

Japan Foreign Policy: Southeast Asian Region

Author: Teresa Mili, Assistant Professor (Department of Political Science), Paschim Jonai college, Dekapam, Dhemaji, Assam 787061.

PhD Research Scholar, Centre for East Asian Studies, School for International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi 67, India.

Abstract: Japan foreign policy towards Southeast Asia got many phase, doctrine and diplomacy. It was based on co-prosperity perspectives as this region is favorable for their economy, political, cultural and to counter china influences. From historically till date, Japan always got tremendous good foreign policy for its long term benefits in this region. It has been done through aid, fund and infrastructure development at the time of needs and gain trust from this region.

Keywords: foreign policy, Southeast-Asia, doctrine, ASEAN, ODA, pre and post world-war II, cold war, summit, integrity, development, organization, crisis

1 Introduction

Historically, in the Tokugawa period, Japan followed the principle of Sakoku (close the country from outside) as its foreign policy to protect its values and stop the influx of foreign ideologies. It preserved Japan for domestic economic and political stability and saved the culture from assimilating with the world. The Southeast Asian region is significant for Japan as it is the most favourable destination for investment, fulfilling the needs of oil and other natural resources. Japan played the role of substantial capital and technology exporter and has always been an essential importer of Asian manufactured goods made it the core economy of this region. Japan had influenced Southeast Asia because of economic interaction and supported political stability and economic development. China is a superpower in Asia and a top economy. Japan strived to keep pace with China by forging strong linkages in this region by increasing bilateral diplomatic meetings with Japan and Southeast Asia. It persistent levels of Japanese foreign support in the region, and every state views Japan as commencing a safety position.

Post-World War II, Japan's foreign policy with the Southeast Asian regions began in the 1950s after the stability of Japan's sovereignty. It came up with the war reparation system with some ASEAN countries like South Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia and the Philippines. Japan's nature of war repairs inspired by the 'Yoshida Doctrine' driven by economic diplomacy as this region is rich in natural resources, trading, investment and market environment. In the 1970s, Japan negatively experienced the

ASEAN countries by the anti-Japanese movement and trade frictions. Post-Vietnam War, there was a scuffle of power in the region. American dominance gradually started to vanish, leading Japan to grab the opportunity to become a regional power (Lisnoff 2017). It adopted a new foreign policy for its expansion of the economy. The ASEAN countries were in need, and Japan had changed its policy in 1977 by selecting many doctrines. The Fukuda Doctrine (1977-86), the Takeshita Doctrine (1987-1996) and the Hashimoto Doctrine (1997-2003).

ASEAN's were in the path of progress, as Japan has delivered numerous supports in the political, economic, cultural arenas and achieved economic growth and democratization. Japan has provides fund and aid to maintain and strengthen ASEAN's unity. From 1977 onwards, Japan and ASEAN have established affairs in many areas. It assists ASEAN Community building, becomes indispensable economic and regional diplomatic partners, and improves associates with self-assurance and reliance on an equal heart-to-heart organisation. There were prospects of Southeast Asian countries by Japan as it has assisted in many assimilation, peace and affluence.

2 Importance of Southeast Asia for the Foreign Policy of Japan

Southeast Asia is significant for Japan as it is favourable for their economy. Japan has businesses across these regions and generates profits. This region has abundant natural resources and fulfilled the requirements. It has availability of cheap labour, which makes the best destinations for the Japanese business houses. Japan-ASEAN association was progressively significant for Tokyo. In 2013 Japan's first National Security Strategy (NSS) was recognised, "The nations of ASEAN, where financial development and democratization have been advancing and which accepts extraordinary social variety, situated in the basic territories of ocean paths of correspondence. Japan will additionally extend and create cordial relations with the ASEAN nations in all areas, including governmental issues and security dependent on the traditional association enduring over 40 years. Given the impact ASEAN has on harmony, steadiness and flourishing of the Asia-Pacific area. In general, Japan will give further help to their endeavours towards keeping up and reinforcing the solidarity of ASEAN" (National Security Strategy of Japan 2013).

