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**The rule of law at the national and international levels**

**Letter dated 17 March 2025 from the Permanent Representative of  
China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to forward to you China's five-point proposition on the Iranian nuclear issue, proposed by the Foreign Minister, Wang Yi, on 14 March 2025 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 84, and of the Security Council.

*(Signed)* **Fu Cong**  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China  
to the United Nations



## **Annex to the letter dated 17 March 2025 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

### **China's five-point proposition on the Iranian nuclear issue**

On 14 March 2025, Foreign Minister of China, H.E. Wang Yi met with Deputy Foreign Minister Ryabkov Sergey Alexeevich of the Russian Federation and Deputy Foreign Minister Kazem Gharibabadi of the Islamic Republic of Iran who attended the Beijing Meeting Between China, Russia and Iran, and proposed the following five points on the proper settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue.

First, stay committed to peaceful settlement of disputes through political and diplomatic means, and oppose the use of force and illegal sanctions. All parties should uphold the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, work actively to create conditions for the resumption of dialogue and negotiation, and refrain from actions that might escalate the situation.

Second, stay committed to balancing rights and responsibilities, and take a holistic approach to the goals of nuclear nonproliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Iran should continue honoring its commitment to not developing nuclear weapons, and all other parties should fully respect Iran's right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy as a State Party to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

Third, stay committed to the framework of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) as the basis for new consensus. China hopes that all parties will work toward the same direction and resume dialogue and negotiation as early as possible. The United States should demonstrate political sincerity and return to talks at an early date.

Fourth, stay committed to promoting cooperation through dialogue, and oppose pressing for intervention by the U.N. Security Council (UNSC). Under the current situation, hasty intervention by the UNSC will not help build confidence or bridge differences among the relevant parties. Initiating the snapback mechanism would undo years of diplomatic efforts, and must be handled with caution.

Fifth, stay committed to a step-by-step and reciprocal approach, and seek consensus through consultation. History has proven that acting from a position of strength would not lead to the key to resolving difficult issues. Upholding the principle of mutual respect is the only viable path to finding the greatest common ground that accommodates the legitimate concerns of all parties and reaching a solution that meets the expectation of the international community.

As a permanent member of the UNSC and a party to the JCPOA, China will stay in communication and coordination with all relevant parties, actively promote talks for peace, and play a constructive role in realizing early resumption of talks.

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