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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555

June 30, 1980

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

COMMISSION DETERMINATION REGARDING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE ACT OF:

Transcript of Briefing by Carl Bennett on Standing Advisory Group on Safeguards Implementation (IAEA) and Other International Safeguards Matters, December 15, 1977

Pursuant to the Commission's regulations implementing the Government in the Sunshine Act (10 CFR 9.108(d)), it has been determined after a further review of this transcript that additional portions of the text can be released to the public. Attached are all portions of the subject transcript that have been determined to be releasable. The remaining portions of the transcript remain withheld pursuant to 10 CFR 9.104 as noted below:

Page/Line	through	Page/line	Exemption	
6/15		6/24	10 CFR 9.104(a)(1)	
8/1		8/15	10 CFR 9.104(a)(1)	
9/13		9/25	10 CFR 9.104(a)(1)	
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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

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BRIEFING BY CARL BENNETT ON FORTHCOMING MEETING OF STANDING ADVISORY GROUP ON SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION (IAEA) AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS MATTERS

Place - Washington, D.C.

Date - December 15, 1977

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Telephone: (202) 347-3700

ACE - FEDERAL REPORTERS, INC.

Official Reporters

444 North Capitol Street Washington, D.C. 20001

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	5	BRIEFING BY CARL BENNETT
	6	ON
	7	FORTHCOMING MEETING
	8	OF
	9	STANDING ADVISORY GROUP
	10	ON
	11	SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION (IAEA)
	12	AND
é	13	OTHER INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS MATTERS
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	17	10:30 a.m., Thursday, December 15, 1977
	18	
	19	Commissioners' Conference Room
	20	D. C. Office
	21	
	22	Present: Commissioner Victor Gilinsky Acting Chairman
	23	Commissioner Peter A. Bradford
Ace-Federal Reporters,	24 Inc.	Commissioner Richard T. Kennedy
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PROCEEDINGS

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Dr. Bennett, we are happy to have you here.

4 We are all here about safeguards, and first we would 5 like to find out what SAGSI is. At least, I would.

DR. BENNETT: Well, basically SAGSI, which is an acronym for Standing Advisory Group on Safeguards Implementation, was sponsored by primarily by the Japanese. It was essentially one of their conditions for the recent ratification of the 10 treaty.

11 The best place, probably, to see how SAGSI came into 12 being and the kind of arguments by which it came into being is 13 an Adelphi paper that was written by R. Zmai, back in about 14 1973, in which he describes nuclear -- the Adelphi paper is 15 from the London School of International Affairs is on nuclear 16 safeguards.

17 It both gives you an idea of the Japanese feeling 18 towards safeguards, and also specifically his interpretation IN FORC 19 of the writing of, Insert 153, and twice in there he mentions 20 that there is room for a committee of experts who would basi-INFCIRE cally interpret the technical portions of Insert 153 that were 21 22 left sort of open because of so many nations being involved.

23 There are things like detection of significant 24 quantities, and phrases like "early detection," and so forth, Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 which had no meaning, no quantitative meaning or no particular

discussion as to what they meant in terms of the intensity of IAEA safeguard's that were to be applied. These are in INFCILC paragraphs 28 and 30 of Insert 153.

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The other specific thing that's mentioned in connection with SAGSI in there is the SAGSI committee of experts, INFQIQQwhich became SAGSI, is the fact that Incert 153 also calls for the modification of safeguards as technical developments take place, and that was to be considered by such a standing committee.

10 As a matter of fact, I think underlying these rather 11 two specific, or more or less a little bit superficial reason 12 for SAGSI is the fact that the Japanese were interested in 13 having just one more mechanism in place to assure themselves, 14 or assure their people, that the deal they got with respect 15 to IEAE safeguards was not one whit different than anybody 16 else's. They just simply wanted to be assured that there was 17 no non-uniform application of safeguards, and in particular 18 that the agreements that they got or the treatment that they 19 got under the IAEA was not substantially different from any 20 other country. They just put this in as one more mechanism.

