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Canada, 07/19/1981-07/20/1981)
Case file Number(s): 044000-END
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REVISION

13 JULY 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: RICHARD ALLEN
FROM: GREGORY J. NEWELL
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY.

WS

SUSPENSE

w/ Nau to prepare
talkers 7/15

cc: CT -
HAN

PLEASE IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING AND NOTIFY AND CLEAR ALL PARTICIPANTS. SUBMIT THE BRIEFING PAPER AND REMARKS TO RICHARD DARMAN BY 3:00 P.M. OF THE PRECEDING DAY.

MEETING: Working Luncheon - Preparation for Economic Summit

DATE: Friday, July 17, 1981

TIME: 12:00 noon

DURATION: 2 hours (instead of 90 minutes)

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

REMARKS REQUIRED: No

MEDIA COVERAGE: No

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: No

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| cc: J. Brady | D. Gergen |
| M. Brandon | C. Gerrard |
| J. Canzeri | P. McCoy |
| R. Darman | L. Nofziger |
| M. Deaver | L. Speakes |
| E. Dole | Speechwriting and Research |
| H. Donaldson | S. Studdert |
| M. Evans | F. Ursomarso |
| D. Fischer | R. Williamson |
| J. Fitzgerald | N. Wormser |
| M. Friedersdorf | WHCA Audio/Visual |
| C. Fuller | WHCA Operations |

NSC #8104139

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01 JUL 1981

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

7/8/81

TO: RICHARD ALLEN
FROM: GREGORY B NEWELL
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY.

PLEASE IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING AND NOTIFY AND CLEAR ALL PARTICIPANTS. SUBMIT THE BRIEFING PAPER AND REMARKS TO RICHARD DARMAN BY 3:00 P.M. OF THE PRECEDING DAY.

Working luncheons in preparation for Economic Summit:

MEETING: July 16, 1981 12:00 Noon (90 min) - Cabinet Room
July 17, 1981 12:00 Noon (90 min) - Cabinet Room

DATE: As indicated
TIME: As indicated
DURATION: As indicated
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
REMARKS REQUIRED: No
MEDIA COVERAGE: No
FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: No

cc: J. Brady
M. Brandon
J. Canzeri
R. Darman
M. Deaver
E. Dole
H. Donaldson
M. Evans
D. Fischer
J. Fitzgerald
M. Friedersdorf
C. Fuller
C. Tyson
D. Gergen
C. Gerrard
P. McCoy
L. Nofziger
L. Speakes
Speechwriting and Research
S. Studdert
F. Ursomarso
R. Williamson
N. Wormser
WHCA Audio/Visual
WHCA Operations
Ron Jackson
Eddie Serrano

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TO ALLEN

FROM NEWELL, G

DOCDATE 08 JUL 81



KEYWORDS: OTTAWA SUMMIT

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR TALKERS FOR WORKING LUNCHEONS IN PREPARATIONS FOR ECONOMIC
SUMMIT 16 & 17 JUL

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR ALLEN DUE: 15 JUL 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

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COMMENTS

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	<i>Z 8/20</i>	<i>Orig Not returned to Pscts</i>		

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5-27-83

Previously filed

Date

Name Hon. Cooper Evans

Organization _____

139979

F0006-06

5-27-83

New File Symbol

Date

Final Action

PRIME

REFERENCE

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Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 140858 MAIN SUBCODE: FO006-01

Current Status	Open
User Name	dbarrle
Status Date	2019-11-01
Case Number	F16-011
Notes	12 p. Transferred to FO006-06

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No.	Status	Date	User	Case Number	Notes
1	Open	2019-11-01	dbarrle	F16-011	12 p. Transferred to FO006-06



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Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 144860 MAIN SUBCODE: FO006-01

Current Status	Open
User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2019-11-01
Case Number	F16-011
Notes	34 p. Transferred to FO006-06

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Review Status History

No.	Status	Date	User	Case Number	Notes
1	Open	2019-11-01	dbarrie	F16-011	34 p. Transferred to FO006-06



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

March 10, 1981

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MEMORANDUM

TO: OES - Mr. Marshall *et al*
 OES/NTS - Mr. Boright
 EB - Mr. Morse
 EB - Mr. Witting
 DOE/IA - Mr. Bengelsdorf
 DOE/NE - Mr. Crawford
 DOE/GC - Mr. Silverstrom
 NSC - Dr. Nau
 ACDA - Dr. Rochlin

FROM: OES/N - Louis V. Nosenzo

SUBJECT: Nuclear Subgroup Meeting

We will have the first meeting of the nuclear subgroup of the Interdepartmental Group on International Energy Policy at 3:00 pm on Friday, March 13 in Room 6530 (INR Conference Room) at the Department of State, to consider US positions and possible initiatives in the nuclear area for the Economic Summit.

