

Иванович Беренд Непротор!
Почтаю Вам материалы К. Уоры к встрече Е.П.
с послом Японии.

I think that one of the objectives of the meeting between the Japanese ambassador and you may be to make you known the way of thinking of the Japanese government about your proposal for concluding the Japan-Russia Agreement for Nuclear Cooperation. In this connection, I should explain first that Japan has a different way of thinking regarding bilateral nuclear agreements from other developed countries, which does not seem to have been well understood in the world. Japan has concluded the agreements with other nations, which is entirely not to "express their will to positively promote cooperation", but to "mutually bind themselves hand for the cooperation". Japan does not launch out the bilateral cooperation unless it judges that the cooperation will surely has technical and economical advantages in a long term and that the cooperation is not a mistake from their bilateral relationships. The country has never concluded an agreement for the purpose of promoting cooperation or dealings.

Let me explain the case of the Japan-China Agreement for Nuclear Cooperation as an example, from which you may understand what I would like to say in the above. After China decided to import PV from Japan, the governmental negotiation started between Japan and China on the measures to confirm that the PV, which is designated as major equipment in the London Guidelines, will never be diverted into military purposes. China did not accept the IAEA safeguard at that time, insisting that it would violate the sovereignty of the country. I myself consulting with the competent persons of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, negotiated with the leaders of the authorities in charge of China. As a result, a memorandum was exchanged between the two countries. It says: China should accept friendly visit of the Japanese government to the Shenzhen Nuclear Power Plant at any time. Based on this memorandum, the Japanese government gave export permission. (Then the two countries came to conclude an agreement, after China joined the IAEA.)

The Japanese buyers sometimes say, "It is difficult to do business with the country because there is no agreement for cooperation between Japan and your country." I think that it is an excuse almost all the time.

If so, is it totally impossible for Japan and Russia to conclude an agreement? I do not think so, because I am patient. I have an idea of obtaining the Japanese Diet's approval on an agreement of which character has never existed before; namely to complete the requirements for the future cooperation of nuclear "disarmament" of Russia from Japan. This is still an opinion of my own at present. I think that it will take much time for me to educate and persuade the persons concerned in Japan, as I did at the time when Prime Minister Jun'ichiro Koizumi visited your country this January.

I suggest that you assume the following attitude at the meeting with the Japanese

PV - pressure vessel

ambassador this week. The suggestion is, "It is desirable to formally put the valuable agreement between both leaders this January in writing as much as possible, in which both sides will confirm their enthusiasm for nuclear disarmament and state the minimum conditions."

I would like to explain it furthermore through Mr. Borisov, if necessary, because this is rather complicated, I think.

На сегодняшний день Япония имеет
межправительственное соглашение по сотрудничеству
в области атомной энергии с
6^{ти} странами: США, Великобритания, Франция,
Канада, Австралия, Китай. Эти соглашения
одобрены Парламентом Японии и имеют
соответствующий статус.

Соглашение с СССР (апрель 1991г.) а впослед-
ствии с РФ было продлено, а затем подтвер-
ждено министрами иностранных дел и имеет
законный статус. Подобных соглашений у Японии
с другими странами нет.

С наилучшими пожеланиями,

Н. Борисов

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08.04.2003.