
Legal Minority in the European Union: Opportunities, Challenges and Abuses

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Abstract

The rights of national minorities within the EU member states represent an important and current issue that attracts the attention of many researchers. The EU strives to support national minorities through its conventions and projects, aiming to provide them with economic security, social justice, and, above all, living conditions that enable them to function normally. The subject of this study is the analysis of the conventions through which the EU seeks to improve the status of national minorities, as well as an analysis of models that recommend specific activities and efforts needed to ensure that national minorities have regular access to employment, healthcare, economic prosperity, family formation, parental support, and all other aspects that would enhance tolerance and respect for national minorities in multicultural environments. The study also examines how artificial intelligence, and statistical models could detect hate speech directed at national minorities, and how the level of such hate speech can be reduced and negative consequences prevented. Finally, the study provides predictions about what the EU can expect in the future to ensure that national minorities in all countries achieve equality with the rest of the population, offering numerous useful legal, social, and economic implications.

Keywords: National minorities, European Union, social justice, hate speech, abuses

Introduction

Today, it can be confidently stated that the position and protection of national minorities have moved beyond the realm of exclusive internal jurisdiction of states and have become the subject of both international legal and political obligations of states, as well as the jurisdiction of international, primarily European, organizations (Aha et al., 2024; Samarsky, 2023). In fact, this development is the result of significant efforts within the international community to remove the area of human rights—of which the position and rights of national minorities are an integral part—from the exclusive internal jurisdiction of states and place it under the supervision of specific international institutions (Gilby & Koivusalo, 2024). In this regard, there are no serious objections from the members of the international community, as the chosen course is entirely in line with the Charter and goals of the United Nations (Galbreath & McEvoy, 2012; Johns, 2003).

Belonging to a minority can be assessed based on subjective elements, i.e., the individual's statement about belonging to a particular minority, or based on objective elements, i.e., the existence of certain facts that objectively determine an individual's membership in a specific minority group, such as, for example, belonging to a particular religious organization. A minority refers to groups of individuals, citizens of a given country, who differ from the numerically dominant group of citizens in terms of their ethnic origin, language, national, or religious affiliation (Tesser, 2003; Voiculescu, 2011).

Literature review

Minority rights in the European Union (EU) are regulated by a series of laws, policies, and treaties that protect various ethnic, linguistic, religious, and other minority groups. The European Union advocates for equality and non-discrimination, providing mechanisms for the protection of minorities, but it also faces challenges in implementing these rights in practice (Di Marco, 2023; Ivic, 2024; Mezza et al., 2024; Saeed et al., 2023).

The EU has defined by law the fundamental documents regulating the rights of national minorities, which should provide them with a certain level of protection, social justice, and tolerance from the majority population in member states (Galbreath & McEvoy, 2012; Johns, 2003; Saeed et al., 2023):

Laws and Documents Protecting Minority Rights:

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000) is the primary document providing legal protection for minority groups. It guarantees equality and prohibits discrimination based on various grounds, including race, ethnicity, religion, language, gender, and others. This Charter of Fundamental Rights is based on a draft previously drawn up by a convention of 16 representatives of the Heads of State or Government of the Member States and of the President of the European Commission, 16 Members of the European Parliament, and 30 members of national parliaments (two from each of the then Member States) under the chairmanship of Professor Roman Herzog, and was solemnly proclaimed to be the 'European Union's Charter of Fundamental Rights' by the Presidents of the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission on 7 December 2000. During the negotiations on a European constitution, this Charter of Fundamental Rights was revised and made an integral part of the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe of 29 October 2004. Following the failure of the Treaty, the Charter of Fundamental Rights was again solemnly proclaimed as the 'European Union's Charter of Fundamental Rights', this time as a separate instrument, by the Presidents of the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission on 12 December 2007 in Strasbourg. The EU Treaty refers to this version of the charter in binding form. This makes the Charter of Fundamental Rights legally binding and also establishes the applicability of fundamental rights in Union law. (Borhart, 2013)

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) from 1950 establishes standards for the protection of human rights, including the rights of minorities. The ECHR was adopted under the auspices of the Council of Europe, which was founded as a political institution on 5 May 1949. The ECHR value laid down not only in enabling a minimum standard for the protection of human rights, but also in establishing a system of legal protection which enables the bodies established in Strasbourg under it (the European Commission on Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights) to condemn violations of human rights in the member countries. The mission of Council of Europe is to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law across Europe and beyond.