In reviewing past documentation on this subject (distributed separately by EB in its March 5 memorandum), I believe these are deficient in utilizing the Summit to US advantage, both in outlining the approach of the Administration to non-proliferation and nuclear energy and in proposing useful initiatives designed to promote nuclear power and reestablish a US lead in nuclear matters. I have, therefore, prepared a revised approach that attempts to meet these concerns, including a number of initiatives, some currently under consideration, for possible inclusion in the Summit. I propose that this paper serve as the basis for discussion at the Friday meeting.

Attachment
 As stated

Drafted: OES/N:LVNosenzo:sk
 Ext. 24360:3/10/81

For Info cc to Alan Roche +

File Nuclear

C.F.

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BY *da* NARA DATE *11/1/2019*

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RDS-1 3/10/88

cc: ACDA - Mr. Malone, Acting
OES - Mr. Pickering, Acting
EB - Mr. Hormats
OES/E - Mrs. Hoinkes
OES/PAS - Ms. Hollick
T - Mr. Salmon
OES/NEP - Mr. Guhin
White House - Mr. Hodson
White House - Mr. Locke

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NUCLEAR POWER AND NON-PROLIFERATION AT THE SUMMIT

I. Summary

The Ottawa Summit will offer an early opportunity for the President and the new Administration to make its views known on nuclear power and non-proliferation. The Summit preparations and the Summit itself should be used to reassert US leadership in support of nuclear power; to present to our major Allies the outlines of the Administration's approach to non-proliferation and international nuclear cooperation; and to begin the new Administration's consultation with key Allies on outstanding nuclear issues. In addition, the public Communique of the Ottawa Summit should emphasize the need for nuclear power in reducing dependence on imported oil, as did previous Summit Communiques, and include some specific initiatives to address areas currently inhibiting its use.

II. Non-Proliferation Initiatives

A. US Policy Statement

Essential Factors

We will want at an early stage to communicate clearly to other Summit participants the outlines of the new Administration's general approach to non-proliferation and nuclear cooperation. This should emphasize US intent to resume a leadership role in nuclear energy and non-proliferation, to deal with non-proliferation primarily as a security issue, and to be

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sensitive to the energy security needs of our Allies.

Suggested Approach

This presentation of US nuclear policy could be accomplished in the form of a non-paper from the US or preferably Presidential/Secretary of State correspondence to other participants, making the following points:

--We intend to resume a leadership role in the development of nuclear power for peaceful purposes;

--Non-proliferation will be pursued aggressively, but in a realistic fashion and in the context of overall US national security objectives;

--In particular, US non-proliferation policy will take fully into account that energy security, of which nuclear energy development is an important part, is also critical to the national security of the US and its Allies;

--In this context, the US intends to reestablish reliability and predictability in US supply of nuclear fuel and equipment to our Allies and others that share our non-proliferation objectives;

--The US will minimize its interference in the domestic energy programs of its key Allies and other countries that do not represent a proliferation risk;

--The US will focus its non-proliferation efforts on countries that represent real proliferation risks, with

increased emphasis on reducing motivations for, as well as efforts to deny, acquisition of nuclear weapons capabilities;

--These efforts will require close coordination among the US and its Allies, both with regard to parallel action and to ways to minimize perceptions by developing countries of discrimination;

--We will work vigorously with others to maintain and strengthen the NPT and the international IAEA safeguards system, the key elements of the global non-proliferation regime;

--We also intend to take a leadership role in developing improved safeguards techniques and effective institutional mechanisms for the safe and ecologically sound handling of the fuel cycle and advanced reactor development.

