



THE EUROPEAN UNION

Distinguished Delegates,

My name is Mel Burat and I will be your director for the European Union for GatorMUN IX. I am extremely excited that you chose to participate in our conference and furthermore, I am extremely thrilled that you chose to participate in my committee. I am currently a 4th year Political Science and Anthropology student at the University of Florida, where I am also pursuing minors in European Union Studies and Central-Eastern Europe Studies. My research focuses include human trafficking in Eastern Europe, Post-Communist transitional economies, and the influence of war on cultural identity. I spent this past summer in Brussels, Belgium, where I interned at a Belgian law firm that specializes in E.U. legislation, particularly relating to health and consumer law. I have been involved with GatorMUN for the past few years, acting as an Assistant Director for the UNEP for GatorMUN VII and as Undersecretary for Administrative Affairs for GatorMUN VIII.

In preparation for this committee I encourage all of you to skim through international publications such as the BBC or the Economist, or through European-based media such as the EUobserver. Between now and the conference there will likely be important developments in all three topics – particularly the issue of immigration, which is currently being exacerbated by the upheavals that have been occurring in the Middle East and North Africa. It is important that you are able to adapt to your country's changing positions and needs for the sake of intellectual discourse. While it is the responsibility of this committee to work together to develop cohesive policies, each delegate will also be representing the interests of their member states to the best of their ability. Moreover, although GatorMUN has always encouraged creative thought and solutions, as representatives of European countries, you will be able to easily figure your country's position on most topics through a simple search engine inquiry. The topics I have chosen are not well publicized in the United States. However, they are all extremely prevalent to the important issues that Europeans face today and as such plenty of literature is available on all three topics.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns regarding any of the topics, research, or parliamentary procedure, don't hesitate to contact me at gatormun@gmail.com.

Best,

Mel Burat
Director of the EU



Committee Description

The European Union is led by two executive bodies: the European Commission and European Council. The European Council is made up of heads of government from all 27 member states, as well as the President of the European Commission, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the standing President of the Council. It meets twice a year (every six months) unless the president calls forth a special meeting. It became formally established institution with Treaty of Maastricht, which was signed in 1992. Although it has no formal legislative power, it is the Council's job to define the priorities and direction of the EU. Depending on the topic at hand, the Council will vote on matters with either a qualified majority or through unanimous vote. I will make it extremely clear throughout the conference which one can be used for which draft resolutions. It is also important to note that delegates – aside from the High Representative and the Commission President – are not just representatives from their countries; they are the heads of government.

Committee Background

The European Union is a political and economic union, composed of 27 member states, all located in the European continent. Its predecessor – the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) – was conceived soon after World War II, in 1952¹. Its founders saw the originally purely economic union as a way of preventing another gruesome and devastating war from breaking out by making Europe economically intertwined and integrated. Eventually, due to the efforts of European federalists and the international climate, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Commission (EURATOM) were established with the Treaties of Rome in 1957².

Following the 1960s, the EEC became more supranational in nature through the development of a value added tax (VAT) used to fund its operations, by adapting a common agricultural policy (CAP), and by using an European Monetary System (EMS) to control currency value fluctuations. In 1986, the Single European Act was signed and the EEC became the European Community (EC) and adopted a single market, meaning the barriers between the exchange of goods, labor, and services were removed between member states³.

Over time, the membership of this union went from the six original members to the current 27 members and the separate formal and informal institutions that been developing over the decades eventually became one umbrella institution – the European Union – with the Treaty of Maastricht in 1993⁴. Furthermore, the EU is no longer just an economic union. It is a single market with its own currency that allows the free movement of goods, people, capital, and

¹ History of the EU: http://europa.eu/about-eu/eu-history/1945-1959/index_en.htm

² Brief History of the EU: <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=128389419>

³The Single European:

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/institutional_affairs/treaties/treaties_singleact_en.htm

⁴ Treaty of Maastricht:

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/economic_and_monetary_affairs/institutional_and_economic_framework/treaties_maastricht_en.htm

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services and its functions as a strong political union as well. Moreover, the EU has the power to enact legislation and policy that member states are legally obligated to follow and amend their laws to be in compliance.