Now days, the organization has 46 member states that covers 700 million of citizens. Concerning minority rights the most important instrument adopted under the auspices of the Council of Europe is *Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities from 1994*. The Framework convention contains norms of program character (Explanatory Report, 1995). According to general consideration the Framework Convention is the first legally binding multilateral instrument devoted to the protection of

national minorities in general. Its aim is to specify the legal principles which States undertake to respect in order to ensure the protection of national minorities.

The Conference on European Security and Cooperation (OSCE) was the first organization in Europe that launched an initiative for the protection of minorities. The need for minorities' protection was underlined on Conference in Helsinki (1975), as well as on Conference in Copenhagen (1990), where members recognized the need for states to take special measures for the protection of minorities in relation to their own language, religion, culture.

To further support national minorities, the EU has defined a legal and institutional support framework, as well as numerous **directives, projects, conventions, and initiatives** aimed at improving the status of national minorities, thereby enabling them to exercise regular rights like all other residents (Di Marco, 2023; Ivic, 2024; Mezza et al., 2024):

Legal and Institutional Framework of the EU for Minority Rights Protection

1. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

Article 21: Prohibits discrimination based on ethnic origin, language, religion, and other characteristics.

Article 22: Highlights the EU's obligation to respect cultural, religious, and linguistic diversity.

2. Treaty on European Union (Lisbon Treaty)

Article 2: Emphasizes the values of human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law, and respect for minority rights.

3. Equal Treatment Directive (Racial Equality Directive - 2000/43/EC)

Prohibits discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin in employment, education, social protection, and access to goods and services.

Concerning the above mentioned legal framework the Court of Justice of European Union is the highest and at the same time the sole judicial authority in matters of Union law. In general terms, its task is to 'ensure that in the interpretation of [the] Treaty the law is observed'. This general description of responsibilities encompasses three main areas: a) monitoring the application of Union law, both by the EU institutions; b) when implementing the Treaties, and by the Member States and individuals in relation to their obligations under Union law; c) interpretation of Union law and d) further shaping of Union law. (Borhart, 2013).

However, speaking about the Council of Europe instruments there are separate mechanism of protection embodied in ECHR.

During adoption of Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities from 1994 there were discussions on the need for creating the special body for protection of minority rights. The Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe creates an ad hoc Advisory Committee in order to monitor compliance with the principles of the Framework Convention for each member state.

EU Projects and Initiatives

1. Rights, Equality and Citizenship Program

Funds projects promoting equality, combating discrimination, and strengthening minority rights.

2. Europe for Citizens Program

Supports local projects promoting minority inclusion and civic engagement.

3. EQUAL Initiative

Focuses on combating discrimination and promoting equal opportunities in the labor market, including for minorities.

4. Erasmus+ and European Social Fund (ESF)

Promote educational and training programs that involve marginalized groups, including national minorities.

Conventions and Cooperation with International Bodies

1. Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM)

– Although not directly linked to the EU, all EU member states are signatories to this key convention for minority rights protection.

2. Conferences and Forums

– EU Roma Summit: Regular conferences gathering policymakers, civil society organizations, and Roma community leaders.

– EU Human Rights Forum: Focuses on promoting equality and minority rights.

– Cooperation with NGOs and Monitoring

– The EU collaborates with organizations such as:

– Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA): Monitors the state of human and minority rights.

– European Network Against Racism (ENAR): A network combating discrimination and promoting minority rights.

