

**Security Council**

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Letter dated 21 August 2025 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from Hedda Samson, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations (see annex), transmitting a letter from Kaja Kallas, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, addressed to Seyed Abbas Araghchi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concerning Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sandra Jensen **Landi**

Ambassador

Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Deputy Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations



Annex to the letter dated 21 August 2025 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

New York, 20 August 2025

I have the honour to refer to the letter sent to the President of the Security Council on 20 July 2025 by Seyed Abbas Araghchi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concerning Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, and to transmit herewith a copy of the reply dated 18 August 2025 of Kaja Kallas, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, addressed to Seyed Abbas Araghchi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concerning Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (see enclosure).

(Signed) Hedda **Samson**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Enclosure

In your letter of 20 July 2025, you draw my attention on the dispute resolution mechanism (DRM) arising from Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

Since the conclusion of the JCPOA, the European Union High Representative, as Coordinator of the JCPOA Joint Commission, has placed the utmost importance on respecting the mechanisms of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and the JCPOA. This includes the two instances in which the DRM was formally triggered.

On 14 January 2020, the Coordinator publicly acknowledged that he had received a letter from the Ministers of France, Germany and the United Kingdom (the E3) referring a matter concerning the implementation of Iran's commitments under the JCPOA to the Joint Commission for resolution through the DRM, as set out in paragraph 36 of the agreement. In a statement of 24 January 2020, he indicated that, following the triggering of the DRM on 14 January 2020, he had subsequently undertaken extensive consultations, and that there was agreement that more time was needed due to the complexity of the issues involved. The timeline was therefore extended. Similarly, the Coordinator acknowledged through a public statement of 3 July 2020 that Iran had referred its concerns regarding implementation issues by France, Germany and the United Kingdom under the JCPOA to the Joint Commission for resolution through the DRM, as set out in paragraph 36 of the agreement. In a statement of 17 July 2020, he said that, following extensive consultations after the triggering by Iran of the DRM on 3 July 2020, there was agreement that more time was needed due to the complexity of the matter and that the timeline had therefore been extended in order to resolve the issues. These were the only two instances the DRM has been formally triggered since the conclusion of the JCPOA, a matter that has been extensively discussed at the JCPOA Joint Commission. In both instances, the Coordinator applied the same procedural standards, including the issuance of statements informing on the follow-ups of the process in full respect of the timelines prescribed in the JCPOA.

The Coordinator circulated respective letters of JCPOA participants, including Iran's, convened many meetings of the Joint Commission and made endless efforts to resolve the issue. This was notably the case in 2021 and 2022 with extensive consultations of all JCPOA participants and the United States, the so-called "Vienna talks". This led to the tabling of a draft agreement in August 2022 to facilitate a return to the JCPOA by the United States and resumption of full implementation of all JCPOA commitments by the United States and Iran. These Vienna talks are ample evidence of the profound efforts by the Coordinator to facilitate dialogue with the aim of bringing back the JCPOA to full implementation. The Coordinator's efforts continued, notably also following the letter received from the E3 on the implementation of JCPOA Transition Day, the receipt of which he publicly acknowledged in his statement of 14 September 2023. Fully in line with the provisions of the JCPOA, he consulted all JCPOA participants on the way ahead and, on 6 October 2023, he had to note in another public statement that, unfortunately, it had not been possible to resolve the issues relating to the JCPOA implementation, given the diverging views expressed.

More recently, in my statement of 14 June 2025 on behalf of the European Union, I made clear that Iran's nuclear issue could only be solved through diplomacy, called on all parties to respect international law and recalled the European Union's long-standing position that Iran must never acquire nuclear weapons. I believe that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is a cornerstone of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

Let me also recall that the Union has implemented its various commitments under Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and the JCPOA. For example, the sectoral economic European Union sanctions towards Iran remain suspended since JCPOA Implementation Day, in line with the provisions of the JCPOA. However, the JCPOA is clear that the commitments undertaken by the European Union under the agreement refer to the lifting of specific sanctions and do not extend to specific effects of the lifting of sanctions that would result from the interaction of the European private sector with the Iranian economy. The Coordinator has on a number of occasions, including at the Security Council, publicly recognized that Iran faced and continues facing very serious negative economic consequences following the United States' withdrawal from the JCPOA and the (re-)imposition of sanctions linked to the nuclear programme. A number of initiatives have been undertaken over the years, including by the European Union, to mitigate such effects, which, however, did not amount at any stage to formal commitments undertaken by the European Union under the JCPOA.

The legal steps taken by the European Union in view of JCPOA Transition Day followed the profound but unfortunately unsuccessful efforts to resolve the issue raised by the E3 relating to Iran's non-implementation of JCPOA commitments.

On the baseless allegation that the European Union would have contributed to the recent military operations on Iran's nuclear facilities, the conclusions of the European Council of 26 June 2025 reaffirmed European Union leaders' long-standing commitment to peace, security and stability in the Middle East and their determination to contribute to bring about a lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue, "which can only be achieved through negotiations".

In line with the position reaffirmed by European Union leaders at the European Council on 26 June 2025, I remain fully committed to contribute to a diplomatic solution and, as Coordinator, to help facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#)/JCPOA mechanisms.

Following the precedent set by you, I allow myself to copy the present letter to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(Signed) Kaja **Kallas**
