

# SUMMARY

**Pál MAJOROS, Réka KOVÁCS**

## **The relationship between the European Union and China at the turn of the Millenium**

*The Chinese economy has radically changed in the past 20 years. China has become the sixth largest trading country in the world and its trading relations have been restructured. The authors are analyzing the relationship between China and the European Union in their study: they demonstrate the historical development of their partnership and their political relations, including the questions of human rights. In their analysis they put emphasis on the economic and trade relations, including the the flow of foreign direct investment, which are very important when mentioning Chinas joining to the WTO. There is a separete chapter dealing with the relationship between China and Germany. The major conclusion of the authors is that the two participants have been searching for each other based on different motives. China often needed support to break out from the political separation. The European Union could not let itself be left out from the Chinese market. After all, the two intensions have met, and still meet each other, as it is witnessed by the results of the development.*

**FANG NING**

## **The relationship between Chinese reforms and opening up and international economy and international trade**

*The economy of the People's Republic of China has significantly strengthened in the past 50 years; its economy has increased 32-fold, the industrial production has grown by an annual average of 13,6% between 1985 and 1996 and it registered the biggest increase in its GDP in the 90s from among the most important countries in the world.*

*Changes are expected in the structure of China's international economy as a result of diversification brought on by the need to strengthen its economic relations with other countries and regions besides the USA, Japan, Western Europe and its traditional trading partners. As part of this new process, it is possible that China further develop its trade relations with Hungary and East-Central Europe.*

**György NESZMÉLYI**  
**External trade indicators of the Republic of Korea**  
**(ROK) and the main characteristics of trade**  
**between ROK and the European Union**

*Republic of Korea (South Korea), one of the most significant economy of the East-Asian region has successfully recovered from the financial-economic crisis of 1997-98. Regarding the foreign economic orientation of South Korea, the two "traditional" partners (US, Japan) are still plying decisive role. Korea however makes strong efforts to intensify her economic relations with other countries and regions, among which two main directions can be identified: once the countries of Korea's wider region (China, ASEAN-countries), the other region is Europe (European Union and other developed or transitional European economies). Economic relations (trade and FDI) are rapidly developing between Hungary and the Republic of Korea too.*

*This paper attempts to introduce the recent situation of the EU-Korea trade relations and also some of the main characteristics of the Korean economy.*

**Mária Balogh**

**The effects of the accession to the European Union  
on the national and ethnical minorities in Finland**

*The topic of my thesis work in 2001 was the effect of the accession to the European Union (EU) on the national and ethnical minorities in Finland. This article contains the first part of the thesis and the chapter about the Sami people (Lapps). In the first part of my work I write about the problem of the term "minority" and about the most important documents for the protection of the minorities in Europe. In the second part of the work I describe the position of the minorities in Finland, the Swedish-speakers, the Sami people (Lapps), the Romas (Gypsies), the so-called "old Russians", the Tatars and the Jews. Until the 1960's, Finland used assimilation- policies against most of the minorities. An exception was the position of the Swedish-speaking community. When the country decided to join the EU, it had a lot to do for the protection of the minorities. The not well-known fact is, that Finland was the last of the Western European countries to become member of the Council of Europe. One of the most sensitive issues is to ensure for the indigenous the right for land. A sensitive topic is the contents and implementation of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 169 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This connects closely with the problems of the reindeer-breeding in Lapland. A further problem is the protection of the rights of the Russian-speaking community, and the discrimination of the Romas (Gypsies). The effect of joining the European Union is generally positive, particularly for the minorities, who live together in geographical proximity (the Swedish-speakers, Sami people), since they can successfully apply for regional supports from the EU, and they can use it for their own purposes. For the conservation of identity, the organizations extending over borders have an important role. Although the protection of the minorities in Finland is not perfect, if it continues in this direction, the minorities will enrich the culture of the country instead of the assimilation, and by their contacts across the borders they will have a positive influence on the Finnish economy.*