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## Appendix 2. Chronology of principal defence- and security-related agreements and initiatives involving the Russian Federation and Asian countries, 1992–99

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### 1992

- 25 May A visit to Moscow by Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel sees the signing of a Russo-Turkish treaty on the foundations of their relations.
- 25 May Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev sign a treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. Under the terms of the treaty, the two countries pledge to form a common military area, with joint use of military installations, and a common economic area.
- 15 Sep. Yeltsin issues a presidential decree stating that ‘Russia proceeds from the premise that only one China exists and that Taiwan is an indivisible part of it’. The decree follows the decision of Taiwan and Russia in June to exchange unofficial representative offices.
- 6 Nov. Russia and Turkey agree on a deal providing for the sale of Russian military equipment, including helicopters, armoured vehicles and rifles, to Turkey; the deal, worth an estimated \$80 million, marks the first sale of Russian military hardware to a member of NATO.
- 20 Nov. Russia and South Korea sign a protocol providing for regular visits of defence officials and naval vessels between the two countries.
- 23 Nov. The Iranian Navy commissions a Kilo Class diesel submarine from Russia under the terms of a \$600 million deal initially made with the USSR; two additional Kilo Class submarines are delivered to Iran in 1993.
- 19 Dec. On his first official visit to China, Yeltsin and Chinese President Yang Shang Kun sign a Joint Statement on the Foundation of Mutual Relations, in which the two countries pledge to establish good-neighbourly, friendly and mutually beneficial relations; Chinese and Russian officials also sign 24 other statements, documents and memoranda of understanding on cooperation on a range of issues, including border demarcation and reductions in armed forces.

### 1993

- 28 Jan. In New Delhi, Yeltsin and Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao sign a 20-year Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, replacing a similar 1971 Soviet–Indian treaty. The two leaders also sign military cooperation accords, including deals on the sale and production of Russian arms and the supply of Russian military spare parts, and make progress in resolving their dispute over India’s repayment of debt owed to the Soviet Union.

- 11 May The Russian and Turkish defence ministers sign an accord on defence industrial and military training cooperation.
- 25 May In Moscow, Yeltsin and Tajik President Imomali Rakhmonov sign a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and an agreement on the status of Russian forces in Tajikistan.
- 5 July The Russian and Kyrgyz defence ministers sign a military cooperation accord which, among other provisions, allows Russia to lease land for military installations on the territory of Kyrgyzstan, the rent to be paid in military equipment and training.
- 15 July Russian and US officials reach a compromise agreement in their dispute over the sale of Russian rocket engines to India, whereby Russia will sell the engines to India but will not transfer the propulsion technology; the Indian government vows to develop the technology indigenously.
- 2 Sep. Russian and Turkmen officials sign a military cooperation agreement under which Turkmenistan pledges to bear the full cost of stationing Russian armed forces on its territory after 1 Jan. 1994; Russia will maintain some bases in Turkmenistan and will assist in modernizing the Turkmen army. Turkmen President Saparmurad Niyazov emphasizes that his country wishes to remain outside any military bloc.
- 9 Nov. Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev and Chinese Defence Minister Chi Haotian sign a five-year defence cooperation agreement paving the way for an increase in the number of military attachés stationed in their respective capitals; the agreement is characterized as a step towards improving Sino-Russian relations.

## 1994

- 28 Mar. Russia and Kazakhstan sign a military cooperation agreement covering, *inter alia*, defence industrial cooperation in the design, production and repair of military equipment; they also reach agreement on the terms of Russia's lease of the Baikonur space-launch facility.
- 29 May During the visit of Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to Beijing, Russian and Chinese officials sign an Agreement on the Sino-Russian Border Management System intended to facilitate border trade and hinder criminal activity.
- 3 June In Moscow, Yeltsin and South Korean President Kim Young Sam sign a 13-point agreement aimed at improving diplomatic and commercial relations between Russia and South Korea.
- 7 June Following two years of negotiations, Malaysia agrees to buy 18 Russian MiG-29 fighter aircraft; the deal, which is valued in excess of \$500 million, makes Malaysia the first non-communist state in South-East Asia to purchase Russian military equipment.
- 16 June During a visit to Hanoi, Chernomyrdin and his Vietnamese counterpart, Ko Van Kiet, sign a friendship treaty which replaces a similar 1978 treaty between Viet Nam and the Soviet Union; the dispute over Viet Nam's debt to Russia left over from the Soviet era remains unresolved.
- 30 June Yeltsin and Narasimha Rao sign the Declaration on Further Development and Expansion of Cooperation between Russia and India, stating that their

countries share a common view of regional and global issues and are opposed to 'aggressive nationalism and religious fanaticism'; the two sides also sign nine agreements in various areas, including a protocol extending a credit line to allow India to buy Russian military equipment and spare parts.