Examples of Minority Rights in the EU:

Roma: In many EU countries, Roma are exposed to social exclusion, discrimination, and poverty. The EU has introduced several initiatives to improve their situation, such as the Roma Inclusion Strategy, which focuses on education, employment, healthcare, and housing. *LGBT+ Community:* The EU has legal acts protecting LGBT+ rights, such as the prohibition of discrimination in the workplace, the right to marriage and adoption, as well as protection from violence. In some EU member states, such as Sweden, the Netherlands, and Spain, LGBT+ rights are fully recognized and protected. *National Minorities:* For

example, Hungarians and Poles in Slovakia, Serbs in Croatia, and Hungarians in Romania have legal rights to cultural autonomy, the use of their language, and access to education in their language (Francisco & Linner, 2023; Johns, 2003; Zuk & Zuk, 2023).

In line with the primary subject and research objectives related to the analysis of the status of national minorities within EU member states, the main **opportunities and challenges** are highlighted, with particular attention given to the **abuses** faced by members of national minorities.

Opportunities for Minorities in the EU:

Education and Integration: The EU provides opportunities for minority groups to integrate through educational programs that promote multiculturalism and tolerance, as well as access to educational institutions in their own language. *Support through EU Funds:* Minority communities can receive funding from various EU programs, such as the European Social Fund, which helps overcome social exclusion and poverty. *Political Participation:* The EU enables minority groups to engage politically, participate in decision-making, and be represented in political institutions (Sanchez-Sanchez et al., 2023; Perera et al., 2023).

Challenges in Achieving Minority Rights:

Discrimination and Prejudice: Although there are laws and policies in place, discrimination against minorities remains prevalent in many EU countries, particularly towards Roma, migrants, and LGBT+ individuals. *Xenophobia and Populism:* In some EU member states, the rise of populist parties presents challenges for minority groups, as these parties often use rhetoric that demonizes migrants and other minority communities. *Unequal Application of Laws:* Despite the EU having clear legislation, the unequal application of these laws across different member states remains an issue, which can lead to minority rights not always being adequately protected (Castano-Pulgarín et al., 2021; Sanchez-Sanchez et al., 2023; Perera et al., 2023).

Abuses of minority rights

National minorities are exposed to various abuses, with particular emphasis on hate speech directed at them through the internet, particularly on social media.

Politicization of Minority Rights: In some cases, politicians use minority groups as a "weapon" in their political confrontations, often exaggerating or marginalizing minority rights in order to gain political points. *Violations of Minority Rights:* Although the EU provides protection, violations of minority rights frequently occur in practice, such as police brutality against migrants or violence against LGBT+ individuals. Additionally, in some countries, minorities face limited access to justice and protection of their rights. Hate speech against minorities (Roma, members of the LGBT+ community, and migrants) on the internet and social media represents a serious societal issue with numerous negative consequences, including increased discrimination, harm to the mental health of victims, and the undermining of fundamental values such as tolerance and inclusion (Pagallo et al., 2022; Rezvi & Hossain, 2023).

The following section of the paper will outline forms of hate speech directed at national minorities, as well as proposals and strategies primarily aimed at identifying and reducing such hate speech. Here are the key aspects and potential solutions for this situation and hate speech (Alam et al., 2016;

Arayankalam et al., 2024; Bendiek & Römer, 2019; Margono et al., 2024; Okky Ibrohim & Budi, 2023; Pavlidis, 2023; Simović et al., 2024):

Characteristics and Consequences of Hate Speech:

User Anonymity: Many users feel protected by anonymity on the internet, which encourages them to express extreme views.

Rapid Dissemination: Social media algorithms often amplify content that provokes controversy and strong emotions, including hate speech.

Normalization of Intolerance: Frequent exposure to hate speech can diminish empathy and increase tolerance for discriminatory attitudes.

How to Prevent Hate Speech ****

Education and Awareness

- Promoting media and digital literacy among youth and adults.
- Anti-discrimination campaigns emphasizing the importance of tolerance.
- Training on recognizing and reporting hate speech.

