b>2015</b>	181	919	26	28	59	1213
<b>2016</b>	186	908	34	18	78	1224
<b>Total</b>	1354	5418	182	107	328	7389

The support system in Romania is completely different: it rests on the normative support of organisations representing the corresponding minority in the Council of Ethnic Minorities. The total amount of funding is significantly higher than in the other two countries, and has increased from year to year, as seen in Table 8. The distribution of funding by organisation has remained unchanged during the last 6 years, except that in 2017, according to the documents published on the web page of the Department for Interethnic Relations<sup>16</sup>, the Democratic Union of Turkish-Muslim Tatars of Romania did not receive support.

Besides the normative funding, the Department for Interethnic Relations also funds a limited number of interethnic and anti-intolerance projects. However, the distribution of these grants is not transparent: The DRI only publishes the names of the supported organisations and title of project, but does not publish rejected proposals, the funding or any other information.

Table 9. Distribution of normative support to minorities in Romania by organization (thousand euros, 2012–2017)

Organisation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania</b>	3852.2	4076.0	4176.4	4449.8	5094.8	5211.8
<b>Party of the Roma Pro Europa</b>	2503.5	2652.7	2718.0	2899.6	3316.1	3395.8
<b>Democratic Forum of Germans in Romania</b>	1394.2	1477.2	1513.6	1614.7	1858.1	1904.4
<b>Union of the Ukrainians of Romania</b>	1448.9	1535.2	1573.0	1678.1	1661.3	1702.0
<b>Community of the Lippovan Russians in Romania</b>	973.2	1031.2	1056.6	1127.2	1300.5	1332.7

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.dri.gov.ro/> (Accessed 28<sup>th</sup> October 2017)

<b>Union of Armenians of Romania</b>	756.8	801.9	821.7	876.6	1013.9	1039.3
<b>Union of Serbs of Romania</b>	692.0	733.3	751.3	801.5	928.0	951.4
<b>Democratic Turkish Union of Romania</b>	655.7	700.4	717.7	771.2	910.4	938.8
<b>Hellenic Union of Romania</b>	675.9	716.2	733.8	782.8	906.7	929.6
<b>Bulgarian Union of Banat–Romania</b>	624.5	661.7	678.0	723.3	838.6	859.9
<b>Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs of Romania</b>	616.2	653.0	669.0	713.7	827.7	848.6
<b>Federation of the Jewish Communities in Romania</b>	578.6	613.0	628.1	670.1	777.8	798.3
<b>Union of Poles of Romania Dom Polski</b>	453.9	480.9	492.8	525.7	612.6	629.4
<b>Union of Croatians of Romania</b>	435.0	461.0	472.3	503.9	587.7	612.6
<b>Association of Macedonians of Romania</b>	423.8	449.1	457.9	488.5	570.0	585.4
<b>Associations of Italians of Romania – RO.AS.IT</b>	372.5	394.7	404.4	431.4	504.8	518.2
<b>League of Albanians of Romania</b>	310.8	329.3	339.7	362.4	425.8	437.3
<b>Cultural Union of Ruthenians of Romania</b>	262.8	278.5	285.3	304.4	359.5	369.8
<b>Democratic Union of Turkish-Muslim Tatars of Romania</b>	729.9	773.4	792.5	845.4	978.3	0.0
<b>Total funding</b>	17760.6	18818.7	19282.4	20570.3	23472.5	23065.3

Table 10. Budget and number of project proposals accepted for funding by DRI (2010–2017)<sup>17</sup>

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget (1000 RON)</b>	<b>Budget (1000 EUR)</b>	<b>Accepted projects</b>
<b>2010</b>	NA		91
<b>2011</b>	NA		79
<b>2012</b>	NA		101
<b>2013</b>	NA		76
<b>2014</b>	2000	450.1	88
<b>2015</b>	2200	494.9	69
<b>2016</b>	2200	489.9	65
<b>2017</b>	1200	263.6	42

As already mentioned, the Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania (DAHR) distributes part of its support through the Communitas Foundation. Its budget was increasing until 2009, and then, after two years of decrease, since 2011 again follows a growing trend. However, the number of proposals does not follow a clear trend. The most proposals came in for the calls on youth and cultural projects, the other calls attracted less applications.

