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# The council of the European Union and its geographical realm

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## Abstract

The council of the European Union participates in all the decision-making processes as an active body. In this article, in addition to a separation between the Council of the European Union and some other organizations similar in name but different in function, the main features of the Council of the European Union will be declared and by means of some cases related to Europe's foreign concerns and crises include Iran Nuclear Deal and Syrian Crisis; it becomes clear that the acts of the council of the EU is not limited to Europe's territory, not in Eligibility nor in its interest.

**Keywords:** Council, Conclusion, Resolution, Legislative, European Union.

# El consejo de la Unión Europea y su ámbito geográfico

## Resumen

El consejo de la Unión Europea participa en todos los procesos de toma de decisiones como un cuerpo activo. En este artículo, además de una separación entre el Consejo de la Unión Europea y algunas otras organizaciones de nombre similar pero diferente en función, se declararán las principales características del Consejo de la Unión Europea y por medio de algunos casos relacionados con Europa. Las preocupaciones y crisis extranjeras incluyen Iran Nuclear Deal y Syrian Crisis. Resulta claro que los actos del consejo de la UE no se limitan al territorio de Europa, ni en Elegibilidad ni en su interés.

**Palabras clave:** Consejo, Conclusión, Resolución, Legislativo, Unión Europea.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Council of the European Union (often still referred to as the Council of Ministers, or sometimes just called the Council <sup>1</sup> is the third of the seven Institutions of the European Union (EU) as listed in the Treaty on European Union. It is part of the essentially bicameral EU legislature <sup>2</sup> and represents the executive governments of the EU's member states. It is based in the Europe building in Brussels, France (Iran Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, 2015).

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<sup>1</sup> Latin: Consilium

<sup>2</sup> The other legislative body being the European Parliament

According to the old dictum, "The Commission proposes, and the Council disposes". The Council of Ministers is the only EU Institution that is not "European". Rather, it is a forum where ministers from the Member States may validly express and represent their own national interests.

The Council meets in 10 different configurations of 28 national ministers<sup>3</sup>. The precise membership of these configurations varies according to the topic under consideration; for example, when discussing agricultural policy the Council is formed by the 28 national ministers whose portfolio includes this policy area<sup>4</sup>.

The Presidency of the Council rotates every six months among the governments of EU member states, with the relevant ministers of the respective country holding the Presidency at any given time ensuring the smooth running of the meetings and setting the daily agenda. The continuity between presidencies is provided by an arrangement under which three successive presidencies, known as Presidency trios, share common political programs. The Foreign Affairs Council<sup>5</sup> is, however chaired by the Union's High Representative (Council conclusions on the EU regional strategy for Syria and Iraq as well as the ISIL/Da'esh threat, 2015).

The list of Council configurations should be established by the General Affairs Council acting by a simple majority. This list was established on 1 December 2009<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> one per state

<sup>4</sup> With the related European Commissioners contributing but not voting

<sup>5</sup> National foreign ministers

<sup>6</sup> Decision 2009/878/EU of the Council (General Affairs) of 1 December 2009 Establishing the list of Council configurations in addition to those referred to in the Second and third subparagraphs of Article 16(6) of the Treaty on European Union (OJ L315 of 2.12.2009, p.46

## **2. DECISION MAKING PROCESS**

Its decisions are made by qualified majority voting in most areas, unanimity in others, or just a simple majority for procedural issues. Usually where it operates unanimously, it only needs to consult the Parliament. However, in most areas the ordinary legislative procedure applies meaning both Council and Parliament share legislative and budgetary powers equally, meaning both have to agree for a proposal to pass. In a few limited areas the Council may initiate new EU law itself. The General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, also known as Council Secretariat, assists the Council of the European Union, the Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the European Council and the President of the European Council. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union<sup>7</sup>.

The Council defines and implements EU foreign and security policy on the basis of guidelines set by the European Council. This also includes the EU's development and humanitarian aid, defense and trade. Together with the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Council ensures the unity, consistency and effectiveness of the EU's external action and also this will be seen that there are too many decisions made by European decision-makers that legal protection measures are also decided for Europeans to have

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<sup>7</sup> The Secretariat is divided into seven directorates-general, each administered by a director-general

more activities abroad. There are many domestic decisions<sup>8</sup>, so in accordance with the importance of the cases, in chapter III and IV the Council of the European Union interactions against the nuclear program of Iran and Military crisis in Syria are to be shown. The Council provides the mandate to the Commission to negotiate on behalf of the EU agreements between the EU and non-EU countries and international organizations.

