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New European Geopolitics and its effect on nuclear diplomacy of Islamic Republic of Iran

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ABSTRACT

Since Islamic Revolution of Iran, the relationship between Iran and European Union has experience different changes. In some periods of time, the relationship has been cold and full of conflicts and sometimes it was good and followed a developing pattern. However, there is no doubt that during the recent two decades, no factor such as nuclear issue of Iran could affect the relationship between Iran and European Union. The present study is done based on analysis and descriptive method and tries to answer the question that what is the effect of new geopolitics of Europe on nuclear diplomacy of Iran? The results of the study indicate that some actions and different activities have been done by this Union in the form of mutual foreign policy of Europe and America, the most important of them include: the statement of the international agency of nuclear energy council, truth analysis of the international nuclear agency about the activities of Iran, the negotiations of agency and Iranian governors, sanctions and others. This shows that the position of the union has become more serious since 2003 and was along with the position of International Nuclear Agency and America and has become one of the effective factors in forming the international opposition against Iran.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the Islamic Revolution, it was perceived that by ignoring or reducing the relationship with America and Russia according to the policy of "No East, No West", Iran can build healthy and balanced relationship with Europe. This belief became the base for slow and careful tendency toward Europe at the beginning of Islamic Revolution. This relationship faced the ups and downs but continued its process up to now.

The influence of Iran on some countries of Middle East, Central Asia and beside Persian Gulf cause the great power of the world to pay special attention to Iran. Having stable relationship with Iran helps the European Union to have a better interaction with the countries in Middle East and so have a better position in competition with other powers of the world in the region which is very sensitive and important in order to reach its goals.

Iran's having rich source of energy on one hand and attempts of Europe for diversifying its partners in the field of energy and reducing the dependence on Iran and Russia on the other hand has become another factor for improving the position of our country in foreign policy and security matters of European Union.

Role of Europe in creating stability and security, trying to solve the international and regional crisis, good position in international and regional organizations, presence in the meeting of international organizations such as the G8, G20, the International Cash Bank, International Bank, International Business Organization and (being effective in the process of decision marking and determining the international norms and coalition in the international interactions and also the need of Iran's market to attract capital and advanced technology and using the intermediary power in the international issued are the important factors in Iran's interest to have relationship with European Union.

The mutual result of the relationship between Iran and European Union was the attempt to make balance in recent decades. The relationship which did not pass an easy way and has always faced various fluctuations.

Now, studying the role of new European geopolitics in this relation or the most important factor or factors in this mutual relationship seems inevitable.

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The relationship became obscure since 2000 to 2003 due to the effect of nuclear issue of Iran and affected the total relationship and even caused the suspension of the business contracts of two sides. However, it generally seems that the countries of European Union do not have conformity in their position about the relationship with Iran and each considers different quantity and quality for this relationship. Some of them mostly follow the political goals in negotiations with Iran and some pay attention to economic issues. So, the economic and political negotiations of Iran and European Union had passed a diverse, hard and not easy way and different internal, regional and international factors have also affected it. One of the most important variables which have affected the relationship between Iran and Europe is the nuclear issue which made the negotiations more complicated than ever and affected the political and other aspects.

Since the beginning of discussion on the nuclear issue of Iran, the European Union has shown itself as one of the supporter of solving the nuclear issue and this presence has been accepted by Iran. About the relationship between Iran and European Union, different researchers have been done and some of them are summarized below:

Azizian in the study of "the European unity in theory and practice" (1970-1990) investigated the historical, descriptive and interval thoughts of the European Union since the 1970 to 1990.

Zakerian Amiri [19] in the study of: "theoretical and practical bases of the relationship between Islamic Republic of Iran and European Union since 1989" investigated the obstacles and main reasons of the created crisis in this relationship during the years 1989 to 1994.

Deheshyar (2004) in the book *Europe; the issue of relationship between Iran and European Union*, dealt with the issue of the relationship between Iran and European Union.

Ashlaghi (2009) in the study of "theoretical study of the foreign policy of European Union and Iran" which investigated the changes in foreign policy of Iran and European Union since Islamic Revolution, could recognize the reasons of divergence in the foreign policy of Iran and Europe.

Khalouzade [14] in his writings stated that the nuclear activity of Iran is one of the most important challenges which affected the relationship between Iran and European Union and in addition to political relationships, has affected the other aspects of this relationship.