Table 11. Budget of the regular calls of the Communitas Foundation (in thousand euros, 2011–2017)

<b>Call</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Diaspora</b>	165.1	157.0	166.3	173.7	185.1	188.8	229.6
<b>Culture</b>	165.1	157.0	166.3	170.4	181.3	184.8	182.3
<b>Press</b>	171.0	162.6	172.0	171.0	173.2	176.6	174.2
<b>Publishing</b>	141.5	134.6	142.6	146.0	155.4	158.6	156.4
<b>Art scholarship</b>	82.6	78.5	83.2	82.7	88.0	89.7	88.6
<b>Youth</b>	70.8	67.3	71.3	73.0	80.3	77.3	76.2
<b>Sport</b>	17.7	16.8	18.1	18.0	21.4	21.8	21.5
<b>Travel</b>	11.8	11.2	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.3
<b>Total (regular calls)</b>	825.6	784.9	831.6	846.7	896.9	910.2	941.1

<sup>17</sup> For 2017 only the names of organisations supported in the spring round have yet been published.

Table 12. Number of incoming proposals to Communitas Foundation (2011–2016)

<b>Call</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Press</b>	170	140	126	127	105	94
<b>Youth</b>	992	821	941	956	1010	775
<b>Culture</b>	1044	915	754	867	861	911
<b>Diaspora projects</b>	261	197	185	190	191	204
<b>Diaspora education</b>	131	134	107	132	83	71
<b>Diaspora pastors</b>	148	127	104	119	91	110
<b>Scholarships</b>	251	198	216	236	214	193
<b>Travel</b>	101	80	55	59	52	52
<b>Publishing</b>	263	221	238	230	231	258
<b>Sport</b>	183	155	150	191	175	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>3544</b>	<b>2988</b>	<b>2876</b>	<b>3107</b>	<b>3013</b>	<b>2824</b>

Based on the number of incoming project proposals, the Communitas is bigger, than the other two grant systems, however, as the budget is comparably small, only a limited number of proposals is accepted for funding. The number of funded projects is higher than in Slovakia but lower than in the last two years in Hungary.

Table 13. Number of proposals accepted for funding by the Communitas Foundation (2011–2016)

	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Press</b>	83	74	79	80	78	75
<b>Youth</b>	388	342	351	398	518	433
<b>Culture</b>	645	593	521	611	627	694
<b>Diaspora projects</b>	163	123	126	133	137	161
<b>Diaspora education</b>	129	130	104	129	82	71
<b>Diaspora pastors</b>	136	122	99	108	90	110
<b>Scholarships</b>	41	41	42	42	42	42
<b>Travel</b>	56	48	36	47	41	43
<b>Publishing</b>	142	104	115	100	100	129
<b>Sport</b>	83	77	89	94	106	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>1866</b>	<b>1654</b>	<b>1562</b>	<b>1742</b>	<b>1821</b>	<b>1855</b>



## Distribution by type of project and nationality

While the funding institutions differed in several aspects, there are also common traits. As we have seen, the types of funded activities were more or less the same in the three countries: cultural projects, publishing, media are funded by all three donors we analysed. If we look at the distribution of accepted proposals and funding by calls or sub-programmes, both similarities and differences show themselves.<sup>18</sup>

In Hungary, the funding of operating cost has a priority over cultural activities and camps: while the number of incoming and accepted proposals is lower than in the other two cases, the budget is equally high, which results in higher acceptance rates and also higher funding per project. In the case of cultural projects, both the acceptance rate and the granted funding is lower.