At the end of negotiations, the Council decides on the signature and conclusion of the agreement, based on a proposal from the Commission. The Council also adopts the final decision to conclude the agreement, once the Parliament has given its consent<sup>9</sup> and it has been ratified by all EU member states. These agreements may cover broad areas, such as trade, cooperation and development, or they may deal with specific subjects such as textiles, fisheries, customs, transport, science and technology, etc. It negotiates and adopts legislative acts in most cases together with the European Parliament through the ordinary legislative procedure, also known as 'Codecision'<sup>10</sup>.

In the Council, government ministers from each EU country meet to discuss, amend and adopt laws, and coordinate policies. The

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<sup>8</sup> ex. Decision No 1080/2011/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 granting an EU guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans and loan guarantees for projects outside the Union and repealing Decision No 633/2009/EC

<sup>9</sup> Required in areas subject to co-decision

<sup>10</sup> Codecision is used for policy areas where the EU has exclusive or shared competence with the member states. In these cases, the Council legislates on the basis of proposals submitted by the European Commission.

ministers have the authority to commit their governments to the actions agreed on in the meetings. Together with the European Parliament, the Council is the main decision-making body of the EU that,

- Negotiates and adopts EU laws, together with the European Parliament, based on proposals from the European Commission
  
- Coordinates EU countries' policies
  
- Develops the EU's foreign & security policy, based on European Council guidelines
  
- Concludes agreements between the EU and other countries or international organizations
  
- Adopts the annual EU budget - jointly with the European Parliament.

### **3. THE NEGOTIATION PROCEDURE**

The Council of the EU plays an important role in the negotiation and conclusion of agreements between the EU and non-EU countries or international organizations. It is involved at all stages of the procedure; from providing the mandate for negotiations to the Commission, to signing the agreement on behalf of the EU and adopting the final decision implementing it into EU law. For

agreements covering areas of shared competency with EU member states, representatives from member state governments also have to give their mandate for negotiations. This includes most agreements relating to foreign policy and broad trade agreements (EU restrictive measures against Iran, 2018).

The Council can also adopt a decision to suspend the application of an international agreement or to terminate an agreement. For example, in 2010 the Council suspended article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement with Zimbabwe, which stopped payment of development aid to the country. The Council takes a decision on the basis of a proposal from the Commission or from the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

1. The **Commission submits recommendations to the Council** on each specific agreement. If the agreement relates mostly to foreign and security policy, the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy submits the recommendations.

2. The **Council then adopts a decision authorizing the opening of negotiations**. It usually also adopts negotiating directives which set out the general objectives to be achieved during negotiations.

3. The **Commission represents the EU** during negotiations, except where the agreement relates to foreign and security



policy, when the EU is represented by the high representative. Negotiations between the EU and the non-EU parties or international organization usually take place in different 'rounds'.

4. For some types of agreement, the **Council appoints a special committee** which consults with the Commission throughout negotiations. The Commission regularly reports back to this committee and the European Parliament on the progress of negotiations.

5. The **Council can adopt revised or new negotiating directives** at any time during negotiations. This would be done to change the negotiating position, or when the negotiator<sup>11</sup> wants to deviate from the previously agreed position.

6. The Council and the Commission are jointly responsible for checking that the agreements negotiated are **compatible with internal EU policies** and rules.

7. At the end of negotiations, the **Council adopts a decision on the signature** of the agreement. In some cases, the Council also takes a decision on the **provisional application** of an agreement. These decisions are taken on the basis of a Commission proposal.

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<sup>11</sup> The Commission

8. The **Council also adopts the final decision to conclude the agreement**. This can only be done once the European Parliament has given its consent<sup>12</sup> and it has been ratified by all EU member states. In other areas, except agreements relating to common foreign and security policy, the European Parliament has to be consulted.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Council conclusions are adopted after a debate during a Council meeting. They can contain a political position on a specific topic. It is important to distinguish between Council conclusions and presidency conclusions. Council conclusions are issued by the Council while presidency conclusions only express the position of the presidency and do not engage the Council.

