

## US-JAPAN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COOPERATION PROSPECTS

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### ABSTRACT

This article focuses on strategic partnerships and cooperation between Japan and the United States. The article is devoted to the international security of the two countries, in particular, security, stability and integration processes in the international arena. In the article, the two countries say that the alliance between Japan and the United States is a lever for Japanese diplomacy and plays an important role in maintaining stability and prosperity. It was noted that Japan is currently striving to become a major power in the world community, primarily in all-round relations with allied countries. They also touched upon issues such as competition between the United States, Russia and the People's Republic of China, as well as the "rectangular" integration aspirations of new and old economic leaders - Japan, the United States, ASEAN and the People's Republic of China.

**KEYWORDS:** Japan, USA, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), strengthening Japanese-American relations, G-7, G-20 countries, "Rectangular" integration aspirations of Japan, USA, ASEAN and the People's Republic of China Republics.

### INTRODUCTION

Former Prime Minister of Japan Ya. In an interview with the Mainichi Shinbun (měi rì xīnwén) newspaper published on January 25, 1986, Nakosone said, "Japan is vying for a more honorable place in the international community."

During 2015, the leaders of the two countries held close talks between high-ranking officials. In particular, during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting in the Philippines, the foreign ministers of the two countries and the Japan-US Security Advisory Committee

The meeting of the representatives of (2 + 2), as well as the Japanese-led Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) and its signing by the US government in February 2016 are clear evidence of the above idea.

In addition, Japan and the United States are exchanging views on global issues such as climate change and preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

On political relations, the two leaders called for the following issues to be addressed:

- Develop the Pacific region, where Japan and the United States have a free and legal basis, taking into account the regional situation, and encourage the PRC to join the group;
- Opposition to North Korea's nuclear tests in cooperation with Japan, South Korea and the United States;
- Development of action plans between the two countries on military operations and other issues carried out by Iran;
- Creating a Nuclear-Free World.

On the political front, U.S. Vice President John Wyden also endorsed Japan's call for Russia to work out concrete solutions to the situation in Ukraine and Syria at the Japan-Russia Summit.

He also endorsed the U.S. military's "Free Surveillance" operation in the South China Sea, noting that the move was aimed at ensuring Japan's security.

While new and expanded forms of U.S.-Japan security cooperation were reviewed by representatives of the two countries in 2015, in 2016 we can see practical evidence of this. Including,

- In January 2016, the United States and Japan signed a new five-year package of host country support for Japan-US forces;
- In December 2016, the United States returned most of the Northern Military Training Zone in Okinawa, approximately 10,000 hectares, to the Japanese government in order to reduce the amount of land reclaimed. The deployment of military forces, which are important for stability in Japan, will also provide economic and political support to Japan in the region.

## MAIN PART

In a speech at the UN University in Tokyo, Samuel Huntington compared the current issue of belonging in Japan to the geopolitical development in Europe and put forward the following scenarios that determine the position of the "sunny state" in the world:

The "British" scenario, like the UK, involves strengthening allied relations with Washington. The strengthening of Japan-US relations can be seen as turning Asia against the People's Republic of China.

The "France" scenario assumes that Tokyo will be an ally of the PRC. This resemblance to such a feature, despite the fact that France was involved in a devastating war with Germany for a century, established a close partnership and marked the development of Western Europe. Such cooperation, in turn, puts relations with the United States on a secondary level.

The "Switzerland" scenario envisages the transformation of Japan into a neutral territory, a small state respected by its neighbors and major powers - "Asian Switzerland".

The "Germany" scenario assumes that Japan will play an active role in Asian diplomacy, cooperate with all major and small states in the region, and mediate in resolving regional conflicts. As a result, it could resemble Germany, which had friendly relations with the United States, Britain, France, and Russia. According to Huntington, Japan's place in the world will be determined by which of these scenarios is chosen. In this regard, the Japanese position is trying to establish multilateral contacts in order to reach its supporters in areas where it is in their interest to push it as far as possible. The geopolitical composition of the Asia-Pacific region also influences Japan's relationship with the issue of ethnicity. First, it is a military-political alliance with the United States. Second, competition in the region between the United States, Russia and China. Third, the "rectangular" integration aspirations of the new and old economic leaders - Japan, the United States, ASEAN and China [8]. Japan and the United States cooperate in several international organizations: UN, G-7 countries, G-20 countries, OECD, ASEAN ASEAN Regional Forum, IMF, World Bank, World Trade Organization. In 2016, Japan accepted the leadership of the G-7 countries and hosted the G-7 summit in May 2016. [9] As Japan continues to work with NATO, it has not forgotten its military capabilities. Japan's defense spending in 2013 was \$ 4.736 trillion. yen (\$ 48.7 billion).