Ebrahimifar and Arianfar [9] also wrote on the study of "the role of European union in the nuclear issue of Iran" that: considering the issues such as economic competition of Europe and America in Persian Gulf, the attempts of European Union for not development of nuclear weapons and also the view of joining Turkey to European Union which causes the neighborhood of Iran and European Union, this union can be a proper option in solving the problems of nuclear issue for Iran.

Ghasemi [11] in the book "half a century nuclear issue of Iran" investigated the process of nuclear technology before revolution until 1997.

Considering what has been mentioned, obtaining correct recognition about the performance of European Union in the case of nuclear issue of Iran can be really effective since the nuclear issue is one of the main reasons of Europe in recent years for reducing the level of relationship with Iran. The triangle of Germany, England and France which participated in negotiations as the Troika of Europe and in next stage was supported by the half of the 1+5 group and other European countries which made the condition hard for Iran and lead to creating a pessimistic atmosphere and pressure on Iran in international society.

Now the research question is that the "what is the effect of new geopolitics of Iran on the nuclear diplomacy of Islamic Republic of Iran?"

The hypothesis is that evaluation of the European Union in the nuclear issue of Islamic Republic of Iran shows that the new geopolitics of Europe have been effective in convincing Iran to continue the negotiations.

Here, it seems that a summary of the creation of European Union and formation of its new geopolitics and also the process of nuclear activities of Iran is better to be reviewed.

Formation of European Union and New Geopolitics of Europe:

After the end of the world war the second and in the disorganized condition of economy in that period, European Union concluded that in order to obtain a relative unity, they have to move according to the needs of the time and create an economic convergence to overcome some problems. However, it seems that an economic cooperation is the primary idea but behind this clear goal, other goals including the martial and security considerations have been considered by the ideologists of European Union.

Winston Churchill the Prime Minister of England in 1946, in a historical speech in Zurich, they emphasized on the necessity of forming the over country organizations and legislation of Europe and stated that: "it is the time of forming an European family and we have to do something so that European people can leave together in peace under freedom and security" [13].

The first contract which was formed in the way of creating the European Union and geopolitical changes of 1950s between the European countries was the Paris Contract and lead to creation of European society of Coal and Steel (among the six countries) [20]. The aim of establishing the European society was compatibility and coordination among the member countries, decision making in the field of common cooperation considering

economic and industrial aspects such as: coal, steel and atomic affairs and also removing the tariffs and internal shares which is completely under the support and supervision of the European Supreme Court . the authority of it is a type of regions in the country with two way or multiple way contracts about the issue (Orendouv, 1981, p.170).

Following the goals of the European society, it is predicted that in 1969, the obstacles of tariffs among the member societies are removed and common tariffs are determined for the non-member countries. These cases were obtained one year before and in June 1968. When England, Ireland and Denmark became member in 1973, the members increased from 6 to 9. At the same year, an important statement was issued in the November Conference which considered more cooperation at the regional level specially holding more meetings and international level with the presence of Japan, America, Canada and development of relationship with Asia, Africa and Latin America. The recent case was the formation of the statement Lomer 3 in 1975.

Regarding the development of regional cooperation, with the help and attempt of the Jean Moonee and attracting the agreement of the Giscard Distain and Helmut Schmitt and after obtaining the support of other majors of the countries, the European Council was established in December 1974 and it was decided that the head of the member countries would meet at least 3 times a year.

One of the main steps for the unity of Europe was the unified financial system of Europe and determining the European unit of "ECO" for internal calculation which formed in 1979 with the cooperation of the West German Prime Minister, President of France and the head of European commission, the currency system of Europe was established. The aim of it was using the mechanism of the currency for controlling the energy fluctuations through relating the currency of the member countries to the new society of the Europe [10]. When the Greece became the member in 1981 and Portugal and Spain in 1986, the number of members increased to 12 countries.