Council resolutions usually set out future work foreseen in a specific policy area. They have no legal effect, but they can invite the Commission to make a proposal or take further action. If the resolution covers an area that is not entirely an area of EU competency, it takes the form of a 'resolution of the Council and the representatives of the governments of the member states'.

Kinds of decisions:

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<sup>12</sup> For association agreements and for areas subject to either the ordinary legislative procedure or consent procedure

- A regulation becomes immediately enforceable as law in all member states simultaneously. It can be considered as equivalent to a pan-European act of parliament.
  
- A directive requires member states to achieve a particular result without dictating the means of achieving that result.
  
- A decision only affects the individuals to whom it is addressed.
  
- Recommendations and opinions are non-binding.

## **5. IRAN NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM**

Iran's nuclear program can be a good example of how the council of the EU works against international law breaches which is somehow related to direct and indirect benefits of the European community. In considering the issue, the European Council expressed the policies and redlines of the European standards in different aspects such as international law standards as a general guideline which led to binding resolutions made by the EU's legislative body.

Since 2006, the UN Security Council has adopted a number of resolutions requiring Iran to stop enriching uranium with nuclear proliferation purposes. These resolutions were progressively

accompanied by restrictive measures to persuade Iran to comply. The EU implements UN sanctions through the adoption of EU legislation.

In addition to implementing UN sanctions, during the past decade the EU imposed a wide range of autonomous economic and financial sanctions on Iran, including:

- Restrictions on trade in several goods: prohibition to export to Iran arms, dual-use goods and goods which could be used in enrichment-related activities; the prohibition to import crude oil, natural gas, petrochemical and petroleum products; prohibition to sell or supply key equipment used in the energy sector, gold, other precious metals and diamonds, certain naval equipment, certain software, etc.
- Restrictions in the financial sector: freezing the assets of the Central Bank of Iran and major Iranian commercial banks, laying down notification and authorisation mechanisms for transfers of funds above certain amounts to Iranian financial institutions.
- Measures in the transport sector: preventing access to EU airports of Iranian cargo flights, the prohibition of maintenance and service of Iranian cargo aircraft or vessels carrying prohibited materials or goods.

- Travel restrictions and asset freeze imposed against other listed persons and entities.

Since January 2014, some of these sanctions have been suspended. This was done as part of the implementation of the interim agreement known as the Joint Plan of Action, agreed by Iran and the E3/EU+3 in November 2013. After the agreement on the JCPOA, this suspension was further extended by the Council until 28 January 2016, to allow for the necessary time to make arrangements and preparations for the implementation of the JCPOA.

- On the 18 October 2015, the council approved a rule to limit Iranian nuclear facilities' development and some restrictive measures were enforced (Council Implementing Regulation, 2015).

On 16 January 2016<sup>13</sup>, the Council lifted all nuclear-related economic and financial EU sanctions against Iran. However, some restrictions remain in force.

The timeline below provides an overview of key developments regarding nuclear-related restrictive measures against Iran (<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/iran>).

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<sup>13</sup> Implementation Day of the agreement

16 January 2016: On Implementation Day, the Council lifted all nuclear-related economic and financial EU sanctions against Iran. This follows verification by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that Iran has implemented the agreed nuclear-related measures as set out in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

14 January 2016: The Council extended the suspension of certain EU restrictive measures until 28 January 2016. These are the measures suspended as part of the interim agreement<sup>14</sup>.

18 October 2015: The Council adopted the legal acts providing for the lifting of all nuclear-related economic and financial EU sanctions. The legal acts will take effect on Implementation Day, simultaneously with the IAEA-verified implementation by Iran of agreed nuclear-related measures. 31 July 2015: The Council adopted the legal acts which translate into EU law certain provisions defined by the UN Security Council Resolution 2231(2015) of 20 July 2015 on the JCPOA.

20 July 2015: UN Security Council adopted resolution 2231 which vastly suspended the economic and military sanction against Iran, which was made by six former resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations. On this same day, the

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<sup>14</sup> Joint Plan of Action of November 2013

Council of the EU adopted conclusions endorsing the JCPOA and committing to follow the implementation plan.