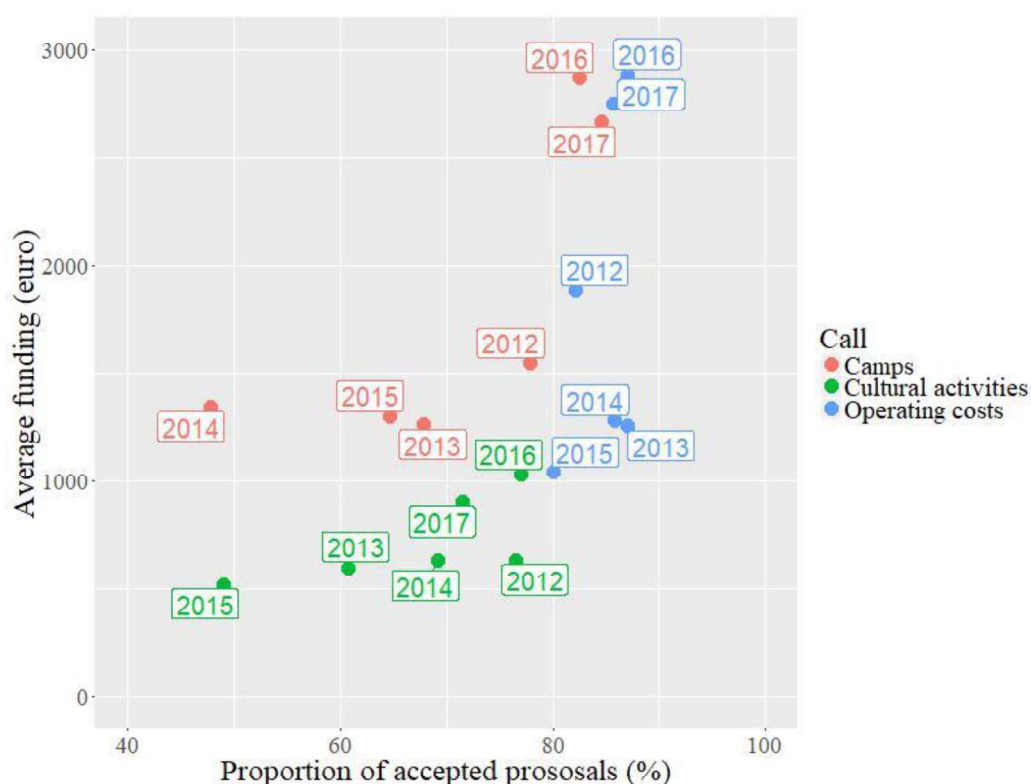


Figure 1. Proportion of accepted proposals and average funding by the Ministry of Human Capacities in Hungary (by year and call)

In Slovakia, proposals on publishing (including media) seem to have a priority: although acceptance rates are not higher than in the case of other projects, the proportion of granted funding to requested amounts is relatively high. Cultural projects are also somewhat preferred: usually these proposals have a higher chance of being accepted for funding, however they only receive a smaller fraction of the requested funding.

<sup>18</sup> In Hungary and Romania only granted amounts are known, while in Slovakia the requested amounts as well. Therefore we use the average amount of funding in the former two cases and the average proportion of granted to requested funding in Slovakia.

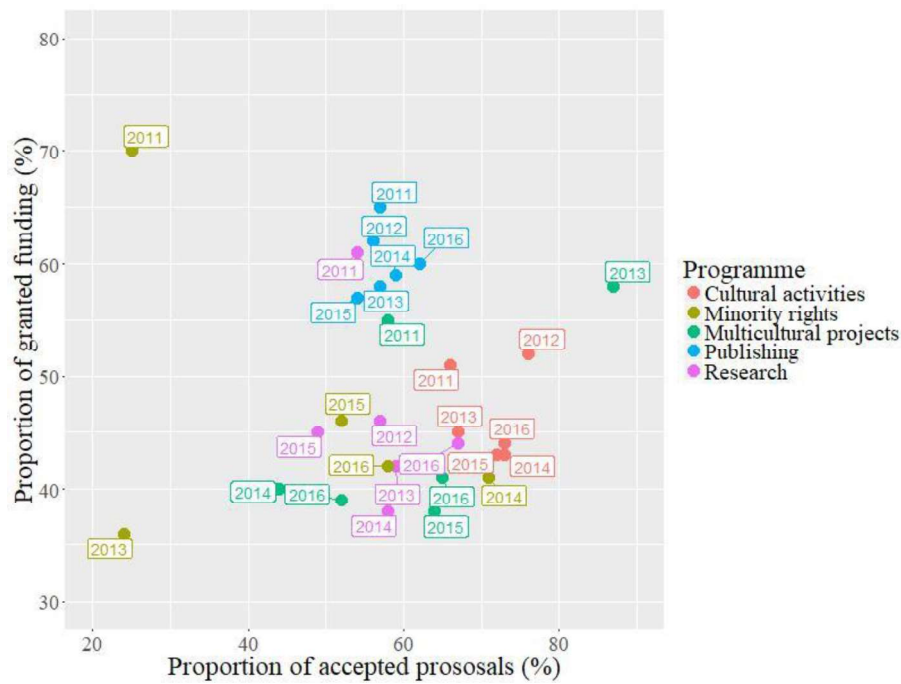


Figure 2. Proportion of accepted proposals and granted funding by the Government Office of Slovakia (by programme and year)