B. Nuclear Issues with Allies

Essential Factors

In addition to outlining our general non-proliferation policy approach, we should begin the process of resolving outstanding nuclear issues with key Allies as a means for significantly improving the atmosphere of the Summit and furthering US Summit objectives.

The policies of the previous Administration with regard to minimizing reprocessing and plutonium use were the areas of greatest concern to our Summit partners. They viewed US

reluctance to sanction reprocessing and plutonium use in industrialized countries as contrary to their energy security interests. In the case of Japan, these differences in policy were most sharply focused with regard to the exercise of US consent rights over backend fuel cycle activities involving US-origin fuel. In the case of our European Allies, where we lack such rights, the issue has centered on our efforts, as required by the NNPA to seek to renegotiate our agreement with the European Community to include such rights.

Suggested Approach

A possible solution to meet the above concerns and provide a positive environment for achieving US objectives would be to agree to provide immediate relief in terms of expedited case-by-case approvals of reprocessing and plutonium use where we currently have such rights and to consider generic or programmatic approvals in the context of renegotiation of agreements for cooperation. Specifically,

--Requests for retransfer for reprocessing by Japan (and others) to facilities in the European Community would be expedited and approved on a case-by-case basis without linkage to the broader question of reprocessing and plutonium use; and,

--We would consider approval of reprocessing and use of plutonium on a programmatic or generic basis in Japan and the EC for all legitimate peaceful purposes (including waste

management, recycle R&D and advanced reactors), in the context of renegotiated agreements for cooperation with Japan and the EC and, pending such renegotiation, on a case-by-case basis where our approval is necessary.

C. Other Non-Proliferation Initiatives

Essential Factors

The previous Administration had explored a less permissive arrangement to that proposed above in the context of a significantly improved non-proliferation regime. This included agreement by Summit countries to require full-scope safeguards as a condition for new nuclear supply commitments. While the Summit countries may collectively edge toward such a policy in time, it is highly unlikely that they would explicitly adopt it at this point.

Other proposed linkages--such as improved cooperation in support of the IAEA, effective safeguards on sensitive facilities and more vigorous efforts to address motivations and deter or delay activities of potential proliferators--are desirable, in principle. But these would be difficult to set forth in terms of specific initiatives and would essentially codify what Summit countries are already doing or intend to do anyway. Therefore, we should not expend any leverage inherent in the anticipated revisions in US nuclear policy and its implementation on such linkages.

Suggested Approach

We should attempt in the Summit context to avoid linkages to other non-proliferation or energy goals and use the goodwill generated by US policy changes to provide a positive environment for other Summit business as well as provide a cooperative basis for general statements as to the importance of non-proliferation efforts and for pursuing, at a later point, specific non-proliferation objectives.

IV. Nuclear Power Initiatives

Both the Tokyo and Venice Summits stressed the need to develop nuclear power as a critical element in reducing oil dependence of Summit countries. These general expressions of political will have been useful. However, if the Ottawa Summit participants wish to give impetus to the continued development of nuclear power, they will need to address the major impediments to public acceptance of nuclear energy expansion: nuclear safety and nuclear waste management/disposal.

A. Nuclear Safety

Essential Factors

Concern with nuclear safety is perhaps the single most important impediment to increased nuclear development in countries such as the US, West Germany and Japan and, to a greater or lesser degree, most other industrialized countries.

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It is also one of the most difficult issues on which to formulate acceptable international initiatives because of the domestic political sensitivities about the nuclear safety question and about possible imposition of international (read US) standards on national programs in an area typically viewed as one of national responsibility. Any initiatives will have to recognize these sensitivities.

Suggested Approach

One US initiative is a possible convention for emergency cooperation in the event of a nuclear incident as well as for increasing general exchange of information in the field of nuclear safety. Such a convention would provide an international framework and legal mechanism for bilateral assistance and for assistance by the IAEA to countries in the event of future nuclear incidents such as TMI. The proposed convention would involve no obligations on the Parties to give or accept assistance, but would provide for information exchange, points of contact and immunity from liability in the event of assistance. Framed in this way, such an initiative should receive positive responses. (We are currently consulting the IAEA Secretariat on how to proceed with this initiative). Some participants may still view it, in the context of a Summit initiative, as overemphasizing the possibility of major nuclear incidents.