14 July 2015: Iran and the E3/EU+3 agreed on a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. The Council extended the suspension of certain EU restrictive measures, suspended as part of the interim agreement for another six months, until January 2016.

20 January 2014: Following the interim agreement reached on a Joint Plan of Action, the Council suspended certain restrictive measures against Iran covered by the Joint Plan of Action for a period of 6 months. This suspension was then regularly extended until a final agreement was reached on 14 July 2015.

24 November 2013: Iran and the E3/EU+3 agreed on a Joint Plan of Action

31 December 2012: In order to persuade Iran to comply with its international obligations, the UN Security Council adopted a number of resolutions imposing sanctions on Iran. The EU implements these sanctions and also adopted additional autonomous sanctions.

## **6. MILITARY CONFLICTS IN SYRIA**

As seen in the previous chapter, the Council of the EU may pay attention and enforce adequate measures appropriate and in line of policies declared by heads of member states as the European council.

Another Extraterrestrial Conflict was the Syrian anti-government movement, which led to terrorist groups' power up and a national interior war.

As this crisis continued instantly Syrian nation and shortly after that the global community faced its influences. As an example the refugees' crisis and their coercive immigration to western countries resulted in a notable increase in crime, unemployment, cultural conflicts, etc. Thus, the European Council stated its general policies as a conclusion on 3 April 2017.

We had also previous conclusions such as the conclusions of October 2014, called on the High Representative to develop a comprehensive regional strategy for Syria, Iraq and the Da'esh threat called (Council conclusions on the ISIL/Da'esh crisis in Syria and Iraq, 2014: 24).

Finally, in 2017 The Council adopted the EU strategy on Syria saying that this strategy is part of the EU regional strategy for Syria and Iraq as well as the ISIL/Da'esh threat.



*The EU's strategic objectives in Syria focus on six key areas<sup>15</sup>:*

- ending the war through a genuine political transition
  
- promoting a meaningful and inclusive transition in Syria
  
- saving lives by addressing the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Syrians
  
- promoting democracy, human rights and freedom of speech
  
- promoting accountability for war crimes
  
- supporting the resilience of the Syrian population and Syrian society

The timeline below provides an overview of key developments regarding the Syrian crisis and the sanctions adopted against the Syrian regime by the council of the EU<sup>16</sup>.

17 April 2018: G7 leaders adopted a declaration condemning the use of chemical weapons during the attack in Eastern Ghouta of 7 April 2018.

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<sup>15</sup> EU strategy on Syria, Retrieved May 13, 2018 from: European Council-Council of the European Union Official web: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/syria>

<sup>16</sup> Council response to the Syrian crisis - key developments, retrieved May 22, 2018 from: European Council-Council of the European Union Official web: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/syria/history-syria>

We fully support all efforts made by the United States, the United Kingdom and France to degrade the Assad regime's ability to use chemical weapons and to deter any future use, demonstrated by their action taken on April 13. This response was limited, proportionate and necessary – and taken only after exhausting every possible diplomatic option to uphold the international norm against the use of chemical weapons.

14 April 2018: The EU adopted a declaration reiterating its strongest condemnation of the repeated use of chemical weapons by the Syrian regime, including the devastating chemical attack on Douma. The EU is supportive of all efforts aimed at the prevention of the use of chemical weapons. It finds it deeply shocking that the international community is still confronted with the use of chemical weapons.

19 March 2018: The Council added 4 people (high-ranking military official and 3 scientists) to the sanctions list for their involvement in chemical weapons proliferation and delivery.

15 March 2018: The EU adopted a declaration on Syria calling for the immediate and full implementation of UNSC Resolution 2401 demanding a ceasefire without delay. The declaration stresses the need to find a sustainable political solution to bring an end to the Syrian conflict. In addition, the EU condemns the use of chemical weapons by the Syrian regime and Da'esh. The EU also reaffirms its support for the resilience of the Syrian

population (Council conclusions on an EU strategy for Syria, 2017).

26 February 2018: The Council added the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Information of the government of Syria to the sanctions list. These additions were made to take into account recent ministerial changes, as both ministers were appointed in January 2018.