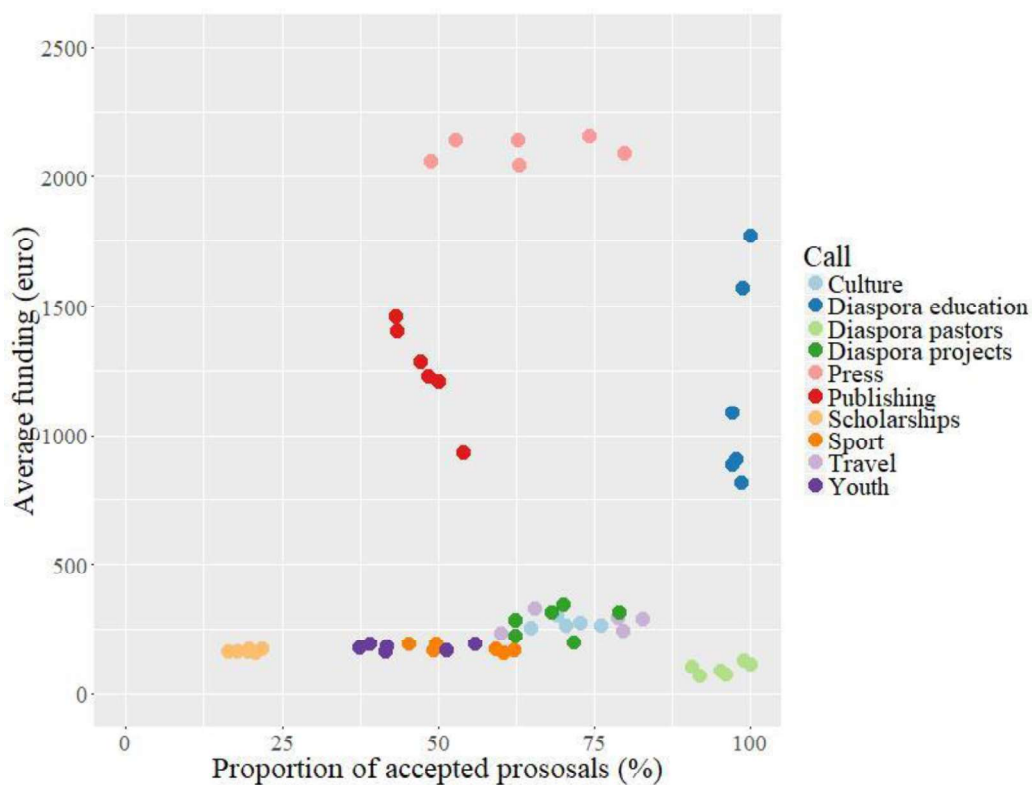


Figure 3. Proportion of accepted proposals and average funding by the Communitas Foundation (by call and year)

Finally, in Romania similarly to Slovakia, press and publishing enjoy priority over other projects in terms of average funding, while the acceptance rates are also not lower. Beside these, diaspora education has an almost 100% acceptance rate. Scholarships seem to

be of the lowest priority, and cultural, diaspora projects are somewhat prioritised over youth and sports projects, primarily in terms of acceptance rates. When it comes to the funding of different nationalities, in all three cases we see that smaller minorities receive a higher proportion of funding than their proportion among the total number of minorities. This bias seems to be the strongest in Romania.