Legal Measures

- Strengthening legislation to sanction online hate speech.
- Consistent enforcement of laws and prosecution of hate speech perpetrators.

Social Media Platform Activity

- Improving algorithms to detect and remove hate speech content.
- Continuous moderation and collaboration with independent content reviewers.

Community Engagement

- Encouraging users to report hate speech.
- Amplifying positive narratives and stories that promote diversity.

The authors Yuan, L. & Rizoiu, M.A. (2025) propose the use of artificial intelligence, statistical models, and algorithms to determine the level of hate speech on the internet and social media, in order to identify and neutralize such hate speech.

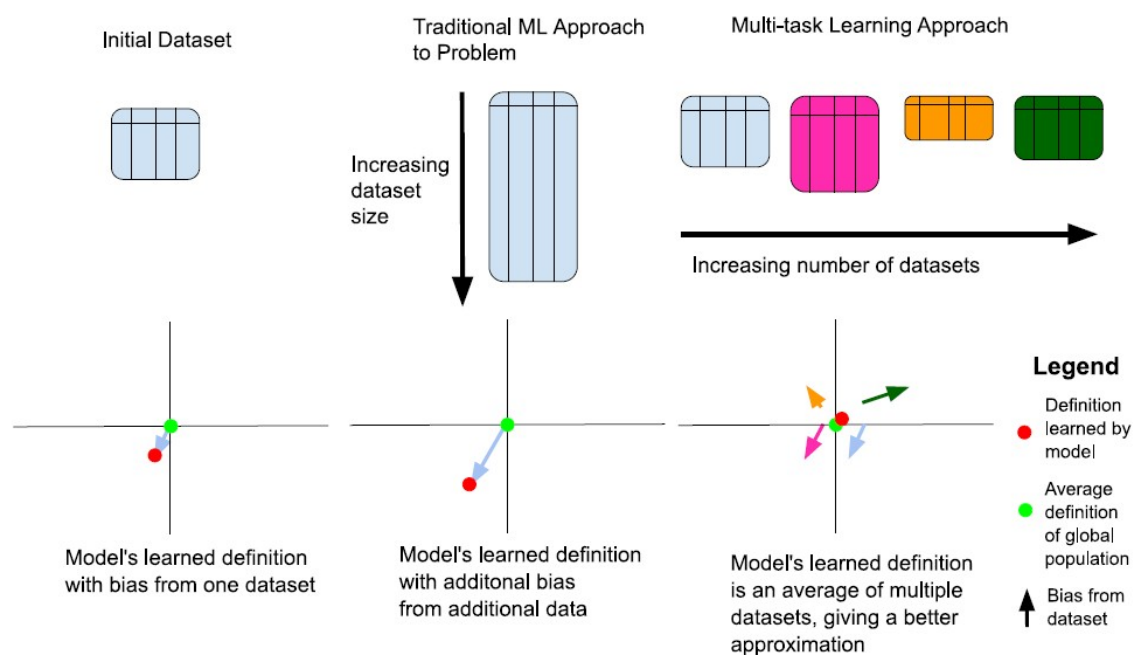
1. Detection of Hate Speech Using Artificial Intelligence

AI models, including Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) algorithms, can analyze large volumes of textual data and identify patterns indicative of hate speech.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) algorithms enable the analysis of text semantics and context to detect offensive, racist, sexist, or homophobic statements.

Sentiment analysis assists in distinguishing negative speech from constructive criticism.

Figure 1. The use of artificial intelligence and statistical models for identifying hate speech on social media



(Yuan & Rizoiu, 2025)

2. Techniques and Models Used

Naive Bayes Classifiers: Utilized for basic text classification tasks, categorizing content as "hate speech" or "neutral speech."

Support Vector Machines (SVMs): Effective for more complex classification tasks where subtle textual distinctions must be identified.

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Transformer Models (BERT): Capable of processing contextual information and detecting complex hate speech patterns.

Generative Models (GPT and similar): Used for both natural language understanding and generation.

