

JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION (JCPOA) RESTRICTIONS AND IRAN'S POTENTIAL REFUSAL TO COMPLY

Under the JCPOA

On January 16, 2016, the JCPOA started to govern issues related to the Iranian nuclear program.

The IAEA reported that Iran aligned its nuclear program with the JCPOA.

- Uranium-enrichment capacity at Natanz was reduced to 5,060 centrifuges.
- Remaining centrifuges were phased out and transferred to IAEA supervision.
- Uranium-enrichment level was limited to 3.67%.
- Stockpile of 5%-enriched uranium was decreased to 300 kg.
- Core of the heavy-water reactor at Arak was dismantled.

Without the JCPOA

Iran has the following opportunities:

- To produce an unlimited number of centrifuges at any facility
- To enrich uranium to any level and store any volume of enriched uranium
- To develop and test more advanced centrifuges with no limitations.

Prior to the JCPOA Coming Into Force:

- Iran had the infrastructure to produce enough highly enriched uranium **to make a nuclear weapon.**
- Iran was building a heavy-water reactor, which could have provided an alternative way to create a bomb.

Number of centrifuges enriching uranium