*12 July* The Russian and Chinese defence ministers sign a border security agreement designed to prevent potentially dangerous military incidents, such as unintentional radar jamming and airspace violations.

*3 Sep.* At the end of a summit meeting in Moscow, Yeltsin and Chinese President Jiang Zemin issue a joint statement defining their bilateral relationship as a 'constructive partnership'. The two leaders pledge that their countries will not initiate the use of nuclear weapons and will not target their strategic nuclear forces against each other. They also sign a demarcation agreement fixing the boundary along a disputed 55-km stretch of the western Sino-Russian border.

## 1995

*8 Jan.* Russia and Iran sign an agreement worth \$800 million under which Russian contractors are to complete work on the 1300-Megawatt (MW) nuclear power reactor at Bushehr, the construction of which had been halted after the 1979 Iranian Revolution; in September, Russia confirms that it will also sell two 440-MW light-water nuclear reactors to Iran.

*20 Jan.* In Moscow, Yeltsin and Kazakh President Nazarbayev announce measures to coordinate defence and security policies; they pledge that the two countries will establish joint armed forces by the end of 1995 as well as a joint border guard force.

*21 Apr.* South Korea announces that it will accept deliveries of Russian arms—tanks, infantry fighting vehicles and anti-tank missiles—as partial repayment of Russia's \$210 million debt to South Korea.

*19 May* As part of growing bilateral defence ties, Yeltsin and Turkmen President Niyazov approve a package of military cooperation measures; among these are agreements on joint air defence and military transport arrangements.

*10 Sep.* The Russian Foreign Ministry announces that it has informed North Korea that it will not renew the 1961 Soviet–North Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance beyond its Sep. 1996 expiry date and has proposed a new treaty; Russia considers Article I of the 1961 accord, which obliged the Soviet Union to provide military assistance in defence of North Korea, to be 'non-operative'.

## 1996

*26 Jan.* Russian and Kazakh defence officials sign a package of 16 agreements on military cooperation, including agreements on the organization of joint communications and air defence systems and collaboration in military R&D.

*8 Feb.* Russia and China reach agreement on a licensing arrangement under which China will manufacture Su-27 fighter aircraft to supplement the aircraft it has already purchased from Russia.

*25 Apr.* At a summit meeting in Beijing, Yeltsin and Jiang Zemin issue a joint statement declaring that the two countries intend to elevate their relations to a 'strategic partnership'. The key elements of this partnership include: deeper

political and diplomatic ties; increased bilateral trade (to \$20 billion by the year 2000); multilateral security arrangements, possibly serving as a model for the Asia-Pacific region; respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs; and a commitment to a multipolar world order.

- 26 Apr.* Meeting in Shanghai, the heads of state of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan sign an agreement to establish a number of military confidence-building measures (CBMs) within a 100 km-wide zone on both sides of the 8000-km border that China shares with the other 4 countries; these include limits on the number and geographical scope of border-area field exercises and movements, measures to prevent hazardous military activities, and expanded contacts between the countries' military forces and border troops. The sides also renounce the use of or threat to use military force against one another.
- 2 Aug.* South Korea announces that it will accept Russian uranium for use in nuclear power reactors and Russian helicopters worth \$90 million as a partial debt repayment.
- 23 Oct.* In New Delhi, Russian Defence Minister Igor Rodionov signs a military technology cooperation agreement with his Indian counterpart, Mulayam Singh Yadav. They also reach agreement on joint exercises and officer exchanges.
- 3 Nov.* During a visit to Moscow by South Korean Defence Minister Kim Dong Jin, Russian and South Korean officials sign a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on military cooperation; it includes policy statements about the settlement of Russia's outstanding debt to South Korea with arms exports.
- 14 Nov.* The Indian Cabinet is reported to have approved the \$1.8 billion deal reached by the previous government to purchase 20 Su-30 fighters from Russia with an option to buy 20 additional aircraft.
- 28 Dec.* At the end of Prime Minister Li Peng's visit to Moscow, Russia and China issue a joint communiqué pledging to build an 'equal and reliable partnership'. A number of bilateral military and commercial agreements are signed, including one finalizing the sale of Russian Su-27 fighters and related production technology to China; agreement is also reportedly reached on China's purchase of two Russian Sovremenny Class destroyers.

## **1997**

- 18 Mar.* Russian and Kyrgyz officials sign a protocol extending their cooperation in guarding Tajikistan's border with Afghanistan.
- 23 Apr.* At a summit meeting in Moscow, Yeltsin and Jiang Zemin issue a Joint Declaration on a Multipolar World and Formation of a New World Order calling for the development of a multipolar international system rather than one dominated by a single superpower.
- 24 Apr.* Following up on their Apr. 1996 agreement on border CBMs, the presidents of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan sign the Treaty on Mutual Reductions of Military Forces in Border Areas. It requires the withdrawal of most troops stationed within the 200 km-wide zone of application along the border that China shares with the other 4 countries.