3. Applications on the Internet

Social Media Moderation: Platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube, and TikTok employ AI systems to automatically detect and remove hate speech.

Comment Moderation on News Websites: Statistical models are used in real-time to block offensive comments.

Chatbots: AI models in customer service identify and respond to offensive remarks.

4. Strategies for Reducing Hate Speech

Proactive Moderation: AI systems can automatically remove content or warn users prior to publication.

Content Labeling: Content that violates guidelines can be restricted or flagged for human review.

User Education: Platforms provide AI-generated feedback to users on why specific content is problematic.

Context Awareness: Advanced models account for the context of conversations to avoid misclassifying jokes or sarcasm as hate speech.

5. Challenges in Implementing AI Models

False Positives/Negatives: AI models sometimes mistakenly remove non-harmful content.

Language and Cultural Differences: Hate speech varies across languages and cultures, complicating the universal application of models.

Language Manipulation: Users deliberately employ word substitutions, hidden messages, and codes to evade detection.

6. The Future of AI in Combating Hate Speech

Personalized Models for Different Languages and Cultures: Enhancing NLP models to recognize language-specific patterns.

Increased Transparency: AI tools will become more transparent to help users understand content moderation decisions.

Hybrid Approach: Combining AI and human moderation remains essential for balancing efficiency and accuracy.

The integration of AI and statistical models, along with human oversight, is becoming a powerful tool for maintaining safe digital spaces for all users.

How to mitigate negative consequences

There are certain ways to reduce the negative consequences of hate speech experienced by members of national minorities, such as psychological support, providing national minorities with opportunities to freely express their opinions, and support from public figures (actors, musicians, athletes) in efforts to reduce hate speech against national minorities on the internet (Gracia-Calandín & Suárez-Montoya, 2023; Keipi et al., 2018):

Psychological Support: Provide access to counseling services for victims of hate speech.

Creating Safe Spaces: Support online communities where minorities can freely express their opinions.

Public Condemnation: Leaders, influencers, and public figures should take a clear stand against hate speech.

There are many ways in which society, states, and humanitarian organizations can support national minorities to ensure they lead free, dignified, and quality lives. Here are the key aspects (Gracia-Calandín

& Suárez-Montoya, 2023; Keipi et al., 2018; Pagallo et al., 2022; Rezvi & Hossain, 2023; Sequeira et al., 2024; Simón-Moreno & Kenna, 2019):

1. Legal and Institutional Empowerment

Anti-Discrimination Laws: Enactment and strict enforcement of laws protecting minorities from discrimination based on ethnicity.

Access to Justice: Provision of free legal assistance to minority groups in cases of discrimination or human rights violations.

Political Participation: Enabling minority groups to have representatives in parliaments, local governments, and other institutions.

2. Education and Cultural Preservation

Educational Policies: Introduction of educational programs in minority languages and scholarships for children and youth from minority groups.

Culture and Language: Support for preserving cultural identity through media, arts, and educational initiatives.

Sensitization of the Majority Population: Educational campaigns emphasizing the importance of intercultural understanding.

3. Economy and Employment

Encouraging Entrepreneurship: Providing grants and favorable loans for minority groups to start businesses.

Training Programs: Professional training and retraining programs that enhance competitiveness in the labor market.

Employment Quotas: Creating affirmative action programs for the employment of minorities.

4. Social Support

Healthcare: Ensuring access to free or affordable healthcare services.

Housing Programs: Subsidized housing and addressing issues related to informal settlements.

Social Security: Direct assistance and empowerment programs for marginalized families.

5. Support for Families and Communities

Family Policy: Support through subsidies for daycare, school supplies, and free school meals.

Integration: Support for inclusive communities where minorities live alongside the majority population.

Safety: Reducing discrimination and violence through police and security service training.

6. Role of Humanitarian Organizations

Advocating for Rights: Raising awareness about minority issues and applying public pressure on institutions.














Direct Assistance: Distribution of food, clothing, medical aid, and educational materials.