17 July 2017: The Council added 16 people to the sanctions list for their involvement in **chemical weapons** proliferation and delivery. These people include 8 high-ranking military officials and 8 scientists.

29 May 2017: The Council extended EU restrictive measures against the Syrian regime **until 1 June 2018**. At the same time, the Council **added 3 ministers** of the Syrian government to the list of those under restrictive measures, and updated the information related to certain persons and entities on the list.

5 April 2017: The EU and international donors pledged **€5.6 billion in aid for 2017** to meet the massive needs of Syrians. The donors also pledged **€3.47 billion in aid for 2018-2020**. The pledges were made at an international conference held in Brussels.

3 April 2017: The Council adopted the EU strategy on Syria. This strategy is part of the EU regional strategy for Syria and Iraq as well as the Da'esh threat.

The EU's strategic objectives in Syria focus on six key areas:

- ending the war through a genuine political transition
- promoting a meaningful and inclusive transition in Syria
- saving lives by addressing the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Syrians
- promoting democracy, human rights and freedom of speech
- promoting accountability for war crimes
- supporting the resilience of the Syrian population and Syrian society

20 March 2017: The Council added four high-ranking military officials to the list of those targeted by restrictive measures. They were added to their role in the use of chemical weapons against the civilian population (Council conclusions on Syria, 2016).

21 October 2016: EU leaders strongly condemned the attacks by the Syrian regime and its allies, notably Russia, on civilians in Aleppo. They called for:

- urgent and unhindered **humanitarian access** to Aleppo and other parts of the country
- an **immediate cessation of hostilities** and resumption of a political process under the auspices of the UN

17 October 2016: The Council adopted conclusions on Syria in response to a serious deterioration of the situation on the ground, particularly in the city of Aleppo. It strongly **condemned the disproportionate and deliberate targeting** of civilians and humanitarian and healthcare personnel by the regime and its allies, notably Russia. It reiterated its firm belief that there can be no military solution to the conflict, but that a **political solution must be sought**. The EU urgently called for:

- an end to all military flights over Aleppo city by the regime and its allies
- an immediate cessation of hostilities to be monitored by a strong and transparent mechanism
- sieges to be lifted

- full, unhindered, sustainable and country-wide humanitarian access to be granted by all parties

4 February 2016: The EU and its member states **pledged more than €3 billion to assist the Syrian people**. The pledges were made at the 'Supporting Syria and the region' conference, held in London. In total, the conference raised over \$12 billion in pledges.

12 October 2015: The Council conclusions on Syria (2015) recalled that only a Syrian-led political process leading to a peaceful and inclusive transition would bring back stability to Syria.

To this end, the Council reiterated its full support for UN-led efforts and the work of the UN special envoy to build this political track.

As we see, the European Union also takes important part in this military crisis and its role in controlling the increasing number of breaches against international law red lines by such acts is undeniable, Specially the council of the EU, which holds the professional aspects of the decisions and legislate the policies declared by the heads of member states as the European Council.

## 7. SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS

The council of the European Union must not be confused with these two European organizations:

- European Council<sup>17</sup>: The European Council is an official institution of the EU, mentioned by the Lisbon Treaty as a body which "shall provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development". Essentially, it defines the EU's policy agenda and has thus been considered to be the motor of European integration. Beyond the need to provide "impetus", the Council has developed further roles: to "settle issues outstanding from discussions at a lower level", to lead in foreign policy — acting externally as a "collective Head of State", "formal ratification of important documents" and "involvement in the negotiation of the treaty changes".

Since the institution is composed of national leaders, it gathers the executive power of the member states and has thus a great influence in high-profile policy areas as for example foreign policy. It also exercises powers of appointment, such as the appointment of its own President, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the President of the European Central Bank. It proposes, to the European Parliament, a candidate for President of the European Commission. Moreover, the European

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<sup>17</sup> Quarterly summits, where EU leaders meet to set the broad direction of EU policy making

Council influences police and justice planning, the composition of the Commission, matters relating to the organization of the rotating Council presidency, the suspension of membership rights, and changing the voting systems through the Passerelle Clause. Although the European Council has no direct legislative power, under the "emergency brake" procedure, a state outvoted in the Council of Ministers may refer contentious legislation to the European Council. However, the state may still be outvoted in the European Council. Hence, with powers over the supranational executive of the EU, in addition to its other powers, some as the Union's "supreme political authority have described the European Council

- Council of Europe<sup>18</sup>: The Council of Europe is an international organization whose stated aim is to uphold human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe. Founded in 1949, it has 47 member states, covers approximately 820 million people and operates with an annual budget of approximately half a billion Euros.