Japan being an export-oriented country, needs exchange and venture with other countries for its economic growth. Therefore Southeast Asian nations anticipate Japanese ODA and financial collaboration, help and speculation for their events' monetary turn. Today, Southeast Asian nations and individuals are not harsh on Japanese expansionism through the Second World War. Japan discovers Southeast Asia as a favourable district for political, social, and financial collaboration. In opposition to Southeast Asia, Japan still have uncomfortable associations with terrain China and Koreas, which has the cold-war encounter, and hostile to Japanese expansionism and intrusions.

Southeast Asia has been a fantastic wellspring of the Japanese economic force as an asset supplier and market and creation base. Japanese ODA has been created and refined in Southeast Asia's preliminaries and blunders as a compelling strategic apparatus for worldwide participation. Japanese territorial tact views ASEAN as a good friend and compelling provincial foundation. In the 1990s, Japan might discuss with ASEAN on Southeast Asian local undertakings fundamentally in the Japan-ASEAN conference on the double deprived of its respective arrangements with every country. Japan prerequisites its two-sided exchanges with East Asian nations and South Asian nations (Iwasaki 2017).

Japan's inventive political dreams and local request dreams recommended identifying with Southeast Asian district, for example, the "Pastor Conference of Economic Development of Southeast Asia" strategy of the Sato Cabinet, the "Fukuda tenet" of the Fukuda bureau in 1977, the "new Miyazawa plan" after the monetary emergency and the "human security" idea of the Obuchi bureau in 1998. Southeast Asia is not so straight forwardly essential to Japanese public security compared with Northeast Asia but significant for financial dealings. Japan has its essence and local association in Southeast Asia. Even if Japanese existence and activity were compelling by the 1990s, Chinese presence and impact have extended since the 2000s.

Japanese Prime Minister Hashimoto anticipated the Japan-ASEAN Summit's customary gathering in 1997 and acknowledged ASEAN's contradicting proposition of the ASEAN+3 (Japan, China, South Korea) conference, organised as the ASEAN Plus Three (APT) Summit. The APT regulated and improved other practical participation, in any event, focusing on a hopeful vision of "East Asian people group" building. Nonetheless, contemporary Japanese local activities incorporate outside adjusting forces of India and Australia: the "ASEAN plus Six (EAS)" of the Koizumi bureau, the "Circular segment of Freedom and Prosperity" system of the Aso bureau, and the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy" of the Abe bureau. Japan's provincial arrangement has moved from Japan-ASEAN two-sided associations to the complete local systems administration and institutionalisation (Yamakage 2016).

Japan's multilateral local tact was generally ASEAN-focused territorial discourse structures (even though significant forces like the U.S., China, and India, make and use their local multilateral structures). This reality demonstrates the significance of Japan's participation with ASEAN and ASEAN-focused provincial design for harmony, security, and local request structure. Moreover, as key and dependable accomplices of ASEAN-focused regional foundations, Japan's helped of ASEAN was considered fundamentally significant and the Asia-Pacific locale's harmony, steadiness, and success.

3 Post Second World War: Japan Foreign Policy towards Southeast Asia

At the time of the post-second world war, Japan's was in a devastating economy due to War and atomic bombing expenses, which was a crime against humanity by the USA. But it works very hard to revive back by joining hands with the western democracy. It believed in friendship instead of the enemy in

nations building and committed not to militarised its country. In the 19th and 20th centuries, Japan struck between Western and Southeast Asian countries. Firstly, Japan has to make an effort to secure its national interests and promote itself to global status by co-operating with Western powers. Secondly, it gave other Southeast Asian countries to gain independence to reduce colonial or semi-colonial status. In the 20th century, a movement arose in Vietnam called Dong Du (Go East), which inspired the young Vietnamese to study in Japan with the dreams that they would fight against the French when they returned. The Tokyo Shinbu Gakko, a Military Academy for international students sponsored by the government, gave admission to four Vietnamese students but later did not accept any more. Many more students coming with their dreams enrolled in a Japanese private school (Masaya 1993: 412).

The Asian international diplomacy is called the 'Japanese Monroe Doctrine' (Takaki 1932). Faced colonialism from the Western post-colonial period, the Asian nations strongly led by the idea that the Asian affairs should belong to Asia only- a type of Monroe doctrine. As a developed and most progressive country in Asia, Japan took the initiative for the Asian Monroe doctrine. Later, it became the central pillar of Japanese diplomacy after World War II. The geo-cultural challenge for Japan was the cold war threat coming from the western civilisation overwhelming Japan's identity. The East Asians shared the Confucian and Buddhist traditions.