They originally wanted SAGSI to be responsible to the Board of Governors, actually, and they accepted the argument of the Director General, however, that he did not feel that such a body would be appropriate, for such a body to be responsible to the Board of Governors, and therefore it was

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made responsible to the Director General. 1 2 So in that sense we were brought into being as a 3 sort of an interpretative body in one sense, and an evaluative body in another sense. It's got something of evaluation in 4 5 the sense of an overseeing body, but it's also got this tech-6 nical, this interpretative business of furthering and inter-7 JS preting the Insert 153, as it applies to the application of 8 safeguards under subsidiary arrangements. 9 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Just the 153, not the others? 10 DR. BENNETT: No. It applies to the others, but 11 I am saying the reason it came into being is primarily associ-12 ated with 153. It's not limited to 153. 13 It's not coincidental that SAGSI came into existence 14 and had its first meeting in 1975, just prior to the Japanese ratification of the MPT. 15 16 I think possibly they used this internally as some 17 assurance to their people that they would have another path 18 or another voice in controlling their own destiny with respect 19 to the application of safeguards in Japan. I don't know that, 20 but I suspect that's true. JS 21 I was asked at that time, with the concurrence of the various branches, to serve as a representative on that TS 22 5 23 committee and have been a representative since December, the 24 first meeting was held the first week in December, 1975. Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 People were elected to two-year ter.s. There was

1 some -- well, I'm not sure you are interested in the operational 2 aspects, but let me say that it was, or the operational aspects, 3 we really voted our own terms of reference. 4 Matters can be brought to SAGSI by members or by 5 the Director General, the Secretariat. 6 There were some internal problems with respect to 7 who would be the executive scientific secretary of the group 8 and the DG originally wanted one of his staff, I think, but 9 Romitch objected pretty strenuously to this and I think won 10 the argument that he should be the scientific secretary. POMETSCH 11 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Romitch? ROMETSCH 12 Romitch is the --DR. BENNETT: 13 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is Romitch on this group 14 somehow? 15 DR. BENNETT: Well, not on the group. He is the 16 scientific secretary. He is sort of secretary to the secretary ROMETSCH 17 of the agency and the person of Romitch acts as the secretary. 18 He has no vote in any sense, no, no appointment to the group, 19 but he is always present and acts as the secretary. 20 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The Secretariat provides all 21 essential services? 22 DR. BENNETT: The Secretariat provides all essential 23 services to the group. See, we are serving at the request of 24 the Director General, but with the consent of our government. Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: How many members are there?

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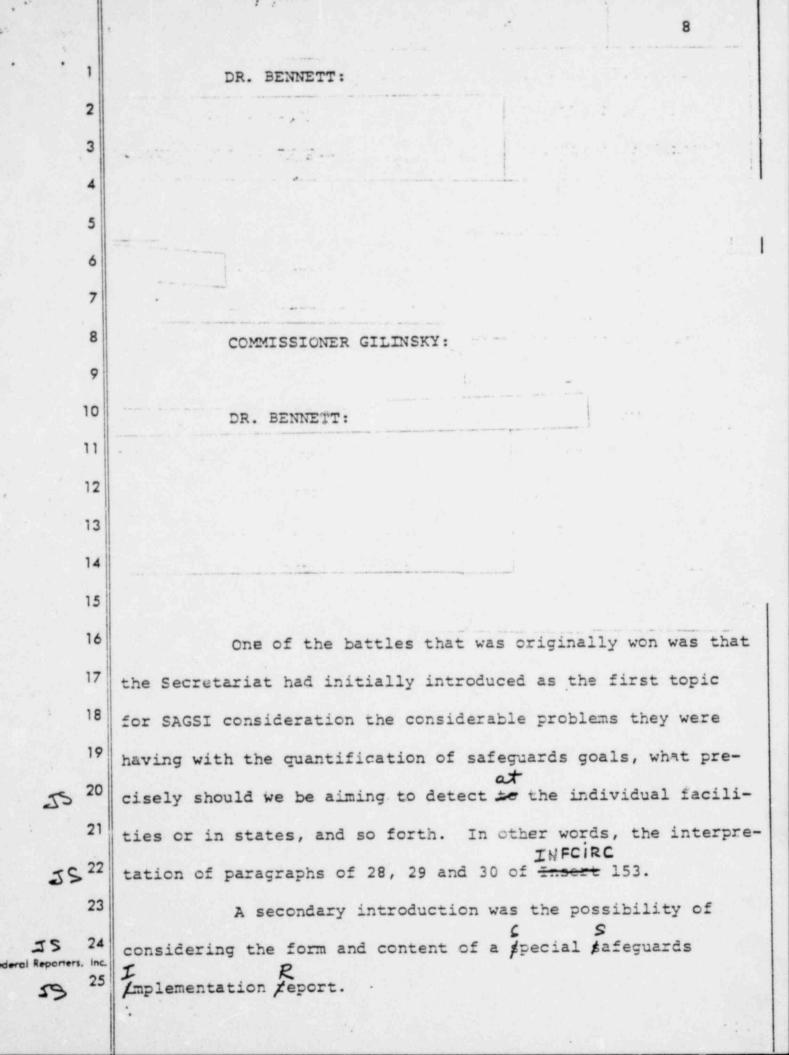
1 DR. BENNETT: Ten. The list of members, I think, 2 is in the material, but there are ten members besides myself, 3 John Jennekens of Canada is chairman. 4 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Are the countries members 5 or individuals? 6 DR. BENNETT: Individuals are members, and they 7 serve at the request of the Director General and with the 8 consent of their governments. 9 It was attempted to keep this as much of a technical 10 body as possible, in the sense that we decided early in the 11 game not to have advisors present. For instance, our meetings 12 are essentially closed, even to the missions, and we do not 13 have mission people with us in the meetings, only secretariat 14 people are present at the meetings of the group. 15 16 17 18 19 The an 20 1045 THE 140 2 e coneral s 125 3 1 10.000 LISTA I GAT AT 21 22 23 24 Inc. 25 COMMISSION GILINSKY: Is Jennekens still chairman?