General Research Tools

- Archive of European Council Summits: http://aei.pitt.edu/summit_guide.html
- BBC Guide to the European Union: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/europe/euro-glossary/default.stm
- European Council's Website: <http://www.european-council.europa.eu/>
- European Navigator: Multimedia Guide to the History of the EU: <http://www.ena.lu/>
- EUObserver.com: <http://www.euobserver.com/>
- EurActiv.com: <http://www.euractiv.com/en>
- Eur-Lex (Access to EU Law): <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>

General Tips

I encourage you to use a diverse range of resources to understand your topics and your country's position on each. This means perusing legal documents, news articles, and the EU's extremely helpful website, www.europa.net. This will help you gain a well-rounded understanding and it will allow you to stay up-to-date on breaking news regarding your topics.

Topic One: Working Toward a Cohesive Immigration Policy

Introduction

The period of decolonization that followed World War II resulted in a number of newly established independent states and spurred waves of mass immigration from former colonies to Western Europe. Countries such as the U.K. and France, who both had fairly open access to people from their former colonies, received the highest amounts of migration⁵. During the 1990s, many people from the Balkans and other zones suffering from ethnic cleansing began to apply for asylum en masse. The fact that travel became much less expensive and movement became easier, was coupled with the widespread belief that Western Europe symbolized a better life.

However, many of these immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers have also been met with backlash. Many of them, particularly Muslim and African immigrants, are seen as the "other" and a burden on Europe's already extensive welfare system.⁶ Furthermore, these feelings have been exacerbated since the Schengen Agreement made moving within the EU incredibly easy and since the Arab Spring caused many North Africans to flee their unstable homelands to

⁵ Immigration in the European Union: Problem or Solution: <http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/337/>

⁶ Immigration in the European Union: Problem or Solution: <http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/337/>

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Italy and France. The biggest challenge European leaders face is forming a cohesive policy to deal with these immigration issues. This is of tantamount importance as many of the controversies surrounding current asylum seekers and refugees from Tunisia and Libya have shaken otherwise stable EU norms and ideals regarding human rights.

Schengen Area

The Schengen Agreement basically abolished internal borders between certain EU and non-EU countries, allowing citizens to move passport-free within them. Currently, there are twenty countries within the Schengen Area and they include: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland⁷.

Aside from free movement, the Schengen Agreement also created a common asylum policy, the right for police to chase suspects across borders, and the creation of the Schengen Information Systems (SIS), which is a share database of stolen objects and wanted people that police and consulates can easily access⁸. However, the treaty that established this agreement also allows its signatories to temporarily close their borders for the sake of national security (i.e., in the past borders have been temporarily reinstated in light of terrorist attacks, large sporting events, and large state events or functions)

Arab Spring

The revolutions and uprisings that have racked many of the historically stable regimes in the Middle East and North Africa since spring of last year have alarmed European citizens and policymakers, who are worried about the waves of illegal and legal migrants that have since flooded European borders. France and Italy in particular became involved in a public dispute over which country was best suited to receive immigrants from Tunisia⁹. Both countries called to reintroduce border checks after 25,000 Tunisia immigrants began to leave their original destination of Italy and head to France¹⁰. The French government was enraged that the Italian government gave the Francophone immigrants temporarily resident permits, allowing them to legally enter France¹¹. The Italian government had reasoned that this was the best solution at the time: sending the Tunisians back to Tunisia would have been a humanitarian disaster and granting them refugee status would have allocated each immigrant more aid than Italy could afford¹². Granting them temporarily residency allowed the Tunisians to stay in Europe without

⁷ Schengen Fact Sheet: http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_4361.html

⁸ Q&A: Schengen Agreement: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4738063.stm#map>