The Asian Monroe doctrine cracked the Asian values debate called "Asian century that the Confucian heritage has the potential to outshine the western one, due to stress from family, community education, hierarchical order and state guidance" (Mizuguchi 1992). By the 1980s, the East Asian region was known for the world economy because of industries. Japan economy was at the top in Asia as it was an export-oriented country and kept its egg in many countries, and by the 1990s, Japan became the largest foreign investor.

Japan's leading liberal and realist thinking are those ASEAN countries that are significant for their trading, investment, market, raw materials, and future prosperity. In the 1980s, there was hope for excessive cultural closeness, and it could steer multi-literalism by its economic leadership and bring co-prosperity. Japan-ASEAN was an example of shining stars in international politics, where the national interests change according to the dynamics needs in globalisation. Indo-China's volatile circumstances have affected the Southeast Asia region's foreign policies. Japan supported the foundation of ASEAN in favour of growing regionalism. Japan adopted the 'ASEAN First' foreign policy to safeguard Asia's interest and exceptional post-battle Japanese foreign policy (Sudo 2005: 62).

Japan, foreign policy on regional orientation got stronger after the Plaza accord. In 1985, the Plaza Accord pro-growth initiatives were signatories by the G-5 countries: U.K., West Germany, France, USA and Japan. The main agenda was to devalue its dollar as there was a current account deficit. It has affected the Yen value by adopting cheaper money policies with a low-interest rate

and widespread credit expansion. Results, it became the highest credit lender country in the world. These measures create slow consumption rates in the home, hike the inland price and an asset bubble burst later cumulating as the lost decade in the 1990s (Truman 2015).

The Takeshita Doctrine (1987-1996) was essential to Japan foreign policy measures. At the 3rd ASEAN Summit in Manila, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita made a progressive speech about 'Japan and ASEAN: A New Partnership toward Peace and Prosperity. The foremost fundamental concern was to promote ties with the ASEAN countries'. He made some excellent necessary policies towards ASEAN countries like solid bonding of the economy spirit, encouraging political collaborations, and exchanging traditions and culture. With this doctrine, a new initiative with the ASEAN as the Manila declarations' main plan was to build solid economic teamwork.

Takeshita's meeting's main motive was enacting the ASEAN Japan Development fund of approximately US\$ 2 billion. In the initial stage of recycling financial programme, the Japanese government will stimulate ASEAN's economy. The fund is distributed into loans with a three percent interest rate per year to the private sector for joint ventures. Second, federal loans are given to ASEAN every country of development institutions. This fund was designed only for large scale government projects and incorporated the immediate proposals calculated by implementing the so-called BBC scheme (brand to brand complementation). Japan's private firms strongly supported it became one of the most important industrial co-operation, "mostly concerning the automotive industry".

Unfortunately, in 1989 due to chaotic situations domestically, Takeshita must resign in the middle of the ASEAN tour preparations. But he decided to revisit some countries (Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines) and give a speech regarding Jakarta's policy, heading "Japan and ASEAN: Thinking together and advancing together". He passionately elaborated Japan's foreign policy by setting global co-operation by three bases of the firm foundation of aid to obtain peace. The enlargement of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) solidifies the global socio-cultural interchange.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu (1989-1991) made an official visit to the ASEAN countries on 4 May 1991 (Brunei, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), where his policy speech made in Singapore. He figured out the crucial of the Japan- ASEAN partnership in various ways. He believes that both Japan and ASEAN had become mature allies and were reluctant to do for the Asia-Pacific harmony and affluence and collaborate for specific goals. They are compatible in frankly talking about the economic and political spheres and rigorously have worked on climate. He determined to cultivate more co-operations in every field. He assured that Japan would never be military power and aggressive again, and Japan wanted to reconstruct war-torn Cambodia. Consequently, in September 1991, after the Kaifu

visit, Emperor Akihito also made the first royal visit to Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. They left the area with new positivity that Japan wants to start a late faith and collaboration with Southeast Asia.