Mentorship Programs: Providing support to youth from minority groups through education and career guidance.

The authors Sequeira et al. 2024 present a model that utilizes an integrative and holistic approach to identify all important life issues of national minorities and to ensure conditions for a better life and the achievement of social justice in multicultural environments.

Figure 2. A holistic approach to addressing the existential issues of national minorities.

Vulnerable households:

 Low-income	 Low education	 Rural	 Multi-family	 Elderly	 Ethnic minorities and Indigenous groups	 Travellers and Nomadic communities
 Young	 Single parents	 Migrants	 Unemployed	 Ill-health and disabilities	 Homeless and informal settlements	

(Sequeira, Gouveia & de Melo, 2024)

EU initiatives supporting minority rights and social inclusion

Through numerous initiatives, projects, and support programs, the EU provides national minorities with access to education, medical care, and opportunities for international travel, family formation, and a stable economic situation, ensuring all the conditions necessary for a regular and stable life (Hossain, 2023; Sequeira et al., 2024; Simón-Moreno & Kenna, 2019):

1. Increasing Income and Employment

- European Social Fund+ (ESF+)
- Provides funding for training, requalification, and employment support for marginalized groups, including minorities and migrants.
- Supports social entrepreneurship programs.

EURES Employment Network

Connects employers and job seekers across the EU, including minority and migrant communities.

2. *Education and Vocational Training*

- Erasmus+ Programme
- Offers minority and marginalized groups opportunities to participate in educational exchanges, vocational training, and inclusive education programs.
- Digital Europe Programme
- Promotes digital literacy and IT training for young people, including minorities.
- Roma Education Fund (REF)
- Focuses on the education of the Roma community through scholarships and local project support.

3. *Housing and Infrastructure*

- European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
- Finances social housing projects and infrastructure for marginalized communities.
- URBACT Programme
- Encourages the exchange of best practices among cities in housing and minority inclusion.

4. *Family Issues and Support for Single Parents*

- Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)
- Provides assistance to families at risk of poverty, including food and essential supplies.
- Child Guarantee Initiative
- Ensures access to free education, healthcare, and social services for children, including those from minority families.

5. *Travel and Mobility*

- Schengen Area and Free Movement Rights
- Allows EU citizens, including minorities, to travel freely within member states.
- Erasmus+ Mobility
- Supports study visits and vocational training abroad.

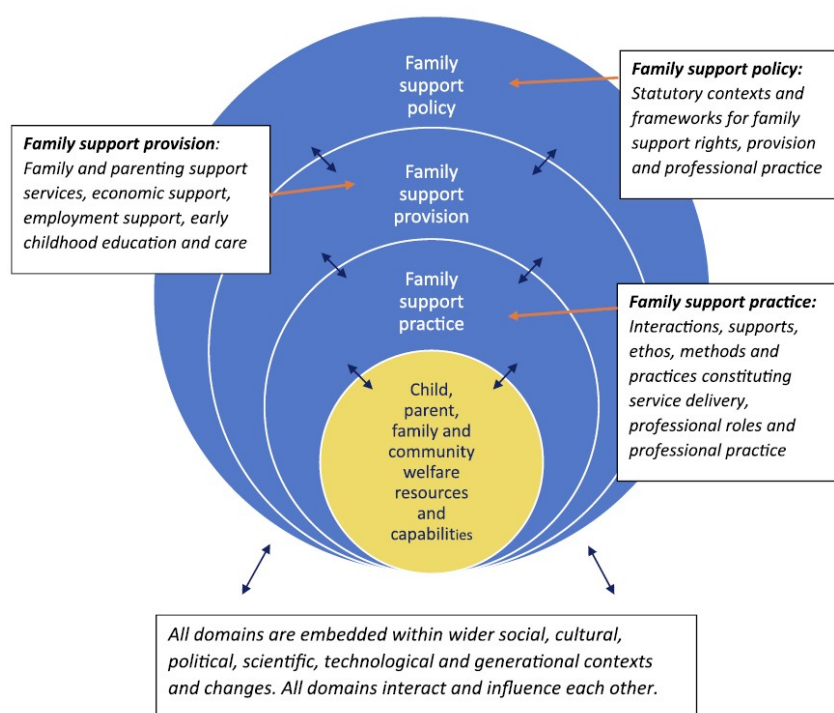
6. *Support for Migrants and Refugees*

- Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF)
- Funds programs for the integration of migrants and asylum seekers through training, language courses, and employment.