⁹ Schengen Agreement: Delay for Bulgaria and Romania to Join: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-13709768>

¹⁰ Pressure Grows for Common European Migration Policy: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-13359532>

¹¹ EU warned against changing Schengen deal on border: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-13266402>

¹² Arab Spring threatens freedom of movement in Schengen area: <http://www.foreignaffairsjournal.org/2011/05/13/arab-spring-threatens-freedom-of-movement-in-schengen-area/>

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having to give them the financial support a refugee would receive. Moreover, it allowed French-speaking Tunisians to move to a country that shares their native tongue. However, when France sent the immigrants back to Italy, debate over the provisions of the Schengen Agreement reached a fever pitch¹³

Due to the fact that every country in the EU receives varying amounts of immigrants and refugees and every country has a different capacity to handle these influxes, some member states have called for a more cohesive migrant policy, citing that it is impossible for many smaller or economically blighted countries to shoulder the burden of all the people who were forced to flee their home countries. However, other countries - such as the United Kingdom, who specifically did not sign the Schengen Agreement and is thus, not a part of the area- that do not have the same migration issues, do not want immigrants and asylum seekers imposed on them¹⁴. Although proponents of Schengen have called these talks xenophobic and evidence of a clear separation of European rhetoric and action, its critics have stated that Europe simply cannot accommodate every refugee and Schengen needs to therefore be revised.

Delegates will need to assess the effectiveness of the Schengen Agreement and Europe's border policy in general. Furthermore, this committee should also focus on measures such as integrating refugees into the society of where they are seeking asylum, promoting racial and cultural tolerance, and discussing the ways to alleviate the economic burden these mass migrations pose on countries such as Italy.

Research Questions

1. What is your country's policy on immigration?
2. What is your country's relation with its former colonies (should it have former colonies)?
3. What are the political, social, economic and demographic implications of the Arab Spring on European society?
4. What changes to the Schengen Agreement have European policymakers been discussing?
(*This question can be answered by reading EU-news publications*)
5. What is the EU's policy on immigration?

Useful Resources

- EUROPOL: <http://www.europol.europa.eu/>
- Frontex: <http://www.frontex.europa.eu/>
- International Organization for Migration (IOM): <http://www.iom.int/jahia/jsp/index.jsp>
- Migration Policy Institute: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/>
- Schengen Agreement: [http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:42000A0922\(01\):EN:NOT](http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:42000A0922(01):EN:NOT)

¹³ France & Italy push for reform of Schengen Treaty: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-13189682>

¹⁴ Arab refugees not welcome here, says William Hague: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/arab-spring-refugees-not-welcome-here-says-william-hague-2287795.html>

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>

Topic 2: Integrating Romani into Mainstream Society

Introduction

Romani – also known as Romani, Travelers, Sinti, or the more derogatory “Gypsy” – are an ethnic group of traditionally nomadic people that began to migrate to Eastern Europe around the 11th century from northern India¹⁵. Today, they are biggest ethnic minority in the European Union, with numbers estimated to be anywhere from 10 to 12 million in all 27 member states.¹⁶ What connects all Romani in Europe is the continual discrimination and social inclusion faced by the minority in every country they occupy¹⁷. These social norms, coupled with huge discrepancies in health care, education, living conditions, and employment opportunities between Romani and the general population, have made all of the EU programs aimed at their integration less effective¹⁸.

Initially, Romani gained a reputation as traveling craftsmen and musicians. However, over time, Romani were seen as swindlers and thieves¹⁹. During the rise of nation states, amidst the nationalistic fever that heavily characterized the 1800s, Roma became even more socially and politically disconnected from the countries in which they roamed²⁰. During World War II, Adolf Hitler’s Third Reich defined Romani as subhuman and many Romani were sent to concentration camps to be killed or sterilized. It is estimated that up to 1.5 million Romani were killed in German and Polish camps by 1945²¹. The situation of the Romani people started to gain international importance in the 1990’s with the disintegration of the former Soviet Union. When the Iron Curtain fell, many Roma fled to Western Europe and their widespread presence drew more attention to their socioeconomic status.²²

EU Policy on Roma

The European Union has made a series of efforts to integrate Roma into European society and has been met with limited and scattered success. After the fall of the Soviet Union, many former Communist countries such as Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Poland wanted to join the European Union. In response, the European Council developed a set of criteria - the Copenhagen Criteria – that would be needed to be met in order to be considered for membership.