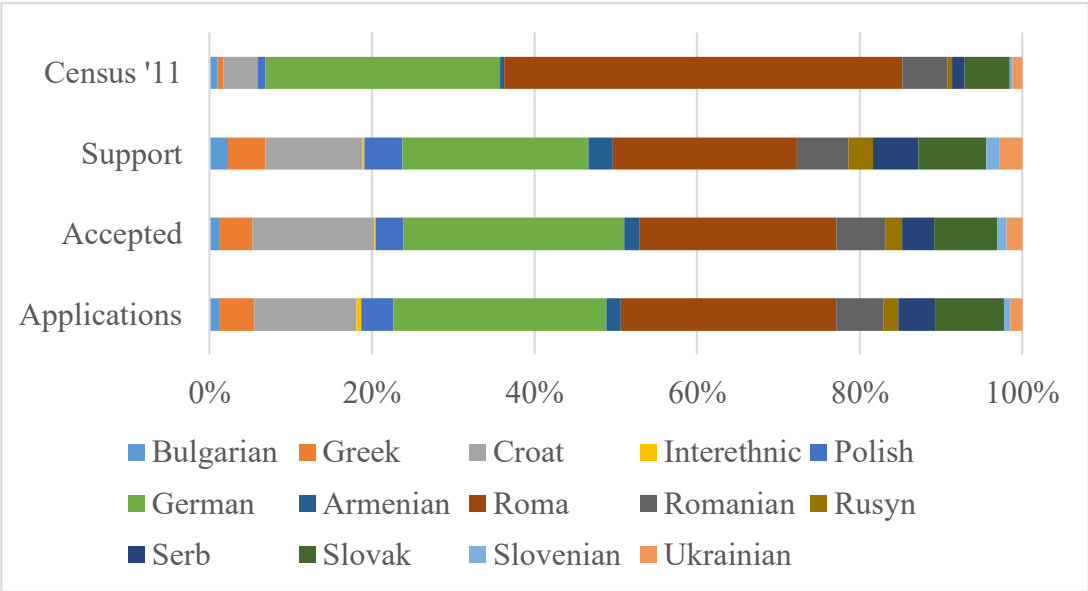


Figure 4. Distribution of incoming and accepted applications, support, and people belonging to minorities by nationality in Hungary

