## 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.

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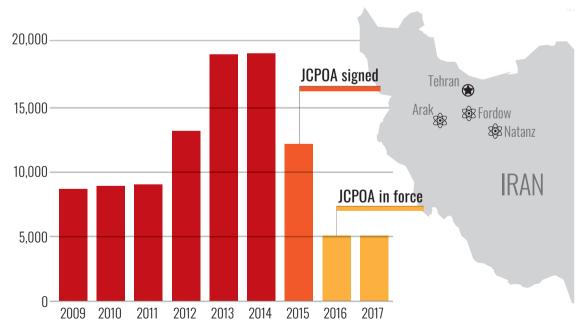
#### Without the JCPOA

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 centrifgues enriching uranium