So, the European society had the active and constructing role in the international relationships, especially formation of the Head Conference during the years 1972 to 1992 lead to taking a political decision including the support of human right, defending the freedom and democracy, fighting with terrorism and offering the defending plans. In other words, 1970s and 1980s were important since the new members joined: England in 1973, Denmark 1981 and Ireland in 1986 and Greece, Spain and Portugal. The changes in this period was due to removing the economic stability and energy crisis showed the need for more cooperation of European countries for having more control on their future. Gradually, this thought was mentioned among the European states that formation of the unified market without currency unity is not possible (Eyzadi, 2006, p. 245-249). These necessities provide the condition for Maastricht Contract in 1991 and according to this contract the European Union title was selected for the European society which was in fact the symbol of next stages of convergence and three principals were considered:

1. European society modified and empowered
2. Foreign policy and common security
3. Internal affairs and Justice

In addition, more credentials were given to the European parliament. The European countries in Maastricht (1992) tried to establish one of the main important components of European convergence that is common foreign affairs and security affairs. A lot of attempts have been done in this field and some achievements were obtained. As a part of the contract stated "Europe" has to always speak with one voice. In addition, in the international cooperation, performance and caring the public advantages of all the members, was the secret of survival and stability of Europe. This section was considered in order to minimize the challenges and conflicts between the members and resistance on continuing and following the European Union.

After the Maastricht contract, the European countries obtained important advances in the contracts of Amsterdam (1997), Niece and specially Lisbon (2007) in the field of foreign policy and security affairs. Lisbon Contract selected a permanent chief for the European Union and determined a supreme representative for the foreign affairs and security issues.

European Union includes 27 countries which are totally called the member states and are known with the abbreviation of EU. This Union is one of the main actors in the international level at economy, business and politics. Recognizing the condition and the place that Union has considered for the Islamic republic of Iran is an important issued in defining the nuclear diplomacy of Iran.

A Review of Nuclear Activities of Iran

The first attempts of Iran in order to obtain the nuclear technology go back to the 1950s. After that in 1958, Iran became the member of the International Agency of Nuclear Energy and July the first 1968, the contract of not developing the nuclear weapons was accepted by Iran and in Mars the fifth 1970, the national council accepted and approved it.

In the middle of the 1970s, the nuclear plan of Iran entered a new stage by signing the contract of building the nuclear plant of Bushehr by a German company. Islamic revolution of Iran the plant building was delayed. However the membership in the agency and observing the international contracts were maintained but the

nuclear plans were stopped due to not tending to continue the activities, rejection of the foreign companies to complete the plants based on the contracts, beginning of the war and other reasons.

After the end of the war, in 1987 and 1988, rebuilding the reactors of site one and two in Bushehr which were damaged in the process of air attacks of Iraq, started again. A consortium of companies from Argentina, German and Spain in 1980s stated their readiness to finish the plant in Bushehr but their plans were unsuccessful under the pressure of America. Iran started the negotiations with Russia and finally the plant as connected to the electricity system.

In 1980s to 2000, Iran tried to make the nuclear knowledge local by the help of national experts.

However, at the time agency inspection existed periodically, until during the 90's to the 19 that suspicion was raised about the nuclear program of Iran, but the agency's General Secretary has repeatedly assured critics that the agency routine inspections of Iran has not been observed any illegal activity.

Despite overseeing the activities by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the western sources began frequently contradictory news about Iran's nuclear activities. West projections worked until the year 2002. At this time two members of MKO group in Washington, at a press conference introduced news and photos about the establishment of two nuclear sites by Iran with the capability to produce chemical and biological weapons and nuclear facilities at Natanz and Arak plan to enrich uranium and plutonium.

Since then the world has looked increasingly turned to Iran nuclear issue The Natanz uranium enrichment facility and the Arak heavy water as the White House claims Tehran on following the policy for nuclear weapons, was considered. Since the beginning of 2003, the case was put on the agenda of the IAEA Board of Governors. Since then, Tehran has always insisted on the peaceful nature of its nuclear program with the aim to obtain energy but Europe and the United States have always been accused Iran of being non-peaceful purpose of its nuclear program .

With issues like Iran's concealment of nuclear activities at Arak and Natanz, the Iranian energy resources and the commitment of Russia to provide fuel for the Bushehr nuclear power plant, they considered Iran's efforts to expand and continue the nuclear activities of non-peaceful.

The lengthy negotiations between Iran and the so-called 5 +1 group (United States of America, Germany, Britain, France, Russia and China) have been going on and now continue. Iran and the 5 +1 group (18 July 2014) talks extended for another four months to achieve a comprehensive agreement on nuclear, respectively. European governments involved in the negotiations necessitate the brief review of the relationship between Iran and Europe.