• •	1	DR. BENNETT: Jennekens is still chairman.
	2	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is Imai in this group?
	3	DR. BENNETT: Imai is on the group, yes. The group
55	4	that you will recognize from the Incert 153, Imai is on the
	5	group, Jennekens is on the group; Gupta; Fred Brown of England;
55	6	Freichman is not one of the group in Paris, but is a man by
26	7	the name of Guillet from Marcoug, who is a very good man, and
	8	Ramanian from India.
	9	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: How often do you meet?
	10	DR. BENNETT: Twice a year. We have it pretty
	11	well established at twice a year. Next year it will be three
	12	times I think because we got one meeting postponed, so we are
<u>)</u>	13	sort of making it up.
	14	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What, about a week or a day?
	15	DR. BENNETT: A week. One week.
	16	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What do you do?
	17	DR. BENNETT: We have taken up two topics so far.
	18	One is we were asked to comment early in the game on a special
25	19	s fafeguards in terms of its form and con-
	20	tent, technical form and content of what should be in this
	21	report.
	22	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is thit he SSIR?
	23	DR. BENNETT: This is the SSIR that has come into
	24	being. The other question
Federal Reporter	s. Inc. 25	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Was that done at U. S

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1 We persuaded, agenda-wise we reversed the considera-2 tion of these, and the first meeting was sort of an organiza-3 tional meeting, but in the May-June meeting of 1976, we 4 decided, at the insistence of this group, to consider the 5 SSIR first. That is because there are many of us that felt 6 that some kind of an evaluative report, some basis for accounta-7 bility on the part of the agency, was an absolute necessity 8 to any improvement in the situation, and I still feel very much 9 that way, personally, that you just have to have some kind of 10 report on the stewardship of the responsibility before you 11 could get anywhere with improving things. 12 I think that that report has had, in that sense, 13 TS effect it was supposed to have. 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 inc Reporte 25

	2	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What's the relationship now
	3	between the role SAGSI plays and the followup or processing of
	4	the SSIR within the Agency?
	5	DR. BENNETT:
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	18	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You mean subsequent reports?
	19	DR. BENNETT:
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	21	
	22	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This is in the future?
	23	DR. BENNETT: In the future.
S Reporters,		Noy, this present one, no, even the present one was
	25	not reviewed by SAGSI.
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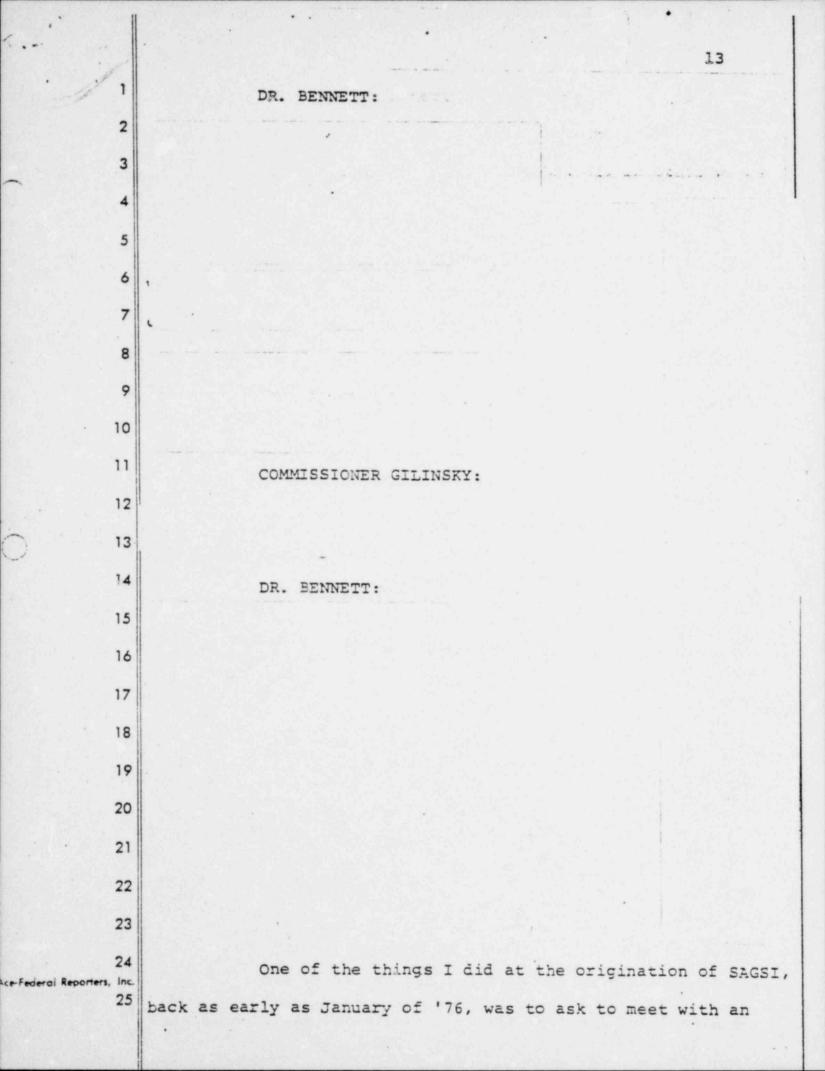
COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: So basically you simply urged them to go forward with this report and then they went 2 forward with the report. 3