- Eurocities Integrating Cities Program
- Helps local authorities develop policies for migrant integration.

The European Union is committed to improving the well-being of children of national minority and providing support to parenting through various programs, policies, and financial mechanisms. The focus is on reducing child poverty, ensuring access to education, healthcare, and strengthening social support for families (Churchill et al. 2024).

Figure 3. Support programs for families, youth, and children.



(Churchill, Devaney, Abela, 2024)

Initiatives for improving the position of children

The EU provides the greatest support through its programs to children from national minorities, ensuring they have opportunities for education, personal growth, and the development of successful careers that will enable them to achieve economic and social security (Churchill et al. 2024; Sequeira et al., 2024; Simón-Moreno & Kenna, 2019):

Child Guarantee

The goal is to ensure that every child in Europe, especially those from vulnerable families, has access to essential services, including:

- Free education, including school supplies and extracurricular activities;
- Free healthcare services;

- Adequate housing;
- Healthy nutrition;
- EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child.

This strategy focuses on combating violence against children, promoting children's rights in the digital environment, and enabling their active participation in policymaking.

Parenting Support Programs

- Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD);
- Provides support to families with children through the distribution of food, essential goods, and material assistance;
- Childcare Initiative (Support for Early Childhood Education and Care) ;
- The EU finances projects to improve the availability and quality of preschool education and childcare;
- European Social Fund Plus (ESF+);
- Supports programs aimed at balancing work and family life through flexible working hours, workplace support for parents, and training for single parents;
- Parental Leave Directive;
- Sets minimum standards for paid parental leave in member states, allowing parents to spend more time with their children;
- EU4 Health Program;
- Includes projects that support the mental and physical health of parents and children.

3. Specific Measures for Children and Families at Risk

- REACT-EU Program
- Helps member states support socially vulnerable families, including those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Platform for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion
- The EU promotes measures to reduce child poverty, providing financial and logistical support to families.

Conclusion

The position of national minorities and migrants in the European Union in the coming years will depend on several key factors, including political, social, and economic changes, as well as shifts in migration flows and EU policies. Based on the analysis, the authors of this study present their predictions

and opinions on how the European Union will strive for equal treatment of national minorities within a multicultural environment in the future. In this context, there are several key trends and forecasts that will shape the future of minority communities in the EU:

1. Increased Integration and Inclusion of Minorities

Integration Policies: The EU will continue to focus on developing policies that enable greater inclusion of national minorities and migrants. Support for programs in education, employment, healthcare, and housing, as well as strengthening anti-discrimination mechanisms, is expected to continue.

"EU Integration Agenda" Project: The EU is anticipated to continue strengthening integration mechanisms for migrants and minorities, including training, language courses, and access to the labor market. Programs such as the Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) will play a key role in this process.

Support for Families and Children: Minority communities, especially children and migrant families, will receive increased support in the areas of education and social protection, thanks to initiatives like the Child Guarantee and Youth Guarantee, which ensure access to education and reduce the risk of social exclusion.

2. Expanded Role of Digitalization in the Lives of Minorities

Digital Inclusion: Digital literacy is expected to become an even more crucial factor for the integration of minority communities and migrants. Programs such as Digital Europe and Erasmus+ provide access to education and employment in the digital sphere, opening up new labor markets for minority communities.

Right to Internet Access: A continuing trend is ensuring better internet access for migrants and minority communities, which will enable better education and economic opportunities.