¹⁵ Crowe, D. (1995). *A History of the Gypsies of Eastern Europe and Russia*.

¹⁶ European Commission. (2005). *The Situation of Roma in an Enlarged European Union*.

¹⁷ European Commission’s Offices on Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion “The European Union and Roma”: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=518>

¹⁸ European Commission. (2005). *The Situation of Roma in an Enlarged European Union*

¹⁹ Crowe, D.

²⁰ Crow, D.

²¹ Hancock. (2004). *The Historiography of the Holocaust*.

²² Stauber & Vago. (eds.). (2007). *The Roma Minority in Europe: Historical, Political, and Social Perspectives*.

This marked a turning point in the EU's role as a regional organization and as a presence in Roma affairs because the Criteria required the "respect and preservation of minorities" in all candidate states²³. Although this legislation did not specifically address Roma, most Roma at the time resided in Eastern Europe and the push for minority rights resulted in many Central and Eastern European countries with large Roma minorities to establish directives against discrimination and programs to deal with the issue of Roma inclusion²⁴.

Two years after Copenhagen, in 1995, the Council of Europe created a Committee of Experts on Roma and Travellers to advise the Council of the European Union on all policy matters concerning Roma and to monitor their situation in Europe. In 2005, the Decade of Roma Inclusion was launched by 12 member states with the single goal of promoting the socioeconomic status of Roma²⁵. The Decade of Roma Inclusion also established partnerships with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe (OCSE), the European Roma Rights Centre.

Current Status

In 2010, French President Nicolas Sarkozy began systemically dismantling camps of immigrants known to be full of Roma and deporting them to Eastern Europe, ignoring the European Commission's threat of legal action.²⁶ Sarkozy has maintained that countries such as Romania and Bulgaria, where many of the Romani that have migrated to Western Europe are originally from, are not doing enough to aid their Romani populations. However, Romania has mapped out an extensive strategy for dealing with the Romani; the problem is, it cannot finance most of it and as a result, many Romani have been migrating to wealthier countries in search of better opportunities²⁷.

This situation exemplifies in the inherent obstacle between establishing policy and programs to integrate Romani and their potential success. Although many of the programs established by governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOS), and private organizations are ambitious, many are simply not effective because they do not have the financial resources. Furthermore, although the European Union is considered a cohesive supranational institution in many ways, it is still composed of many different member states with varying economies, political structures, and social attitudes and histories. Developing a comprehensive policy is very difficult and implementing it is even harder.

Even with the aforementioned programs, little progress has been made. Nearly 72% of Romani are estimated to be living in dwellings with substandard sanitation²⁸. Nearly 1 in 4

²³ European Commission Enlargement Policy:

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/enlargement_process/accesion_process/criteria/index_en.htm

²⁴ Nicolae, V., & Slavik, H. (eds.). (2007). *Roma Diplomacy*.

²⁵ Decade of Roma Inclusion: <http://www.romadecade.org/>

²⁶ Roma, On Move, Test Europe's 'Open Borders':

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/17/world/europe/17roma.html>

²⁷ Rome, On Move, Test Europe's 'Open Borders'

²⁸ UNDP. (2006). *At Risk: Rom and the Displaced in Southeast Europe*, 59

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Romani are illiterate, about two thirds of all Romani children in the EU will not make it past primary education²⁹, and about 80% of adult Romani are legally unemployed³⁰. Furthermore, the Romani population on average has a lower life expectancy than the rest of the EU and suffers from much greater rates of hepatitis, tuberculosis, and the measles³¹.