On January 6, 2017, a teleconference was held between Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and U.S. Vice President Joseph R. Biden. The parties discussed regional issues. The main purpose of the talks is to increase and further strengthen the role of Japan and the United States in ensuring peace in the Asia-Pacific region. On January 16 this year, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe received US Secretary of Defense Mr. Jim Mattis. The two sides exchanged views on North Korea's nuclear test, the problematic situation in the East and South China Seas (the creation of an artificial island by China) and the problematic Senkaku Island; On April 18-19, US Vice President Mike Pence paid a working visit to Japan on economic dialogue and security zones. Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Fumio Kishida welcomed Mike Pence, who is visiting Japan for the first time as Vice President.

The future of Japan-US relations

Today, there is some confusion in relations between Japan and the United States. Some U.S. scholars have criticized the Abe administration for having to renegotiate with the Trump team. For example, Aurelia Georgi Mulgan, a Canberra scientist and professor at the University of New South Wales, commented in her article:

“Like many other friends and allies of the United States, Japan is currently facing the problem of navigating unmarked areas — how to communicate with the Trump administration will require a return to previous bilateral ties.

For the Abe administration, this meant a return to the undesirable situation known as the “American problem” for Japan in the 1980s and 1990s. During those decades, the last Japanese governments had to direct their economy, demand, supply, and even instructions in the interest of the United States. Unsurprisingly, the Abe government is turning an old game book into contact with the United States on political and economic fronts through new “foreign pressure” (gaiatsu). Japan's response is still seen as useful and situational. "Even if bilateral relations start from scratch, or if Japan once again demonstrates its value and importance to the United States, the two countries will need each other."

To cite just one example, the Prime Minister and Ministers of Japan often visit the United States for summits and other high-level meetings with a number of proposals. "Gift diplomacy" is now a tactical "compression" task, in which Japan comes up with other types of proposals when they can't agree with a particular U.S. need.

Japanese Prime Minister Abe Trump intends to offer several direct financial engineering and technical cooperation programs on the most advanced technologies included in his program: commercial aircraft, robots, and artificial intelligence. The question is, should Professor Aurelia Georgi Mulgan Trump accept these proposals ?! asks. I think this situation can be explained as follows. Japan is conducting research on projects demanded by Trump, such as currency manipulation and the lack of balance in auto trade between the two countries. Abe will not be able to change the initial monetary policy because the yen, which is weaker than the dollar, is not compatible with the monetary policy system that runs through national products. I don't mean to support American policy, I just want to critically analyze Japanese policy. Also, barriers to U.S. car sales in Japan will make it easier for buyers, and the failure of the “Big Three American Automakers” will accelerate small car sales in Japan. The Japanese government cannot force its citizens to buy cars made in the United States. The challenges facing Japan are dialectical. In particular, the emergence of such trends in Japan's foreign policy is dominated by regional and global foreign policy, the main goal of which is to raise Japan's international political potential to the level of its existing economic potential. . Although economic changes have taken place, this task has not lost its relevance.

Subsequent debate has led the Abe administration to disagree on how to react to Trump's accusation, saying the U.S. president is not giving enough of the burden of value to U.S. bases in Japan. Because of this “disproportion,” Trump has set a much higher price for the Japanese government on U.S. security guarantees. Japan now has to ask itself what else we need to do to “buy” the U.S. security system in order to reduce the hostile spirit that is emerging in East Asia. Japan, in particular, continues to rely on U.S. defense to protect the Senkaku Islands under the terms of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty (1951). While U.S. Secretary of Defense James Mattis expressed confidence during his recent visit to Tokyo, it is clear that the provision of defense in the region depends on proposals from the Japanese side.

## CONCLUSION

The key issue in Japan's foreign policy is to maintain major hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and strengthen its economic leadership in the world community, as well as to defend its national interests in relations with countries in political, economic, cultural and other fields using soft power.

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