

Board of Governors

GOV/INF/2014/6

Date: 20 March 2014

Original: English

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Status of Iran's Nuclear Programme in relation to the Joint Plan of Action

Report by the Director General

1. As foreshadowed in the Director General's report on the *Monitoring and Verification in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action* (GOV/2014/2), the purpose of this report is to provide information on the status of the Islamic Republic of Iran's (Iran's) nuclear programme in relation to the "voluntary measures" that Iran has agreed to undertake as part of the Joint Plan of Action (JPA) agreed between the E3+3 and Iran on 24 November 2013.¹ According to the JPA, the first step would be time-bound (six months) and renewable by mutual consent. The JPA took effect on 20 January 2014.²

2. The Agency confirms that since 20 January 2014, Iran has:

- i. not enriched uranium above 5% U-235 at any of its declared facilities;
- ii. not operated cascades in an interconnected configuration at any of its declared facilities;
- iii. diluted 74.6 kg³ of UF₆ enriched up to 20% U-235 down to an enrichment level of no more than 5% U-235 at the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP);⁴

¹ The text of the JPA was communicated to the Director General by the High Representative of the European Union (EU), on behalf of the E3+3 (INFCIRC/855), and by the Resident Representative of Iran to the IAEA, on behalf of Iran (INFCIRC/856).

² Previous reports on the status of Iran's nuclear programme in relation to the JPA were provided in GOV/INF/2014/1 (20 January 2014) and GOV/2014/10, Annex 3 (20 February 2014).

³ As of 15 March 2014.

⁴ The amount of nuclear material that remained in the form of UF₆ enriched up to 20% U-235 on 20 January 2014 was 209.1 kg, half of which Iran has undertaken, within three months, to dilute to UF₆ enriched to no more than 5% U-235 and the remainder of which it has undertaken, within six months, to convert into oxide (see footnote 6).

- iv. fed 31.7 kg⁵ of UF₆ enriched up to 20% U-235 into the conversion process at the Fuel Plate Fabrication Plant (FPFP) for conversion into uranium oxide;⁶
- v. no process line to reconvert uranium oxides enriched up to 20% U-235 back into UF₆ enriched up to 20% U-235 at FPFP;
- vi. not conducted “any further advances” to its activities at the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP), the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) or the Arak reactor (IR-40 Reactor), including the manufacture and testing of fuel for the IR-40 Reactor;
- vii. provided an updated Design Information Questionnaire (DIQ) for the IR-40 Reactor and has agreed to take steps to agree on the conclusion of a Safeguards Approach for the reactor;
- viii. continued the construction of the Enriched Uranium Production Plant (EUPP) for the conversion of UF₆ enriched up to 5% U-235 into oxide and, as a result, has yet to begin converting to oxide the UF₆ “newly enriched” up to 5% U-235;⁷
- ix. continued its “safeguarded R&D practices” at PFEP, including its “current enrichment R&D practices”, and continued not to use these “practices” for the accumulation of enriched uranium;
- x. not carried out reprocessing related activities at the Tehran Research Reactor (TRR) and the Molybdenum, Iodine and Xenon Radioisotope Production (MIX) Facility or at any of the other facilities to which the Agency has access;
- xi. provided information and managed access to the uranium mine and mill at Gchine;
- xii. provided daily access to the enrichment facilities at Natanz and Fordow; and
- xiii. provided managed access to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities, and provided information thereon.

⁵ As of 12 March 2014.

⁶ Pursuant to its undertaking, within six months, to convert into oxide the remainder of the UF₆ enriched up to 20% U-235 (referred to in footnote 4).

⁷ In a letter dated 17 March 2014, Iran informed the Agency that the EUPP would start “normal operation” immediately after the completion of the commissioning of the facility using natural uranium, and that the commissioning is due to start on 9 April 2014. Iran also informed the Agency that the “amount of feeding UF₆ (up to 5%E) during normal operation” is scheduled to be “almost 5.7” tonnes.