- 20 June* At the summit meeting of the Group of Seven (G7) leading industrial countries in Denver, Yeltsin meets Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and announces that Russia will not target its nuclear weapons on Japan.
- 3 July* The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Security between Russia and Azerbaijan is signed in Moscow by Yeltsin and Azerbaijani President Heidar Aliyev.
- 5 Aug.* Indonesia announces that it will purchase from Russia 12 Su-30 aircraft and 8 Mi-17 helicopters in a deal valued at \$600 million.
- 23 July* During a visit of Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov to Seoul, a 'hot line' agreement is signed providing for the establishment of a special communications link between the official residences of the Russian and South Korean presidents.
- 10 Oct.* The Russian and Kyrgyz defence ministers sign an agreement under which Kyrgyzstan will lease four military installations to Russia; the agreement also provides for Russia to supply training and spare parts to the Kyrgyz Army.
- 30 Oct.* The Russian and Kazakh defence ministers sign an agreement on Russian compensation to Kazakhstan for leasing defence facilities there.
- 2 Nov.* Following informal talks in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, Yeltsin and Japanese Prime Minister Hashimoto commit themselves to sign by the year 2000 a peace treaty formally ending World War II and to settle the remaining bilateral issues from the war; they also agree on the framework of the 'Yeltsin-Hashimoto plan' to expand bilateral trade and economic relations.
- 10 Nov.* At a summit meeting in Beijing, Yeltsin and Jiang sign an agreement settling the demarcation of the disputed 4300-km eastern sector of the Russian-Chinese border in accordance with the provisions of a May 1991 demarcation agreement between China and the Soviet Union. (The status of three islands lying in border rivers is left for future negotiations.) The agreement is to be accompanied by the introduction of military CBMs in the border area. The two also agree to establish regular biannual meetings at prime ministerial level.
- 22 Nov.* Russian and visiting South Korean defence ministry officials sign agreements on military technology and defence industrial cooperation.

## **1998**

- 3 May* The Russian and Chinese foreign ministries exchange notes confirming the start of the telephone 'hot line' link between the two countries' presidents.
- 6 May* The presidents of Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan sign an accord creating a trilateral 'union' aimed at combating the advance of militant Islamic fundamentalism in Tajikistan and elsewhere in Central Asia.
- 28 May* South Korean and Russian defence ministry officials sign documents providing for bilateral exchanges between their respective ministries and general staffs.
- 21 June* Renewing a Soviet-era project, Russian and Indian atomic energy officials sign a protocol to a 1988 agreement, under which Russia will build two 1000-MW light-water nuclear reactors at Kudankulam in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu; the deal is valued at \$2.6 billion.

- 3 July The foreign ministers of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan issue a joint statement calling for the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among their countries as an important contribution to stability and security in Asia; they respond favourably to the proposal put forward by the five Central Asian countries to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in Central Asia.
- 7 July Yeltsin and visiting Kazakh President Nazarbayev sign a declaration of 'eternal friendship and alliance' between their countries that provides for mutual assistance in the event of aggression by a third party.
- 27 July At the fifth meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Foreign Minister Primakov proposes a series of maritime confidence-building measures to be applied in the Asia–Pacific region.
- 25 Aug. In Moscow, Yeltsin and Vietnamese President Tran Duc Luong sign a joint declaration on developing future cooperation between Russia and Viet Nam.
- 3 Nov. Meeting in Pyongyang, North Korea, representatives of Russia, China and North Korea sign an agreement defining the border along the Tumen River.
- 12 Nov. Yeltsin and Japanese Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi issue a declaration proclaiming the establishment of a 'creative partnership' between their countries at the end of a summit meeting in which new proposals were put forward to resolve the long-running bilateral dispute over the Kuril Islands.
- 14 Nov. Russia joins the Asia–Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum.
- 23 Nov. At the end of an informal summit meeting held near Moscow, Yeltsin and Jiang issue a nine-point joint statement on 'Russian–Chinese relations on the Threshold of the 21st Century' calling for, *inter alia*, support for a multipolar international system and a greater role for the UN in world affairs.
- 22 Dec. Primakov, now Russian Prime Minister, and Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee attend the signing in New Delhi of an agreement on military–technical cooperation, to be valid until 2010; Indian and Russian officials also sign agreements on commercial and scientific cooperation.

## 1999

- 17 Mar. The Russian and North Korean deputy foreign ministers initial a new cooperation agreement which is expected to replace the expired 1961 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between North Korea and the USSR.
- 24 Mar. On a visit to New Delhi, Russian Defence Minister Igor Sergeyev and his Indian counterpart, George Fernandez, sign a military cooperation agreement providing for the training of Indian defence personnel at Russian military academies; according to Sergeyev, the two countries will sign a declaration of strategic partnership by the end of the year.