

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

June 8, 2023

The Honorable Rishi Sunak
Prime Minister
10 Downing St
London SW1A 2AA, United Kingdom

The Honorable Emmanuel Macron
President
Palais de l'Élysée
55 rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré
75008 Paris, France

The Honorable Olaf Scholz
Chancellor
Bundeskanzleramt
Bundeskanzler
Olaf Scholz
Willy-Brandt-Straße 1
10557 Berlin

Dear Prime Minister Sunak, President Macron, and Chancellor Scholz:

We write to urge you to complete the Dispute Resolution Mechanism (DRM) process and snapback procedure pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2231 due to the Islamic Republic of Iran's significant noncompliance with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). Our four countries have a history of working together to fight evil across the globe through our NATO alliance. In the spirit of this strong and continued partnership, we ask that you stand together with us once again to counter Iran's rapid progress toward nuclear weaponization.

Iran's rapid ascension to becoming a nuclear threshold state and continued noncompliance with the JCPOA is incontestable and a matter of public record, having been verified by several entities, including the independent technical experts at the International Atomic Energy Agency. Here are several examples:

- Iran's enrichment of uranium above the JCPOA limit of 3.67 percent Uranium-235, up to 60 percent Uranium-235, in non-performance of paragraphs 5 and 7 of the JCPOA main text and paragraph 28 of annex I to the JCPOA, reported most recently in paragraph 15 of the 28 February 2023 report of the IAEA Director General on verification and monitoring in the Islamic Republic of Iran in light of United Nations Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) (the "February 2023 IAEA report");
- Iran's accumulation of an enriched uranium stockpile in excess of 300 kilograms of uranium hexafluoride or the equivalent in other chemical forms in non-performance of paragraph 7 of the JCPOA main text and paragraph 56 of annex I, reported most recently in paragraphs 60–62 of the February 2023 IAEA report. According to the report, Iran has 1,555.3 kg of uranium enriched up to 2% U-235, 1,324.5 kg enriched up to 5% U-235, over 434.7 kg enriched up to 20% U-235, and 87.5 kg of uranium enriched up to 60% U-235;
- Iran's conduct of uranium enrichment activities that are not in line with its long-term enrichment and enrichment research and development plan (including with respect to the number and types of advanced centrifuges installed and undergoing testing) in non-performance of, inter alia, paragraph 1 of the JCPOA main text and paragraph 52 of annex I, reported most recently in paragraph 15 of the February 2023 IAEA report;
- Iran's enrichment of uranium at the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant in non-performance of, inter alia, paragraph 5 of the JCPOA main text and paragraphs 45 and 72 of annex I, reported most recently in paragraphs 15, 17 and Section C.3.3. of the February 2023 IAEA report; and
- Iran's refusal to inform the IAEA about its inventory and production of heavy water, and its accumulation of "excess" heavy water (i.e., in excess of its needs for the modernized Arak reactor, which the JCPOA states is estimated to be 130 metric tons) in non-performance of paragraph 10 of the

JCPOA main text and paragraph 14 of annex I, reported most recently in paragraph 13 of the February 2023 IAEA report.

It is clear that Iran has failed to live up to its nonproliferation commitments, and time is running out to curb their nuclear ambitions. For nearly four years, Iran has ceased implementing important commitments under the JCPOA, continues to expand its nuclear program, and has rejected all diplomatic offers. As our great nations have seen countless times, appeasing belligerent nations does not lead to peace, it only feeds even greater threats to international peace and security.

The international community cannot afford to allow Iran to continuously flaunt its international commitments while being rewarded with the relaxation of sanctions under UNSCR 2231 that prohibit Iran from developing and transferring nuclear-capable delivery systems that could be used to target countries like Israel in the Middle East and others outside of the region, including in Europe.

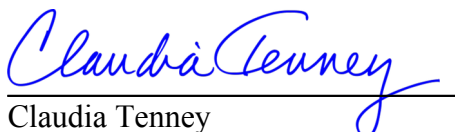
As you know, on October 18, 2023, the UN's prohibitions against Iranian transfers of long-range drones and ballistic missile systems will expire, as will UN asset freezes and visa bans against dozens of Iranian entities and individuals involved in its nuclear and ballistic missile programs. Iran has already violated the UN's prohibition by arming Russia with many hundreds, if not thousands, of long-range suicide drones. That is why it is of the utmost importance for you to begin the process of triggering snapback sanctions before the October 2023 expiration.