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This concern might be diffused if the Summit combines the above proposal with a second initiative that would focus on day-to-day health and safety considerations, such as the convening of an experts group (under IAEA auspices in collaboration with the OECD) to review and upgrade international health and safety standards for reactor operation. Such standards could then be used, at each country's discretion, as guidelines in developing standards for national programs. The OECD and the IAEA already have such standards but it would be useful to upgrade these in a formal way as a consequence of experience and improved procedures resulting from investigations of TMI and other nuclear incidents. (Again, it would be essential that there be no inference that the experts findings would be obligatory on participating nations; rather they should be recommendations that would be taken into account by countries in formulating and upgrading their national standards.) The above approach of an experts group to formulate international recommendations for national use on a voluntary basis in combination with an international convention for information exchange and emergency cooperation is similar to the US approach taken in the past with regard to strengthening physical protection of nuclear materials.

B. Nuclear Waste Management
Essential Factors

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Concerns with nuclear waste management/disposal are, of course, closely related to public health and safety concerns and rank second only to concerns about a repeat of TMI.

The problem of nuclear waste is a difficult one. At the technical level, the scientific community is becoming increasingly convinced that radioactive wastes can be safely isolated for very long periods in stable geologic environments. Several governments, international organizations, and distinguished private groups have recently reviewed the waste disposal issue and reached similar conclusions. A strong endorsement of these conclusions by Summit countries, in combination with concrete steps to improve coordination and public awareness of international and national efforts, should provide a useful forward step for dealing with this area of public concern.

Suggested Approach

The Ottawa Summit should consider issuing a statement affirming that:

--While many technical developments necessary for the safe disposal of nuclear waste need to be completed, encouraging progress has been made;

--There appear to be no technological barriers to the safe management and disposal of nuclear waste; and,

--Several national and internationally-sponsored efforts

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are underway which should enable a technically sound demonstration that nuclear waste can be managed and disposed of with a high degree of safety and without undue risk to man or the environment to be conducted.

In addition to a waste management statement, the Summit may also wish to consider commissioning a high-level group to examine, in detail, ways to coordinate and complement national programs for waste management disposal. This could include expanded international collaboration in R&D efforts and perhaps establishment of an experts group in the context of the IAEA or NEA to begin the process of developing international recommendations on standards and techniques for safe and effective waste management/disposal as guidelines for countries in formulating their national programs. The high-level group would be tasked with developing and presenting specific recommendations to the next Economic Summit in the waste management/disposal area.

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FOR DISCUSSION

SOME THOUGHTS ON PRESIDENTIAL OBJECTIVES AT OTTAWA ECONOMIC SUMMIT
(JULY 19-21)

(Meeting, Thursday, June 11, 10:00 a.m.)

W/S

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To assist our meeting on this subject, it may be helpful to delineate the three major categories of discussion, and within these identify generally what President Reagan's major objectives might be. This outline follows in abbreviated form the discussion in the strategy paper approved by the Vice President's Ottawa Summit preparations group.

I. World View (at the initial dinner and/or during the political discussions)

ACTION

The President could use the opportunities provided for political discussion to outline a comprehensive and integrated approach to foreign policy within which both past and potential future initiatives might be fitted. This could be followed by a foreign policy speech. This could include:

- o Our view of the direct Soviet challenge, and the indirect Soviet challenge in:
 - Eastern Europe
 - Latin America
 - Asia
 - Africa
- o Our view of China.
- o Our view of the challenge of the Third World.
 - This should recognize the traditional North-South dialogue, but emphasize Third World diversity (both politically and in terms of economic development).
- o Our view of the challenge in the Middle East (to preserve oil supplies and to bring about Arab-Israeli peace).

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- o Our view of the role of the industrial allies in meeting the above challenge and in advancing freedom/Western concepts and world economic progress.
 - The relationship between strong military capacities and arms limitations/reductions and the importance of allied collaboration and mutual support in pursuing these elements.
 - The importance of avoiding economic measures which impede international economic exchanges.
 - The importance of common approaches to East-West trade and North-South relations.