One of the major programs with addressing the Romani issue is that it is multi faceted. For the purposes of this committee, we will be primarily focused on *integration*. The most obvious route to integration would be measures such as the promotion of tolerance, community building programs, or antidiscrimination policy. However, the Romani situation is much more complicated than that: in order to insure that Roma are closer to the ultimate goal of total integration into European society, they will also require equal access to things such as jobs, healthcare, education, and adequate living conditions. Delegates should consider the many levels of social exclusion before they can develop either policy or programs to better integrate Romani into European society.

Research Questions

1. What is your country's policy on Romani?
2. What is your country's policy on national/ethnic minorities?
3. How has the accession process (process undertaken by nations to join the EU) affected EU and national government policy on the Roma?
4. What is the EU's policy Roma?

Useful Resources

- Council of Europe's page on Roma and Travelers: http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/default_en.asp
- Decade of Roma Inclusion: <http://www.romadecade.org/>
- Defending Roma: Human Rights in Europe: http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/source/documents/defendingRomarights_en.pdf
- European Roma Information Office: <http://erionet.org/site/>
- European Roma Rights Center: <http://www.errc.org/>
- Report on the human rights situation of Roma in Europe presented by the Council of Europe:
- <https://wcd.coe.int/wcd/ViewDoc.jsp?id=962605&Site=COE>
- Roma Education Fund (REF): <http://www.romaeducationfund.hu/>
- Roma Rights Network: <http://www.romarights.net/v2/>

²⁹ UNDP. 29

³⁰ European Commission. (2005). *The Situation of Roma in an Enlarged European Union*.

³¹ European Commission.



Topic 3: Addressing Transnistria: The Moldova Territorial Dispute

Introduction

Transnistria is a region of eastern Moldova between the Dniester River and the Ukrainian border. Since 1990, it has declared itself an independent state, but the international community does not formally recognize it and it is therefore considered a former-USSR “frozen conflict” space³². In 2006, Transnistria conducted a referendum, declaring its independence from Moldova and its intentions to eventually join Russia, which largely went ignored by the international community and Moldova. After a conflict between Moldovan institutions in the area and Transnistrians took a violent turn in 1992, the Russian Federation has since maintained a small military force to maintain the peace³³. Throughout the 2000s, conflict resolution talks between Transnistria, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine have commenced more or less under the guidance of the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe (OCSE). Currently, Transnistria possesses most of Moldova’s industrial resources, but due to international isolation, corruption, and the destabilizing power of organized crime, the region remains extremely impoverished. Besides its military presence, Russia also provides financial aid and pays for the region’s pensioners, increasing its influence in the region.³⁴

The EU has become involved in the Moldovan Territorial dispute because of less obvious implications: the separatist region has become a nexus for crime such as illicit arms, people, and drug trafficking, smuggling, and money laundering.³⁵ Considering that it is less than 100km away from Romania, a recent EU member state, the possible deterioration of Transnistria’s unsecure security status poses a potential “soft” security threat to the EU’s borders. However, the territorial dispute is considered by the EU to be a “solvable” problem³⁶. Addressing the Transnistria territorial dispute largely depends on the EU’s ability to maintain diplomatic relations with Russia and Ukraine who, as neighboring powers that have strong ethnic ties with the region, also have some stake in the resolution of this conflict³⁷.