Further, the permanent reimposition of UN sanctions on Iran would restore the important conventional arms embargo on Iran that expired in October 2020, and forestall the pending expiration of the UN's nuclear sanctions and of the snapback mechanism entirely in October 2025. Snapping back UN sanctions on Iran provides accountability for its various provocations and would inhibit normalization of Iran's nuclear program.

To be clear, Iran's JCPOA violations – operating advanced centrifuges and acquiring new expertise in the enrichment of near weapons-grade uranium – are not reversible. Even if a new agreement could be negotiated, allowing Iran to maintain the sunset provisions of the old deal would render any deal immediately worthless.

Republican and Democratic members of Congress ask that you once again honor our alliance by taking the reasonable and appropriate step of implementing the snapback of UN sanctions against Iran. Recognizing that there is disagreement over the ability of the United States to unilaterally initiate snapback, we therefore respectfully ask that the E3 consider taking this important step. There is an abundance of evidence of Iranian non-compliance available to you that provides the necessary basis for such a decision. We hope you will give due consideration to this important and timely request. This will send a clear message to Iran – and countries around the world – that nonproliferation norms and commitments matter and will be enforced.

Sincerely,


Claudia Tenney
Member of Congress


Josh Gottheimer
Member of Congress



Joe Wilson
Member of Congress



Maria Elvira Salazar
Member of Congress



Cliff Bentz
Member of Congress



Jared Moskowitz
Member of Congress



Burgess Owens
Member of Congress



Doug LaMalfa
Member of Congress



Brian Babin
Member of Congress



Guy Reschenthaler
Member of Congress



Daniel Webster
Member of Congress



Chuck Edwards
Member of Congress



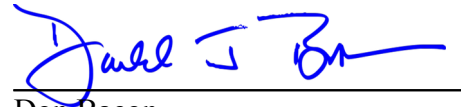
Andrew R. Garbarino
Member of Congress



Elise M. Stefanik
Member of Congress



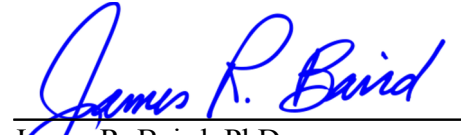
Christopher H. Smith
Member of Congress



Don Bacon
Member of Congress



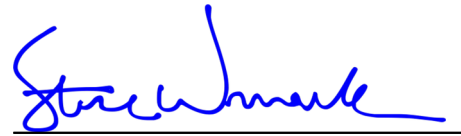
Eric Burlison
Member of Congress



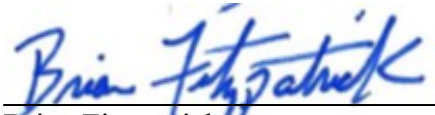
James R. Baird, PhD
Member of Congress



Max L. Miller
Member of Congress



Steve Womack
Member of Congress



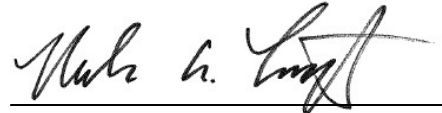
Brian Fitzpatrick
Member of Congress



Jenniffer González-Colón
Member of Congress



Gus M. Bilirakis
Member of Congress



Nicholas A. Langworthy
Member of Congress



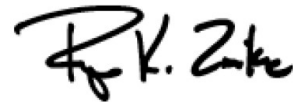
Ben Cline
Member of Congress



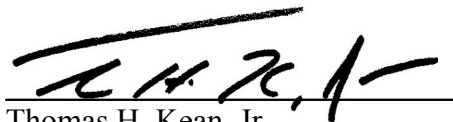
George Santos
Member of Congress



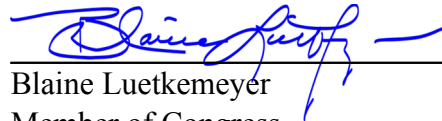
Michael V. Lawler
Member of Congress



Ryan K. Zinke
Member of Congress



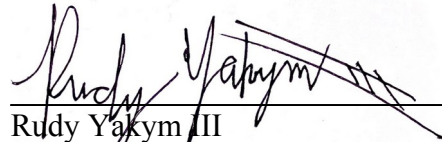
Thomas H. Kean, Jr.
Member of Congress



Blaine Luetkemeyer
Member of Congress



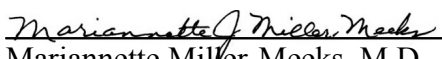
Jefferson Van Drew
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Rudy Yakym
Member of Congress


Barry Loudermilk
Member of Congress


Alex X. Mooney
Member of Congress


Mariannette Miller-Meeks, M.D.
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