A look at the relationship between Iran and the Union of Europe after the Islamic Revolution:

From the earliest days of the Islamic Revolution, issues such as the difference between the two approaches towards global issues, foreign policy and separation of the difference in their social and cultural values were the factors that underlie the distance from the start of the European countries. This fact, in addition to factors such as the Iran-Iraq war and massive support from several European governments of Saddam's regime, consideration of European countries about Islamic fundamentalism and the idea of "exporting the revolution", the hostages of Western citizens in Lebanon and the American Embassy in Tehran prevented Iran and Europe from getting close to each other in the early years of the revolution.

End of the war had severely affected the relations between Iran and Europe. "Hans Dietrich Gensher" Foreign Minister of Federal Germany in November 1988 and "Roland Dumas, his French counterpart in February of that year moved to Tehran. For a trip next year, "Mitterrand" French president and "Douglas Herd," British Foreign Secretary had some plans for traveling to Iran. But a series of new topics including the condemnation of Salman Rushdie (February 1988), terror of the escapees of Shah regime such as Bakhtiar in Paris (1990), Mykonos Incident (1991) and the effect of the pressure exerted by the United States to Europe to join its economic sanctions against Iran created a serious disturbance in the process of European relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Many of these problems, on the one hand and Europe belief on the need to maintain balanced relations away from American pressure on Iran were opposite phenomenon which created the formation of a project called "critical dialogue" with Iran. Berlin Court vote about the incident for political judgment "Mykonos" (April 1987), and dark ties between Tehran and the EU Europe would be cut off critical talks.

Calling European ambassadors from Tehran, and recalling the Iran ambassador created the cold climate on relations between the two sides. Although these issues can be resolved, but it seemed that the nuclear issue soon led to a severe crisis and the relations between Iran and Europe Union is stuck. When Khatami won the presidential election in 1997 and the issue of tension in International relations of Iran was suggested, the European ended the Mykonos crisis.

Tension in terms of dignity, wisdom and expediency, means that one of the aims of its foreign policy in elimination of accumulated misunderstandings of the past and strive to end all forms of international conflict and to provide security to the realities of international attention was achieved [2].

From June 1998, a new round of talks between Iran and Europe began which had major difference with the previous discussion. That is the political and cultural issues in the process were replaced the economic centrality in the previous period. In this course of the foreign policy "treat with others was changed and the politics of economic adjustment and acceptance of industrial development in the State gave way to political development in foreign relations, the acceptance of pluralism implies the rejection of the unipolar world and acceptance of the equality of cultures became the main foreign policy "[2].

The most serious crisis in Iran's foreign policy in this period that has lasted until now was the discussion about Iran's nuclear program. Europe, especially following the events of September 11, 2001 ties its trade with Iran to political issues. The 15 member states of Europe in June 2003 issued a statement to warn Iran that EU negotiations with Iran depend on the progress in the field of human rights, preventing nuclear proliferation, combating terrorism and dealing with the Middle East peace process.

Europe's politics are more or less continued until the end of Khatami's presidency. However, in the second term of his presidency the issue of Iran's nuclear technology and urged Europeans about Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Research, made the negotiation process slower and more complex (Political and Economic Journal, No. 198-197). In other words, improvement and expansion of Europe's relations with Iran after selecting a president Mohammad Khatami and interactive tours of Europe and of Iran leaders had no effect on the sensitivity of the Europeans to resolve over the nuclear program [7].

Ahmadinejad government with a revival of Islamic values and principles and the revolution in various countries came to the fore, and this approach affected all state performance and had significant impact on the country.

In this regard, the Iranian nuclear issue with the international pressures, various inspections representatives of agencies involved in the processing of nuclear facilities in countries. Ahmadinejad repeatedly in his speeches has criticized appeasement policies of Khatami the Iran and insists its nuclear rights.

Accordingly, we witnessed the voluntarily suspend all nuclear cooperation and striving for nuclear rights which was continued by the three UN Security Council resolutions and sanctions for Iran, especially unilateral sanctions of America and Europe. The elimination of Israel in official local and international speeches by top authorities, support of Hamas and Hezbollah in Lebanon and discussion of human rights were the stress factors in relations between Iran and Europe at this time.

The ninth and tenth governments broke the suspension of uranium enrichment and adopt confrontational diplomacy to reopen the nuclear facility in Isfahan UCF and remove the seal from the different parts of it. Three European countries negotiating with the Islamic Republic of Iran had submitted proposals to the government contrary to its commitments in the Paris Agreement not only did not officially recognize Iran's right to enrich uranium but with frequent requirement gave a commitment to recognize some of Iran's rights.