4	DR. BENNETT: The sequence is that in May in 1976,
5	do you see what I mean, they prepared for us a prototype SSIR,
6	based on '75 data. Based on our May-June, '76, meetings, they
7	revised that prototype and it's that prototype report that
8	was then considered at the October, '76, meeting as being a
9	satisfactory prototype of what the SSIR should be.
10	At that point, using that as a prototype, the
11	Secretariat decided that instead of rushing that prototype to
12	the Board in February of '76, they would prepare another report.
13	The first SSIR, which was submitted to the Board
14	in June, was based on '76 data, entirely prepared by the
15	Secretariat and not produced by SAGSI.
16	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You meant February, '77?
17	DR. BENNETT: February, '77, yes. And the June, '77,
18	report, the present SSIR, Gov 1842, is a new report based on
19	'76 data, which is not the '75 prototype which was reviewed
20	by SAGSI.
21	Now, it's my personal opinion, and after some con-
22	sultation, too, that I do not want to see SAGSI become an
23	agency just another block through which everything the agency
24	has to do has to go.
s, Inc. 25	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Would you be commenting on

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1 the form of the report, for example, certain things ought to 2 be included or not included. 3 DR. BENNETT: That's right, and there was a tremen-4 dous argument, for instance, on the degree of detail which 5 s ould be proved in the report. 6 7 8 9 10 11 Our delegation and others took a very strong stand 12 that the detail should be provided for those people who wanted 13 to examine it. 14 This isn' detail of the COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: 15 SAGSI comments, or the detail from the SSIR? 16 DR. BENNETT: The detail in the SSIR. You see, we 17 were arguing as to the degree of detail with which the evalua-18 tion and the activities of the Agency should be reported. 19 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is there any significant 20 resistance to the idea of having an SSIR at all? 21 DR. BENNETT: Using the words "significant resis-22 tance," no. The idea of having an accountability, I think, was 23 accepted as pretty well acceptable. 24 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Varying degrees of enthu-25 siasm?



interagency group representing all those people who were basically interested in safeguards and safeguards problems. and say, hey, I would like to be kept informed on U. S. positions. I mean, I want to know this. This group has met regularly since ther. Even time

This group has met regularly since then. Every time. it's not that I essentially bind myself to act in accordance with the U.S. position, but I certainly want to know what it ... is and keep myself informed.

9 In this case, my own position, taking all this into 10 account, was that this degree of detail was a very important 11 thing.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is your salary paid by the 13 U. S. or by the IAEA?

DR. BENNETT: By the U. S. Expenses are paid by the IAEA for all these meetings, or have been so far, but my salary, I am supported by the DOE through the DS, Division of Safeguards and Security, and spend approximately half of my time on SAGSI matters, on keeping myself in a position --

19 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is that the situation with 20 the other SAGSI members? In other words, is each of the 21 countries --

DR. BENNETT: Each of the countries is supporting
their own. We are not supported by the IAEA.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD:

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