Regional Non-proliferation Issues and Japan's Efforts
Chapter 1. North Korea

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the 100,000 tons of HFO already delivered).

Based on these agreements, disablement of the 5MWe graphite-moderated reactor, reprocessing plant, and nuclear fuel rod fabrication facility in Yongbyon was commenced in November 2007, and on November 28, a team of the Six-Party Talks members including Japan visited Yongbyon to confirm the process of the disablement activities. However, a "complete and correct declaration," which North Korea promised to provide by the end of 2007, was not provided by the promised date.

Japan, in cooperation with other related countries including the United States, will continue its efforts to urge North Korea to implement the denuclearization actions, in accordance with the aforementioned Six-Party Talks document adopted on October 3 2007, and to realize at an early date the goal of "the abandonment of all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs" stated in the Joint Statement of September 2005.

3. Movements surrounding North Korea in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

North Korea notified its withdrawal from the NPT to the UN Security Council on March 12, 1993; however, North Korea remained a party to the NPT as the US-North Korea Joint Communiqué, which declared that North Korea would suspend the effectuation of its withdrawal from the treaty, was publicly announced on June 11, one day before June 12, exactly three months after the notice of withdrawal (Paragraph 1 of Article X of the NPT stipulates that withdrawal from the treaty requires a three-month notice). Subsequently, based on the Agreed Framework assented between the United States and North Korea in October 1994, North Korea stated that it would remain in the position of a party to the NPT and that it would implement the Safeguards Agreement under the Treaty. There was, however, no progress in technical meetings on the implementation of the Treaty with the IAEA. On the other hand, North Korea accepted the monitoring by the IAEA of the 5MWe graphite-moderated reactor and other facilities subject to the freeze based on the "Agreed Framework," and these facilities had been frozen thereafter.

However, amid the increasing concern over the nuclear issue triggered by the admittance by North Korea of the uranium enrichment program in October 2002, in December 2002, North Korea announced that it would lift the freeze and immediately reactivate and restart building nuclear facilities. It cut the seals for the IAEA Safeguards and disabled the surveillance cameras in the 5MWe graphite-moderated
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Chapter 2. Iran and other Middle East Countries

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Chapter 3. India and Pakistan

India and Pakistan have been engaged in a long-standing and complex relationship marked by conflict, cooperation, and diplomatic efforts. The two nations, which share a considerable border, have struggled with territorial disputes, economic competition, and strategic rivalry. The history of relations between India and Pakistan is characterized by moments of escalation and de-escalation, with periodic outbreaks of violence and episodes of dialogue aimed at finding solutions to their disagreements.

Despite their shared history and cultural ties, the relationship between India and Pakistan has been profoundly shaped by political and security considerations. The establishment of the two nations after the partition of British India in 1947 was marked by violence and the displacement of millions of people. The partition led to the creation of two separate states, with India becoming a republic and Pakistan becoming a new country.

The most significant issue between India and Pakistan continues to be the dispute over the territory of Jammu and Kashmir. This area was once a princely state with the status of a crown colony until it was incorporated into the Union of India after India's independence. Pakistan has claimed the area as its own, leading to military conflicts and intermittent violence.

In addition to the territorial dispute, the nuclear disarmament issue has also been a significant point of contention. Both countries have conducted nuclear tests, triggering concerns about regional stability and international security.

The bilateral relationship between India and Pakistan has been marred by episodes of tension and conflict. However, efforts at reconciliation and dialogue have been pursued, with both nations acknowledging the need for peaceful resolution of their differences. International mediation and diplomatic efforts have played a crucial role in these efforts, with organizations like the United Nations (UN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) seeking to facilitate dialogue and cooperation.

Despite the challenges, there have been moments of cooperation and shared regional concerns, such as the issue of terrorism and the need for economic integration in South Asia. The two nations have also been involved in various international forums and agreements aimed at promoting peace and stability in the region.

The future of the India-Pakistan relationship is uncertain, as both countries continue to navigate complex political, economic, and social dynamics. The resolution of their disagreements will require sustained engagement, dialogue, and a commitment to peaceful coexistence. The international community, including the United States, has a role to play in supporting these efforts and promoting regional cooperation and stability.