4 Post-Cold War: Japan Foreign Policy towards Southeast Asia

After the post-cold war era, globalizations have made the countries dependent on each other to survive and achieve economic, political and cultural power and good reputations. In this competitive era, the border among national foreign strategies and the politics at home are globally becoming significantly interlinked. So, ASEAN's foreign policy has nurtured economic development, obtained a flourishing region's objective, and made the nations into an egalitarian and elegant society. To fulfil, it needs assistance for the development of its economy. Nowadays, the high GDP economy and stability in every field are significant for survival in this competitive world.

The cost of production in Japan was rising due to the lost decades (1991-2001). Consequently, companies in Japan have to shift to other countries for investments, and Southeast Asia was the best destination. It started to venture slowly to benefit from the lesser expenses of making, availability of raw materials and markets for the goods (Sridharan 1994: 24). The production in this region was electronics (Canon, Sony, Fujitsu), automobiles (Toyota, Honda, Mitsubishi, Suzuki), construction, agriculture, forestry, fishery etc. It was so successful that Japan in the 1980s overtook the USA as the lead country in the above sectors in Southeast Asia. Japan invested in ASEAN as much reason in the production cost as Japan. It has benefitted both the regions, and Japan has enlarged the commitment to respect the market, raw materials, and different choices. While on the other side, Japan has advantages as it assists in the collaboration of its specific units with other countries. The Southeast Asian nations were facing a tight race with China regarding marketplaces and foreign direct investments. China building up leads to more insecurity and a decrease in the U.S. military in this region are some of the main features of the ASEAN countries' defence expenditures.

In the post-cold war, the Asian countries proclaimed 'Asian Values'. Japan has chosen Southeast Asia as the main area for its diplomacy. It learned from the previous mistakes by establishing balanced diplomatic relations with Southeast Asia, contributing to the co-prosperity and stability in Western and Asian regions (Fukuoka 2002). In 1990, Japan changed its foreign policy and adopted a more independent one. According to diplomatic activism, Japan's foreign strategy after the cold war period was a 'global partnership', which means Japan will be the foremost leader in East Asia due to its robust economy, industries, and factories in many countries (Kuriyama 2000).

Most importantly, Japan was conscious of its environment and shifted the polluting industries in this region, where the environmental laws were not strict (Ryokichi 2003: 128). Together, all these global and local circumstances made Japan's engagement with the region stronger. This region is blessed with natural resources, and Japan has advanced technology, economy and industries. So for both sides, it was

an excellent opportunity. Official Development Assistance and other financial agencies have helped the ASEAN development of economy and enriched Japan's position and effectiveness globally without the military. Japan used the economy as the instrument of foreign policy to promote its supremacy and status globally. With the passion of self-contradicting distrust and enthusiasm to expand its business influence, its culture assimilated in the Southeast economy structure (Indalya 1996).

While in 1993, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa visited Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Brunei to plan commitments of harmony and affluence in Asia-Pacific. It described that Japan was always keen on planning with the ASEAN together. Japan's foreign policy was incorporate, and Miyazawa highlighted the four essential points. Firstly, for the future perspective, promoting political and security communication among the South East Asia countries reinforces the peace and firmness of the Asia Pacific. Secondly, persistent efforts made to encourage the Asia-Pacific economy's openness to promote its dynamic growth. Thirdly, progressive efforts were made for humankind prosperity like democracy, preserving the environment and development goals. Fourth, the comprehensive development strategy co-operates to build peace and prosperity in Indochina.

In 1994, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama was in Singapore for a three-day official visit. The prime minister of Malaysia Mahathir proposed that Japan forget and stop apologising about the past 50-year war crime; it should 'work with them for the future. He was the first Prime Minister of Japan to visit Vietnam post-unification. During the Takeshita doctrine phase, Japan Prime Ministers made an official visit to the region and obtained business opportunities in future, and it was fruitful. As a result of the second phase, ASEAN-Japan relationships strengthened because of the Cambodia conflict, Myanmar and East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC).