II. Specific Agenda Items

A. Domestic Economic Policies

- o Explain where we are regarding U.S. economic program.
- o Show understanding of impact of U.S. economic policies on the economies of other Summit countries and LDC's (e.g., interest and exchange rates, automobiles, petrochemicals, steel and other trade issues).
- o Describe impacts of other Summit countries' domestic economic programs on us.
- o Identify ways to consult, and if possible reduce adverse international impacts of domestic economic policies.

B. International Economic Relations

- o Renew forward movement on international trade, investment and monetary issues (e.g., Wiseman Commission or New GATT Committee for Trade).

C. East-West Economic Relations

- o Show understanding of allied political and economic constraints on restricting East-West trade.
- o Show understanding of limits of leverage in using economic measures as a tool of foreign policy.
- o Discuss some of the following specific initiatives:
 - A group to agree on a new COCOM strategic list.
 - A consultative mechanism regarding projects which increase Western vulnerability (e.g., European gas pipeline).
 - A commitment to reduce export credits and other subsidies of East-West trade.
 - Improved contingency planning.

D. Energy

- o Agreement on a concept for dealing with country oil imbalances in a crisis.
- o More predictable procedures for nuclear trade with allies (particularly regarding reprocessing and use of plutonium derived from U.S. materials), and cooperation on nuclear safety and waste management.

E. North-South Summit

- o Show awareness of constraints on donor countries regarding:
 - Aid (Allies better than U.S.)
 - Trade concessions (U.S. better than Allies)
 - Credits

- o Indicate that aid (bilateral or multilateral) to public sector infrastructure should be linked more closely to private investment.
- o Provide examples of trade concessions and specific aid projects which might be used in North-South Summit context.
- o Establish consultative group and process to develop agreement on specific initiatives for Cancun.

III. Future of Summits

It is assumed that Summits will be continued. At the same time, it should be noted that Italy and Canada are not in the same league as the other five. This Summit will be only the second one at which there is political discussion. Issues are:

- o Do we want to maintain the same frequency of Summits?
- o Do we want mini Summits or bilaterals among the big five?
- o Do we want to steer the future Summits away from specific agenda items towards a more open format with very general communiquees?
- o Do we want less or more political discussion at these Summits?

IV. Public Affairs

Being in Ottawa, this Summit will get full exposure in the American media. Trudeau can be expected to try to use this Summit to enhance his own position, both in Canada and internationally as a leader of the interface between the developed and developing worlds. We will, therefore, wish to make sure that U.S. spokesmen report regularly on Summit events, so that we (not the Canadians) dominate the U.S. perceptions of the Summit.

If presentation of a comprehensive view of foreign policy is considered a good idea, this could be followed by a major foreign policy address--creating the appearance of true consultation.



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Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 415743 MAIN SUBCODE: FO006-01

Current Status	Open
User Name	dbarrle
Status Date	2019-11-01
Case Number	F16-011
Notes	1 p. Transferred to FO002

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Review Status History

No.	Status	Date	User	Case Number	Notes
1	Open	2019-11-01	dbarrle	F16-011	1 p. Transferred to FO002



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Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 429522 MAIN SUBCODE: FO006-01

Current Status	Open
User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2019-11-01
Case Number	F16-011
Notes	2 p. Transferred to FO006-11

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No.	Status	Date	User	Case Number	Notes
1	Open	2019-11-01	dbarrie	F16-011	2 p. Transferred to FO006-11



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**Current Status Details
for CTRH RECID: 452976
MAIN SUBCODE: FO006-01**

Current Status	Open
User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2019-10-29
Case Number	F07-158/3
Notes	1 p. Transferred to FO006

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Review Status History

No.	Status	Date	User	Case Number	Notes
1	Open	2019-10-29	dbarrie	F07-158/3	1 p. Transferred to FO006
2	Pulled	2012-10-30	kbarton	F07-158/3	Wright, Leah



U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 575118 MAIN SUBCODE: F0006-01

Current Status	Open
User Name	dbarrle
Status Date	2019-10-29
Case Number	F07-158/3
Notes	8 p. Transferred to CO038

Review Status History

No.	Status	Date	User	Case Number	Notes
1	Open	2019-10-29	dbarrle	F07-158/3	8 p. Transferred to CO038
2	Pulled	2012-11-13	kbarton	F07-158/3	Wright, Leah