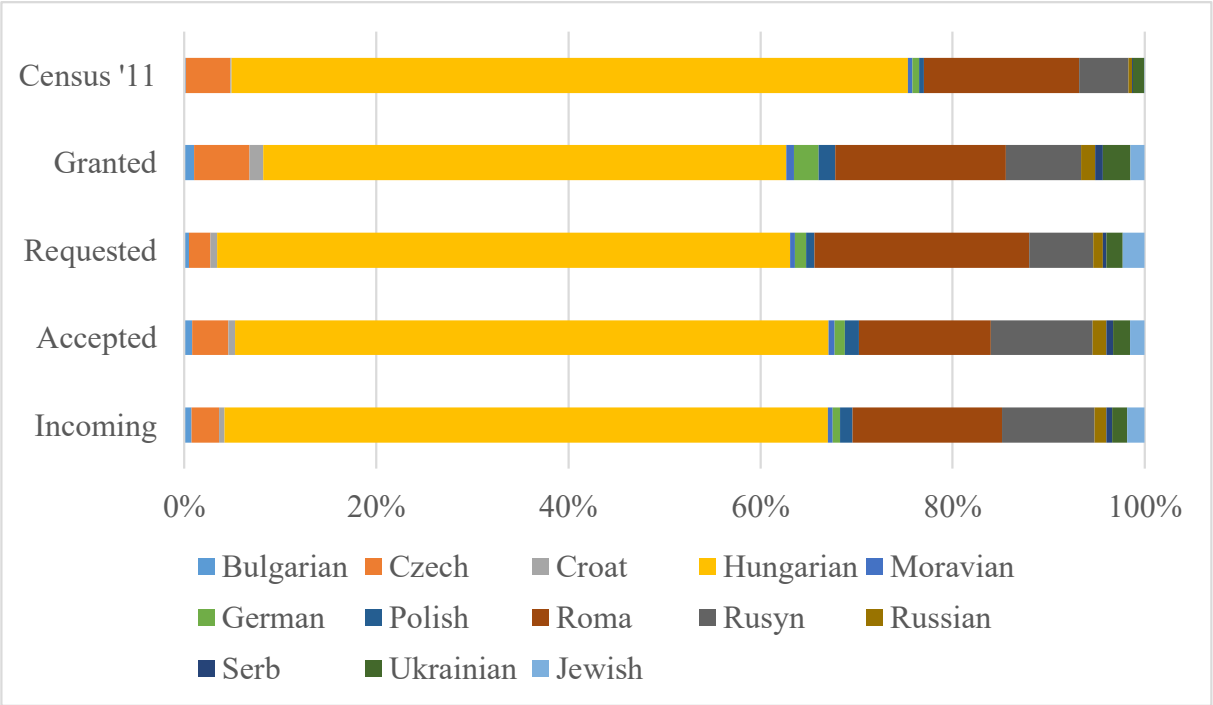


Figure 5. Distribution of incoming and accepted applications, requested and granted support, and people belonging to minorities by nationality in Slovakia

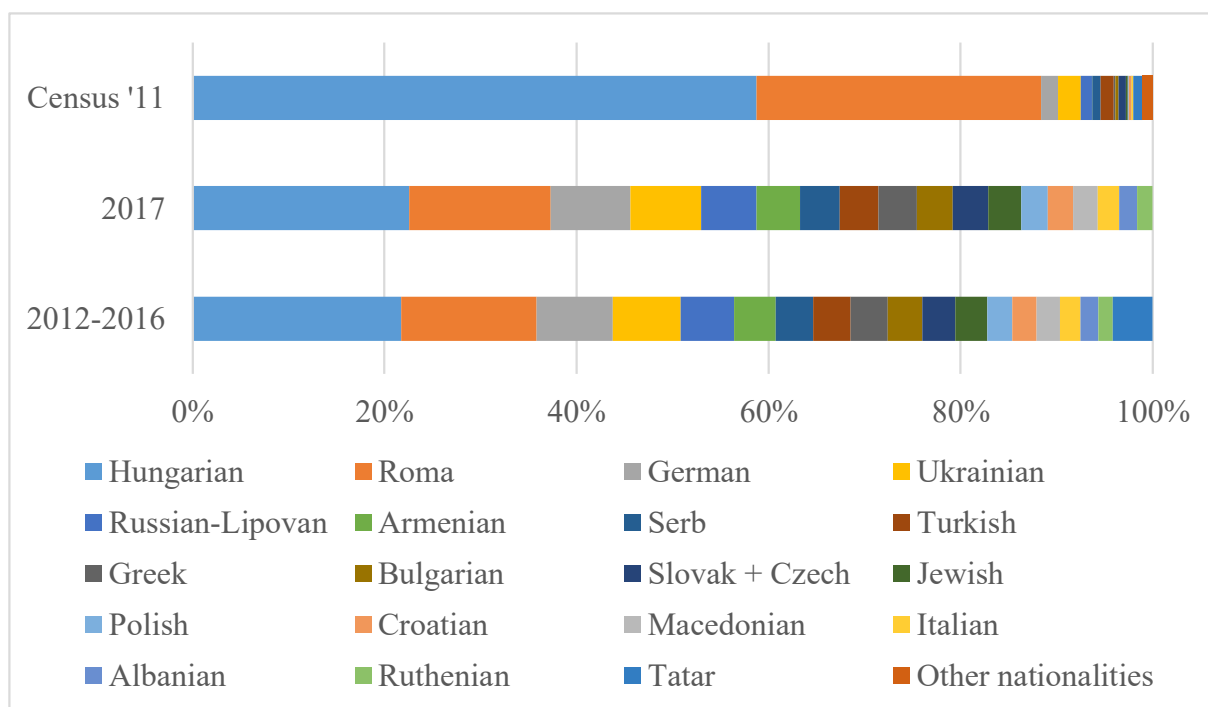


Figure 6. Distribution of normative funding, and people belonging to minorities by nationality in Romania

## Conclusion

The paper aimed to contribute to our knowledge on the relationship of state and minority institutions by looking at the systems of financial support to minorities in three states: Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. In all three states we analysed the institutions that are primarily responsible for the support of the activities of minority institutions.

From the analysis of calls and guidelines we were able to identify certain special traits of these funding arrangements. The most significant difference is between Romania and the other two states, the former granting normative support to one organisation of each minority represented in the Parliament and the Council of Ethnic Minorities. Hungary also provides normative support to a special type of minority institution: the minority self-governments, but otherwise published open grants to support minority activities. A speciality is the funding of operating costs in themselves, without a corresponding project. In Slovakia only open grants are designed to fund various activities of minorities. Slovakia was the only one of the three countries that requested cost-sharing (5%) in the whole period, which might be a barrier for smaller organisations.