The organization is distinct from the 28-nation European Union (EU), although it is sometimes confused with it, partly because the EU has adopted the original European Flag which was created by the Council of Europe in 1955, as well as the European Anthem. No country has ever joined the EU without first belonging to the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe is an official United Nations

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<sup>18</sup> Not an EU body at all.



Observer. Unlike the EU, the Council of Europe cannot make binding laws, but it does have the power to enforce select international agreements reached by European states on various topics. The best known body of the Council of Europe is the European Court of Human Rights, which enforces the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Council's two statutory bodies are the Committee of Ministers, comprising the foreign ministers of each member state, and the Parliamentary Assembly, composed of members of the national parliaments of each member state. The Commissioner for Human Rights is an independent institution within the Council of Europe, mandated to promote awareness of and respect for human rights in the member states. The Secretary-General heads the secretariat of the organization. Other major CoE bodies include the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines. The headquarters of the Council of Europe are in Strasbourg, France. English and French are its two official languages. The Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress also use German, Italian, Russian, and Turkish for some of their work.

Article 1(a) of the Statute states that "The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress." Membership is open to all European states that seek harmony, cooperation, good governance and human rights, accepting

the principle of the rule of law and are able and willing to guarantee democracy, fundamental human rights and freedoms.

While the member states of the European Union transfer part of their national legislative and executive powers to the European Commission and the European Parliament, Council of Europe member states maintain their sovereignty, but commit themselves through conventions/treaties (international law) and cooperate on the basis of common values and common political decisions. Those conventions and decisions are developed by the member states working together at the Council of Europe. Both organizations function as concentric circles around the common foundations for European cooperation and harmony, with the Council of Europe being the geographically wider circle.

The European Union could be seen as the smaller circle with a much higher level of integration through the transfer of powers from the national to the EU level. "The Council of Europe and the European Union: different roles, shared values. Council of Europe conventions/treaties is also open for signature to non-member states, thus facilitating equal cooperation with countries outside Europe.

## **8. CONCLUSION**

In analyzing the cases which have arisen out of breaches of the European norms, we face cases of threatening the benefits or the

security of the Europe, generally or just against one or some of its members, whether they are individuals, states or domestic and international legal entities.

As we saw above, in this manner the location of committing the breach is not notable at all, but the vital item is the existence of any kind of right. If there is a right anywhere and there is no doubt for attributability between this right and the European ownership or the permission of usage, then this can be a circumstance for the active presence of the European Union.

It is declared that the alleged standard picked by the European legislation and custom which is announced by the European Council becomes obligatory as the Council of the EU enact it. There were several cases in which the council of the EU takes part in global crises justifying that the European public order or the benefits of its member entities has breached or threatened. Sometimes the violating action is physically in accordance with European realm like the Syrian crisis and its results on European community, such as the refugees' crisis and its multi-aspectual influence on European life including culture, labour, economics, security, etc. However, there might be fewer relations between these two like the "Iran Nuclear Deal" and its "Ballistic Missiles Program".

The European Union in applying its vital norms including human rights, international security of states and economic liberalization, initially check the breach of orders, find the reasons and

then codify the general policies of heads of member states in professional categories and the ministers with related profession participate in decision making process of EU. It also takes adequate regulative and administrative measures to ensure clarity of enforcement and effectiveness of the pre-made decisions.

In addition, it must be said that the decision making process and the right to vote for the proposed cases is also limited to those countries who involved in the European Union and have not asked to withdraw from the union. Then it is clear that domestic and foreign situations can be subject to the council of the European Union under conditions and a vast majority of resolutions are somehow about the foreign and Non-European sources (Council conclusions on the EU Regional Strategy for Syria and Iraq as well as the ISIL/Da'esh threat, 2016: 32).

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