In contrast, Iran has announced that it did not agree and stubbornly refuses to halt its uranium enrichment activities at the Isfahan site. By the pressure of the three European countries and America, in February 2006 IAEA report on Iran's nuclear dossier was sent to the Security Council. Iran, in contrast with the president and approved by Parliament all its voluntary suspension revoked and in the presence of inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency for the resumption of the Natanz uranium enrichment facility.

President Rouhani was appointed with the discourse of "detente" in the foreign policy and improving relations with various countries. He criticized the current trend of Iran's nuclear program in the past few years and emphasized to solve the "diplomatic" nuclear issue. Continuing the trend, in November 24, 2013 in Geneva, representatives of Iran and the P5 + 1, in the context of resolving the Iranian nuclear issue signed the initial agreement for "joint action plan" where the first step and the last step in order to solve the target problem was identified. It seems that the European governments involved in the negotiations increased tremendously.

They should take the initiative and not only implement the first steps in order to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue to the applicant, but on further weaken collective and unilateral financial sanctions and the removal of the sanctions.

The impact of the new geopolitics of Europe and the performance of Iran's nuclear diplomacy:

After the Islamic Revolution, the European Union seeks the continuation of economic cooperation. And therefore despite some disagreement, most of our trade and economic relations was done with the continent's most powerful figure. In 1992, a joint meeting of the leaders of the 12 member states in Europe in "Edinburgh" was formed with the aim of coordinating Britain's future relations with Iran.

At the end of the meeting, a statement was published in which the necessity of doing a series of critical conversations with Iran was emphasized. The statement stated that:

"Considering the importance of Iran in the region, the European Council believed in continuing the conversations with the government of Iran. This conversation should be critical and include the concerns about behavior of Iran. In this conversation we have to demand the improvement of some issues related to human rights, the punishment of the author Salman Rushdie and also the issues related to terrorism. The European Council accepts that each country has the right to have access to the defending instruments for itself but it tends

to make sure that the weapons bought by Iran do not threaten the stability of the region. Due to the importance of the peace in the Middle East, the European Council asked Iran to have a constructive behavior in this regard.

Following the statement, Mr. Hashemi Rafsanjani the president of Iran at the time in March 1992 addressed one of the leaders of the countries member in European Union. In 1993, the prime minister of Denmark as the periodic head of the European Union responded to the message of Mr. Rafsanjani and stated that:

“society and the member states consider the importance of a constructive and comprehensive conversation without any public conflict with Iran”.

The negotiations of Europeans with Iran during the years in the middle of the 1970s continued despite the opposition of Americans until the vote of the Berlin Court on the issue of Mikonos (April, 1997). The obscurity of the relationship between Iran and European Union stopped the conversations. With the victory of Mr. Khatami in the presidential election and discussing the issue of detention in the international affairs, the new period of conversations between Iran and European Union started in August 1998.

The Foreign Ministers of England, France and German (European Troika) after informing about the nuclear activities of Iran demanded the complete stop and invited Iran to cooperate with international agency. Since then the negotiations with three European countries and the agency became two important devices in nuclear diplomacy. This issue continued so that Mr. Khatami signed the attached protocol of NPT to show its cooperation with agency. In the field of negotiations with European troika, the contract of Paris was signed as the mutual guarantees (Saidinejad, 2005, p. 204). However, these negotiations did not help solve the problems and only included it to the time. The first period of the official negotiations between Iran and European Union was hold in Brussels in 2002 and the second period was held in Tehran in January 2002.

Until the end of August 2005, eight periods of negotiations between Iran and European Union were formed and included the contracts of introduction, business, investment and the interested issues. However, after the event of 11/09/2001, the Union could not ignore the sanction of America against Iran and since 27th of February in 2007 and following the statement of Security Council; it put some limitations in sending the pieces, devices and technologies to Iran which could be effective in developing the missile and nuclear technologies. These limitations developed in next years and included more technologies.

The unilateral sanctions by Europe are already ongoing. What can be seen about the political relationship between Iran and the European Union is at least, collective decisions of the members of the union and harmony in applying policies to put pressure on the country. The most iconic example of unilateral economic sanctions against Iran are sanctions against Iran which strongly influenced relations with some of Europe's main trading partners and even in some cases led to cut off cooperation.