3. Need for Greater Political Advocacy and Minority Rights

Improvement of Minority Rights: In the coming years, the EU is likely to place more focus on protecting the rights of minorities and combating hate speech, discrimination, and hate crimes. Greater legal protection for minority groups in member states is expected, along with continued political and legislative pressure on countries that do not respect human rights norms. *Rights of Migrants and Asylum Seekers:* Despite challenges, the EU may expand the rights of migrants and refugees through more clearly defined asylum and migration policies, although migration is likely to remain a politically sensitive issue in member states.

4. Economic Challenges and Opportunities for Minorities

Employment and Economic Integration: Forecasts suggest that minority communities and migrants will have better job prospects in the EU, thanks to increased investments in training and re-skilling. However, challenges in employment, such as discrimination in the labor market and cultural barriers, will persist.

Social and Economic Mobility: The EU may allocate additional resources to support economic opportunities for migrants, with expected growth in employment in IT and digital industries, where minority communities could benefit from increased demand for workers in these sectors.

5. New Migrations and Population Movement

Migration and Geopolitical Factors: Migration to the EU is expected to remain high, particularly due to global political and economic factors. The EU may direct more resources toward addressing refugee challenges, including migrants from war-torn areas such as Ukraine, the Middle East, and North Africa.

Potential Overseas Migrations: Due to climate change and geopolitical shifts, the EU may become a destination for migrants from the Southern and Eastern Balkans, Africa, and Latin America.

Regional and International Cooperation: The EU may deepen cooperation with non-EU countries in terms of protecting the rights of minorities and migrants, as well as better integrating migration into host countries.

Increased Cooperation with Humanitarian Organizations: In the coming years, the EU is likely to continue collaborating with international organizations, such as UNHCR and Amnesty International, to ensure the safety and basic human rights of migrants.

Inclusion and Social Cohesion: Efforts to integrate minority communities into society are expected to intensify in the EU in the coming years. Although challenges remain, the EU is committed to combating discrimination and creating equal opportunities for all citizens, regardless of origin or status.

Political and Social Dynamics: Attitudes toward migrants and minorities may differ across member states, but there is a common framework for political and social engagement aimed at improving their rights and position.

In short, the outlook for national minorities and migrants in the EU in the coming years will largely be shaped by integration policies, equality, and human rights. Despite the challenges, the EU has strong mechanisms to support and protect these communities.

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Pravna manjina u Evropskoj uniji: Mogućnosti, izazovi i zloupotrebe

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Sažetak

Prava nacionalnih manjina unutar zemalja članica EU predstavljaju značajno i aktuelno pitanje koje privlači pažnju mnogih istraživača. EU nastoji da podrži nacionalne manjine putem svojih konvencija i projekata, s ciljem da im obezbedi ekonomsku sigurnost, socijalnu pravdu i, pre svega, životne uslove koji im omogućavaju normalno funkcionisanje. Predmet ovog istraživanja je analiza konvencija kroz koje EU nastoji da unapredi status nacionalnih manjina, kao i analiza modela koji preporučuju specifične aktivnosti i napore neophodne za osiguravanje regularnog pristupa nacionalnih manjina zapošljavanju, zdravstvenoj zaštiti, ekonomskom prosperitetu, formiranju porodice, roditeljskoj podršci i svim ostalim aspektima koji bi unapredili toleranciju i poštovanje prema nacionalnim manjinama u multikulturalnim sredinama. Studija takođe ispituje kako veštačka inteligencija i statistički modeli mogu da detektuju govor mržnje usmeren prema nacionalnim manjinama, kao i na koji način se nivo takvog govora mržnje može smanjiti i sprečiti negativne posledice. Na kraju, istraživanje pruža predviđanja o tome šta EU može očekivati u budućnosti kako bi nacionalne manjine u svim zemljama postigle ravnopravnost sa ostatkom populacije, nudeći brojne korisne pravne, socijalne i ekonomske implikacije.

Ključne reči: nacionalne manjine, Evropska unija, socijalna pravda, govor mržnje, multikulturalizam.