European Security Strategy: Legal Basis of EU Involvement

The European Security Strategy (ESS) is a policy framework that was originally devised under Javier Solana, the former High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy, in 2003 in order to identify the key threats to the security of the EU and clarify how the EU can

³² Trans-Dniester profile. BBC News. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/3641826.stm

³³ isbn

³⁴ isbn

³⁵ The EU and Transnistria: From Deadlock to Sustainable Settlement by Nicu Popescu. Center for European Policy Studies

³⁶ isbn

³⁷ “The EU in Moldova: Settling Conflicts in the Neighborhood” by Nicu Popescu. Institute for Security Studies

deal with these threats³⁸. According to the ESS, enlargement of the European Union brings it closer to “troubled neighbors” and it is in the best interest of the EU to ensure that these countries are “well-governed” and stable³⁹. Neighboring states with violent conflicts, powerful organized crime syndicates and black markets, corrupt governments, and lack of order of law can pose a problem for Europe because their close geography can allow some of these issues to spill over into European borders. In order to deal with these potential problems, the development of the European Security and Defense Policy has given the EU legal authority to use military and civilian capabilities to deal with these issues⁴⁰. Furthermore, the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) has listed conflict prevention in neighboring and bordering states as one of its top priorities, further pushing the ESS onto the political agenda of the EU.

EU Action in Transnistria

The European Union has become much more involved in Transnistria since the early 2000’s for several reasons. For one, a border country of Moldova – Romania – is now a member of the EU, making this territorial dispute a European border issue. Also, the EU has embarked on a series of cooperative measures with Russia so that Europe and the Russian Federation can work together to address regional conflicts that affect both parties.⁴¹ As Moldova now borders the EU and Russia, both parties need to especially work together to resolve an issue that can have negative implications for each. Some of the steps taken by the EU to push this conflict toward a resolution have included posing travel bans on Transnistrian leaders, increased cooperation with Ukraine and Russia over the territorial dispute, and establishing a special EU representative to Transnistria.⁴²

The EU has also established the European Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM), upon request from the two respecting countries to the European Commission⁴³. Both Ukraine and Moldova were concerned about the illicit cross-border activity between the Transnistria region and Ukraine and the economic and social cost of these activities⁴⁴. Funded in part by the EU and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the EUBAM has enhanced the capabilities of border guards and customs officers to quell the influx of illegal smuggling, arms and human trafficking, and money laundering⁴⁵. Although the EUBAM has proven to be affective, its necessity justifies the fears stated by the EU and its ever growing need to deal with the Transnistria separatist region.

³⁸ European Security Strategy.

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/fight_against_organised_crime/r00004_en.htm

³⁹ The EU and Transnistria: From Deadlock to Sustainable Settlement by Nicu Popescu. Center for European Policy Studies

⁴⁰ isbn

⁴¹ isbn

⁴² isbn

⁴³ About EUBAM: <http://www.eubam.org/en/about/overview>

⁴⁴ isbn

⁴⁵ isbn

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Future Prospects

Delegates can increase EU presence in Transnistria and hopefully push the region toward compromising with the Moldovan government, as well as Ukraine, Russia, and the EU by taking more diplomatic action, engaging in trade policy-related actions such as sanctions that would force the Transnistrian government to be more cooperative, attempting to negotiate with Moldova, supervising dialogue between Moldova and Ukraine and Russia, and reassessing the EU's border policies. Furthermore, the EU can work closer with Russia and Ukraine. There are a number of ways to address this issue and considering how volatile the region is considered to be, there is an extremely likely chance delegates will be forced to think on their feet and quickly respond to a situation when handling this topic.

Research Questions

1. What is your country's policy on Transnistria?
2. How has Transnistria and its associated conflicts affected neighboring countries?
3. How has the EU utilized the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) to shape its foreign policy?
4. What is the EU's official policy on Transnistria?

Useful Resources

- EU-Moldova European Neighbor Policy Action Plan:
- http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/action_plans/moldova_enp_ap_final_en.pdf
- European Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM):
<http://www.eubam.org/>
- European Dialogue: <http://eurodialogue.org/>
- European External Action Service (EEAS): http://www.eeas.europa.eu/index_en.htm
- European Security Strategy (ESS): <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/eeas/security-defence/european-security-strategy.aspx?lang=en>
- Map of Transnistria: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:TransnistrianRegionMap.png>
- Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe (OCSE): <http://www.osce.org/>