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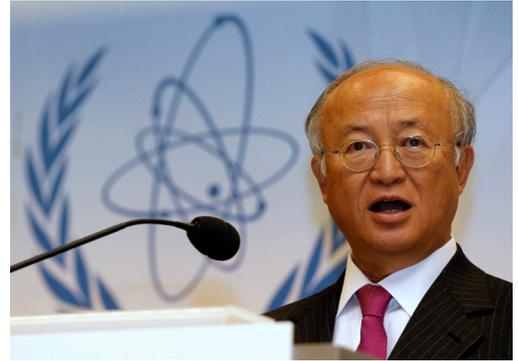
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Unprecedented IAEA Report Details Iran's Nuke Work

The International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) unprecedented and detailed report provides the agency's first public confirmation that Iran is closing in on the capability to produce nuclear weapons. This stark determination is a wake-up call that time to prevent Iran's nuclear breakout is fast running out. The United States and our allies must immediately impose devastating sanctions on Iran to dissuade the regime from building nuclear weapons.

The unprecedented IAEA report details the advanced military dimensions of Iran's illicit nuclear program.

- The IAEA's latest report marks the first time the U.N. agency has publicly confirmed that a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty has engaged in activity related to the development of nuclear weapons.
- The tone of the agency's report no longer provides Iran with the benefit of the doubt that its activities are peaceful. Rather, it is insisting that Iran explain its clearly non-peaceful activities.
- The IAEA, in the report, says it has "credible" information indicating "that Iran has carried out activities relevant to the development of a nuclear explosive device." The report details an elaborate and highly organized program dedicated to acquiring the skills necessary to produce and test a nuclear bomb.
- The report says that Iran has carried out the following activities that are relevant to the development of a nuclear weapon:
 - Procurement of nuclear-related and dual-use equipment and materials by military-related individuals and entities.
 - Development of undisclosed facilities to produce nuclear material for the core of a weapon.
 - Acquisition of nuclear weapons development information and documentation from a clandestine nuclear supply network.
 - Work on the development of an indigenous design of a nuclear weapon.
- The report indicates that Iran manufactured simulated nuclear explosive components to test the theoretical design of an implosion device. Iran constructed a large explosives containment vessel to carry out experiments for simulating the first stages of a nuclear explosion. Such a step is critical for establishing the reliability of an atomic bomb.
- In 2008 and 2009, the report indicates Iran carried out computer models of nuclear explosions and conducted experiments on nuclear triggers used to detonate a bomb.



The International Atomic Energy Agency, led by Director General Yukiya Amano, has released a new report detailing Iran's nuclear weapons work.

- The IAEA also reported information that Iran may have done experiments useful in the actual testing of a live nuclear explosive device.
- Iran is also alleged to have carried out studies to integrate a nuclear bomb on a Shahab 3 ballistic missile. Additional work was conducted to allow for the detonation of a nuclear device in the air above a target, an option the IAEA concluded was only applicable to a nuclear weapon.

The IAEA report is based on substantial intelligence gathered from multiple sources and countries.

- The report is based on intelligence from more than 10 countries and includes procurement information, information on international travel by individuals said to have been involved in the alleged activities, financial records, and other documents demonstrating manufacturing techniques for certain high explosive components.
- The IAEA also interviewed individuals who were involved in relevant activities in Iran, including a leading figure in the clandestine nuclear supply network.
- Information used to prepare the report included satellite imagery, on-site inspections of nuclear facilities and material provided by Iran. In light of the IAEA's knowledge of Iran's nuclear program and its evolution, the agency concluded that the information regarding the military nature of Iran's program was credible.

Iran continues to amass increased quantities of enriched uranium, shortening the time it will need to produce weapons-grade material.

- According to the report, Iran has now installed more than 400 centrifuges at the previously secret, highly protected Qom facility. On Oct. 17, Iran began transferring low-enriched uranium (LEU) to the facility in preparation for further enrichment.
- Iran has also continued to install new advanced-generation centrifuges capable of enriching uranium up to six times faster than previous models.
- The report shows that Iran has stockpiled enough LEU that, if further enriched, could produce an estimated four nuclear weapons.
- There is no peaceful use for Iran's rapidly expanding enrichment capacity. The regime's current stockpile of uranium enriched to 20 percent is more than enough to fuel the Tehran Research Reactor and produce medical isotopes for the next decade—Iran's original justification for boosting the quality of its nuclear output. Despite this fact, Iran continues to enrich uranium.

The United States and international community must quickly act with the full force of sanctions to prevent the nightmare of a nuclear-armed Iran.

- Time is running out to prevent Iran from obtaining sufficient quantities of higher enriched uranium to facilitate a quick breakout to produce a nuclear weapon. As the new IAEA report shows, Iran has been working relentlessly to acquire the capability to produce such a weapon once it acquires the necessary weapons-grade uranium.
- The United States must act quickly and with the full force of our remaining economic tools if it is to prevent such a scenario. Iran's neighbors will defer to Iran as a nuclear-weapons state once Tehran demonstrates the capability to produce nuclear weapons. Iran's regime will likely be more aggressive in its support for terror and more brutal in its repression of domestic dissent.
- The United States must sanction the Central Bank of Iran (CBI) for its role in facilitating proliferation and terror financing. The CBI is the main lifeline for Iran to the international financial system and sanctioning it would dramatically raise the pressure on the Iranian regime.