

Board of Governors

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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 GOV/2014/2, this report provides 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. completed the dilution – down to an enrichment level of no more than 5% U-235 – of half of the nuclear material that had been in the form of UF₆ enriched up to 20% U-235 on 20 January 2014;³
 - iv. fed 100 kg⁴ of UF₆ enriched up to 20% U-235 into the conversion process at the Fuel Plate Fabrication Plant (FPFP) for conversion into uranium oxide;⁵

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), GOV/2014/10, Annex 3 (20 February 2014), GOV/INF/2014/6 (20 March 2014), GOV/INF/2014/10 (17 April 2014) and GOV/2014/28, Annex 3 (23 May 2014).

³ As of 14 April 2014, Iran had diluted 104.56 kg of the 209.1 kg of the nuclear material that had been in the form of UF₆ enriched up to 20% U-235 on 20 January 2014. Iran has undertaken, by 20 July 2014, to convert the remainder of this UF₆ enriched up to 20% U-235 into oxide.

⁴ As of 19 June 2014.

⁵ Pursuant to its undertaking to convert into oxide the remainder of the UF₆ enriched up to 20% U-235 (see footnote 3).

- v. had no process line to reconvert uranium oxides back into UF₆ at FPPF;
- vi. not made “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 agreed with the Agency on safeguards measures for the reactor;
- viii. begun the commissioning of the Enriched UO₂ Powder Plant (EUPP) – the facility to be used for the conversion to oxide of the UF₆ “newly enriched” up to 5% U-235;
- ix. continued its safeguarded enrichment R&D practices at the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP), without accumulating 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,⁶ to the Saghand Uranium Mine⁷ and the Ardakan Uranium Production Plant;⁸
- xii. continued to provide daily access to the enrichment facilities at Natanz and Fordow;
- xiii. provided regular managed access to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities, and provided information thereon; and
- xiv. provided,⁹ in relation to enhanced monitoring, the following:
 - plans for nuclear facilities and a description of each building on each nuclear site;
 - descriptions of the scale of operations being conducted for each location engaged in specified nuclear activities; and
 - information on uranium mines and mills, and on source material.

⁶ On 29 January 2014.

⁷ On 6 May 2014.

⁸ On 7 May 2014.

⁹ As of 20 April 2014.