Europe has always had desire to avoid a possible war and continue with the sanctions talks on the issue. Europe finally found a solution based on intermediate comprehensive sanctions. Javier Solana, during the last days of the campaign as Europe's foreign policy chief, said that Europe could eventually take the approach of dialogue and pressure alongside (the Union of Europe, 2008).

This is despite the fact that America, especially during the Bush era, proposed the option of a raging war on the side of the alternatives construction. In this regard, during the era of George W. Bush's visit to Europe and America at the end of a European Union summit in Slovenia as Presidency of the European Union, a joint statement released on June 12, 2008.

In a statement published, more emphasis was on the alignment and the parties had expressed their intentions to increase pressure on Iran to force Iran to ignore their uranium enrichment program. Over time to encourage and urge and justify of the major European countries, ultimately options of harsh sanctions rather than war were accepted.

Resolution of the European Union in Brussels in March 2011 in Council of Foreign Ministers [5], which immediately was met with support from the secretaries of state and treasury America and two days after Obama officially supported it, represents the position of a coordinated, planned and purposeful sides of the Atlantic in dealing with the Iranian nuclear issue. However, the EU and America have made great efforts to make the most important and powerful countries in the world along with their own as far as possible.

Three European countries, namely Germany, France and Britain, as a union of Europe were obliged to cooperate with Iran amendment to clarify and negotiate their nuclear programs. Union negotiations ended and inclusive Europe "conditional dialogue" with Iran was on the agenda. But with the rise of the Iranian nuclear issue and the emergence of a new government in Iran (2005), bilateral relations were affected by these issues.

After the failure of talks with Iran about its nuclear program and referring three cases to the Security Council, the three countries were the European Union's representative to continue the negotiations and had the main task of preparing a draft resolution against Iran.

But Europe's peak union organization and solidarity on Iran can be the sanctions imposed against the Islamic Republic of Iran during last few years which are parallel to the Security Council sanctions and European authorities claim to complete the sanctions as set out above, the oil embargo was the most important of them.

Despite the differences between European countries on many issues related to foreign policy, engagement with the Islamic Republic was one of the few areas in which European countries whether in economy in Europe

and after the establishment of the Union of Europe, agreed on in the various aspects of that and have spoken with a unified voice about it.

As can be seen, in all these cases, the Europe Union as a single, unified position on Iran has done. The issue has been discussed to convince Iran to continue negotiations to reach a mutually satisfactory result. Although each of the European countries also have bilateral relations with Iran, but overall approach to macroeconomic policies governing the bilateral relations, EU Europe, foreign policy as has been shared a whole unit that emanates from the new geopolitical Europe as a political unit. This means that the Europe Union has an independent identity of its members and no government can define the EU foreign policy draft alone.

The other thing that we need to consider is the changing role of America's foreign policy in the EU. Although European and American governments have differences on some tactical issues but there is much common ground between them which has resulted in the formation of a convergence of interests between the transatlantic powers.

Conclusions:

Political relations between Iran and Europe after the Revolution had a lot of ups and downs. periods with no discussion of the relationship between Iran and some independent European countries, the Critical Conversations period, disconnection, terminate and exit a critical dialogue and exit of European ambassadors from Tehran and the constructive talks, stress relieving, offensive, reciprocity and on the inquiry and again détente, each of which were with different changes and challenges and with the emergence of a state of revolution.

One of the longest and most controversial issues in these years which cast a shadow over bilateral relations has been Iran's nuclear program. This challenge has never witnessed the lowest level of relationship with our unions. It should be noted that improving relations with the European Union is a detailed and comprehensive process and the need to study and pathology analysis the relationship between them so that beyond it one can plan and establish relationships with mutual respect.

History and experience showed that the Europe Union and its member states, despite the many differences regarding various international issues in Iran, have acted as a unit. Because the union of Europe considered Iran as a security threat and on the other hand the coherence of the Union's interests, would adopt a common policy on the Iranian nuclear issue. This unified Europe stance on Iran, while persuading Iran to continue negotiation is training and a model for other similar cases in the future.

By maintaining the unity and effectiveness in negotiations, Europe could indicate that it has the potential to become a major player in the world. Support of the issue is the common foreign policy which is supported by all member states, despite some disagreements with it. But in general, the union is not reluctant to see as quickly as possible Europe a new relationship with Iran far from oppression of America.

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