In terms of budget, the Romanian system is the most generous, however, only a few selected organisations receive support on a normative basis. In terms of incoming and accepted proposals the Communitas Foundation is the largest, despite the limited budget. This however leads to small sized grants. The average size of grants is the biggest in the case of the Government Office of Slovakia.

As we have seen, priorities are more or less similar: smaller minorities are favoured in all three cases. Among the proposals, both in Slovakia and the Communitas Foundation in Romania, press, publishing and cultural projects enjoy priority. In Hungary the funding of operating costs is prioritised over the other two calls.

Table 14. Comparison of funding arrangements in Hungary, Slovakia and Romania

	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Romania</b>
<b>Minorities (2011)</b>	13+ minorities: 770,000 (7.7%)	13+ min: 660,000 (12.3%)	19+ min: 2,100,000 (10.4%)
<b>Institution</b>	Ministry of Human Capacities	Government Office	Dep. of Interethnic Relations (and Communitas Foundation)
<b>Form</b>	Open grants	Open grants	Normative support (and Grants for Hungarians)
<b>Speciality</b>	Funding of operating costs	Grant support of public institutions and local governments	
<b>Own funds</b>	Not requested (2014-)	5% of total budget	Communitas: Not requested
<b>Annual budget (2017)</b>	3.4 M EUR (5333 EUR/1000 people)	4.5 M EUR (6902 EUR/1000 people)	DRI: 23 M EUR (11,135 EUR/1000 people) Communitas: 940 EUR (767 EUR/1000 people)
<b>Average number of accepted/incoming proposals annually</b>	Cca. 1279/1781	Cca. 1232/1829	Communitas: 1750/3059
<b>General trend</b>	Growing	Stagnant	Slow growth
<b>Avg. size of grant</b>	Cca. 1270 EUR	Cca. 3200 EUR	Communitas: Cca. 450 EUR
<b>Priority</b>	Operating costs	Publishing and cultural projects	Communitas: Press, publishing, cultural projects and diaspora
<b>Nationality</b>	Favor smaller minorities		

## References

1. Ali T. A. and Gull S., 2016, "Government Funding to the NGOs: A Blessing or a Curse?", *Research in Business and Social Science* 5(6): 51-61.
2. Council of Europe, 1995, *Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and Explanatory Report*, Strasbourg
3. Csata, Zs., Kiss D. and Kiss T., 2005, "Az erdélyi magyar kulturális intézményrendszeréről" (About the Hungarian Cultural Institutional System in Transylvania), *A kultúra világa (The World of Culture)*, eds. Blénesi É., Mandel K. and Szarka L., Budapest: MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet, 50-75.
4. Dobos B., 2016, "The Minority Self-Governments in Hungary" *Autonomy Arrangements in the World*, eds. Salat L., Constantin S., Osipov A. and Székely I. G., Bolzano: EURAC Research
5. Kiss D., 2010, "A romániai magyar nonprofit szervezetek – 2009–2010. A szervezetek adatbázisának bemutatása és a nonprofit szektor szociológiai elemzése" (The Hungarian non-profit organisations in Romania – 2009–2010. The presentation of the database of organisations and sociological analysis of the non-profit sector), *Working Papers in Romanian Minority Studies* 37., Cluj-Napoca: Institutul pentru Studierea Problemelor Minorităților Naționale
6. Morauszki A., 2016, "Minority Civil Societies, or "Just" Ethnic Voluntary Organisations? Ethnic organisations in Košice, Pécs and Timișoara", *Slavonic and East European Studies: History vs Modernity*, eds. Isaienkova M., Lytovka O., Diadko I. and Shvets O., Warsaw: IRF Press, 34-45.
7. Tóth K., 2005, "A szlovákiai magyar régió kulturális intézményrendszere" (The cultural institutional system of the Hungarians in Slovakia), *A kultúra világa (The World of Culture)*, eds. Blénesi É., Mandel K. and Szarka L., Budapest: MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet, 33-49.