In 1995, both ASEAN and Japan promoted the Yen's greater use in Japan's international trade. This step was significant to make the Yen a local Japan's financial region in Asia (East and Southeast Asia region). In 1997, the Asian Financial Crisis erupted due to the depreciation of Baht. Japan played the role of elder brother to rescue from this financial crisis. Both Japan and ASEAN came up with the Asian Monetary Fund (AMF) idea, an Asian Version of IMF initiated on 20 September 1997, with two agendas.

The Asian Financial crisis of 1997 dragged Southeast Asia closer to Japan. It was the 2nd biggest trade partner of ASEAN after the U.S. In terms of finance for these countries, Japan has always played the elder brother's role. It has always been the highest FDI source for this region and ODA's largest donor. In globalisation, all the countries are interlinked and obtain national interests only from domestic sources; international exposure was significant. Japan's people are also very proud of their contribution to the world community. One of the Diet members commented in pride, "Japanese ODA was the most strong

of the foreign policy on the card of Japan and number one in the world is none other than Japan” (Yamamoto 1998).

Asian Monetary Fund is a version like the International Monetary Fund in terms of economic needs for the troubled countries of the Southeast Asian regions. It raised a fund of US\$ 100 billion, donated mainly by Japan and ASEAN countries to cope with any economic emergency erupt in this region. It was easy in handling than the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), which are sometimes deficient with strict conditions for the domestic adjustment policies. In 1997, Japan gave a soft loan of US\$ 900 million to Thailand. Eisuke Sakakibara (a Japanese economist and professor at Keio University and ex-Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs) initiated the draft of the Asian Monetary Fund. Japan found it a good idea and provided the necessary resources to follow the possibility of the Asian Fund. But immediately, the U.S. began to oppose the AMF idea vigorously, as it can be a challenge to the IMF.

The Peace Keeping Operation (PKO) Missions initiatives supported by Japan's people contribute to the world community's service. There were polling data for the opinions. About 78 per cent supported the notion of referring the self-defence forces abroad to grip any natural tragedies in foreign nations, and only 12 per cent disagreed with this idea.

The citizens of Japan appreciate the concept of Self-Defence Force (SDF) partaking in many exchange programs, which are potent mechanisms for multilateral self-reliance structure procedures. Japan took the military role for the SDF for maintaining global stability, peace and ready to face the repercussions of such risk initiatives. The Hashimoto Doctrine was implemented in (1997-2003) by the Japanese prime minister's visit by describing the diplomatic dealings with ASEAN exclusively. Even if the frequent visit were not so fruitful or suggested whatsoever uncommon, the ASEAN region visited by the prime minister used to contain a plan to implement. This kind of regular visit highlights the differences due to Japan-ASEAN relations' closeness. The third phase began after the Liberal Democratic Party came to power under Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto. In 1997, Hashimoto made an official visit (Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam and Singapore) and initiative the top-level organisation formation between Japan and ASEAN. In Singapore, he delivered the words, "Reforms for the new era of Japan and ASEAN for a broader and deeper partnership". It emphasized the consistent of Japan's policy to ASEAN from 1977 onwards.

He had deliberated with new initiatives of how Japan and ASEAN should improve their cooperative relationship, which will be fruitful and progressive for the future era. He initiated three policies: First, to promote broadly the exchange of Japan and ASEAN, Second, to excavate the mutual understanding and to enlarge the cultural collaboration by nurturing the Japan-ASEAN friendship and

Third, to participated in the international forum by sharing its wisdom, experience and global community problems.

In 1997, Southeast Asia was experiencing complicated situations. The financial catastrophe happened in Thailand, which rapidly transmitted to East and Southeast Asia. The crisis was much that lost its credibility in APEC and ARF. In 1998, the Suharto government's collapse culminated into the "ASEAN way" no longer functioned. It consists of three main difficulties looming a financial crisis, chaos of politics and the growing economic gap among the Southeast Asia countries due to its expansions. Southeast Asia needs more vital sustenance in the early stages of its fourth era to associate regional strategies. At the time of ASEAN needed Japan's help to stabilise the region. In 1997, Hashimoto opened up about Japan's comprehensive policy during the ASEAN-Japan conference in Malaysia. Japan supports the Asian economic turmoil by stabilisation the currency and the financial markets. It also helped ASEAN accomplish constant and sustained development through structural economic reforms.

