

Iran Nuclear Deal - Overview of the Agreement

Category	Terms of the Deal
Uranium	Iran will remove 2/3 of its centrifuges (19,000 to 6,104), which are used to enrich uranium. All of the pipework that connects these centrifuges and allows them to enrich uranium will be dismantled, removed and kept under continuous surveillance by the IAEA.
	For a decade Iran will only be able to operate roughly 5,000 centrifuges at Natanz. Iran will not be able to enrich uranium or keep any fissile materials at Fordow for 15 years.
	Iran will have to reduce its stockpile of enriched uranium by 98 percent (10,000 kg down to 300 kg). This cap will last for 15 years.
	For 15 years, Iran has agreed to not enrich uranium over 3.67 percent.
	For 10 years, Iran will only be allowed to use its first generation, IR-1 centrifuges for enrichment purposes. There will also be strict limitations on research and development.
	With this deal, Iran's so-called "breakout timeline" – the amount of time it would take Iran to acquire enough fissile material for one nuclear weapon if Iran breaks its commitments – will be extended from roughly the current 2-3 months, to at least one year during the first decade.
Plutonium (Arak Facility)	The core of Iran's heavy water reactor at Arak will be removed and filled with concrete so it can never be used again. The U.S. will be part of the international partnership that will approve the plan to redesign the reactor so that it will not produce weapons grade plutonium.
	For the next 15 years, Iran will not be able to build any additional heavy water reactors or accumulate excess heavy water.
	Iran will ship out all spent fuel for present and future power and research nuclear reactors for 15 years and has committed to rely on light water for future nuclear reactors.
Inspections	There will be 24/7 monitoring of Iran's declared nuclear facilities, including Natanz, Fordow, and Arak.
	The deal will also require that Iran grant the IAEA access to any suspicious locations within 24 days.
	International inspectors will have access to Iran's entire nuclear supply chain – its uranium mines and mills; its conversion facility; its centrifuge manufacturing and storage facilities; and its other declared nuclear sites – critical elements which will be under watch for 25 years.
	Iran has agreed to provide the IAEA with the information necessary to address the possible military dimensions (PMD) of Iran's past program. Iran will not receive sanctions relief until the IAEA gets the cooperation it needs to complete its investigation into PMD.
Sanctions	Iran must complete its key nuclear steps before it begins to receive sanctions relief beyond the limited relief provided for under the interim deal. The U.S. anticipates that it will take Iran from 6 months to a year to complete these key steps.
	Since the President will be using waiver authority to provide relief, the U.S. can quickly reimpose its unilateral sanctions if Iran cheats. Additionally, the U.S. will be keeping in place other unilateral sanctions that relate to non-nuclear issues such as support for terrorism and human rights abuses.
	For the first decade of the deal, there will be an automatic snapback of the multilateral sanctions if Iran violates the deal – a snapback that cannot be vetoed by Russia or China. In addition, for years 11-15, the P5+1 has agreed to re-impose sanctions if Iran violates the deal.