In 1997, PM Hashimoto Ryutaro organised a summit with the top leaders from Japan and Southeast Asia. With the schedule of unprecedented bilateral talks organised on Japan security issues and individual ASEAN nations. This region is significant for Japan for the investment, trade, market, liberty of navigation and foreign aid (Paul 1996: 392-394). Many Japanese banks lend billions of dollars to countries and companies in Southeast Asia for future perspectives (Gale 1998). Japan seeks a more political role due to substantial loss due to communism spread and counters this Japan outsources its investment to other physical locations for its natural resources, trade and investments. The perfect match was the Southeast Asia countries with abundant natural resources, cheap labour and potential market for Japanese products.

Hashimoto has many progressive bilateral and multilateral agreements for Japan's political, safety and cultural connections with the Southeast Asian countries. Japan bowed to co-operate in anti-terrorism areas and diseases, for instance, AIDS. He organised an ordered meeting among the topmost influential of Japan and the ASEAN region, and there were dialogues among ASEAN countries and Japan. The first meeting was held in December 1997, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (Peng Er 1997).

To build strong foundations, ASEAN and Japan advanced their co-operation in the 21st century to improve partnership, planned to intensify dialogues and exchanges at all levels. Both Japan and ASEAN recognised the importance of high-level talks and regularly embraced the leadership conference. As the economic policy worsened, the 1998 summit of ASEM and ASEAN moved Japan and Southeast Asian countries into more amalgamation of regional strategies. In 1998, the ASEAN summit had an agreement among the East Asian leaders to reinforce the unison after Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi requested additional discussions to build harmony and steadiness in the region. He initiated some essential points

like the local training of 10,000 people in Asia; contribute 500 billion Yen to United Nations to counter environmental hazards, drugs and terrorism. It founded Tokyo's intellectual dialogue for the exchange program and researchers worldwide, the conference for the discussion, and recommendations for Japan-ASEAN co-operation.

Japan encouraged the establishment of a consultative conference to discuss planning for Japan-ASEAN co-operation. In 1999, the first conference meeting of eminent persons of ASEAN and Japan held in Vietnam. On the modalities of the Japan-ASEAN cooperative for the future perspective of the 21st century in October 2000, there were view exchanges on the Japan-ASEAN summit meeting modalities held in Singapore. Japan concluded a report, "Towards Vision 2020: Japan-ASEAN consultation conference on Hanoi Plan of Action", about forty-five strategies written. It also comprises the enactments of the Hanoi Plan of Action and the vision of 2020. Japan's involved in this procedure, by more dynamic and depth co-operation of Japan-ASEAN. Both Hashimoto and Obuchi were involved in the financial crisis resolution. ASEAN and Japan had conversion over Japan's proactive policies like the Asian Monetary Fund initiative. Did the Miyazawa initiative by ASEAN and did financial support in the Chiang Mai proposal by Japan. He had gone to the summit related to ASEAN-Japan, and Hashimoto promised to improve its massive ASEAN countries' market.

In July; 2001, the second ASEAN+3 Foreign Ministers Meeting was held in Hanoi to strengthen its open regional co-operation for regional and trans-regional development. This partnership has developed deep economic and political ties that are mutually beneficial. Hashimoto tried to help the growth of the economies of the ASEAN by announcing about US\$ 18.5 billion trade insurance credit lines and gave loans with a minimal interest rate for the infrastructural projects. Such kindness helped in promoting Japan economy and gave credibility to Japanese products.

In 2002, Japan provided a US\$ 30 billion fund to Vietnam. Japan welcomed 20,000 people for five years from ASEAN countries to learn the technical skill to increase the production, competitions of small and medium-sized enterprises, and the assistant industries. It developed to boost their industrial production, and for that purpose, Japan was training the skilled minds of the ASEAN countries for their top economic existence. They nurtured a regional self-assistance mechanism that resembles a local monetary fund for the robust regional surveillance mechanisms. In 2003 in Tokyo, the Japan-ASEAN Summit meeting organised to adopt some principles and values. Both sides broader their relationship in the economic, social and cultural spheres for more people-to-people exchanges and contacts.

5 Japan's foreign policy in Southeast Asia: Development, Integration and Connectivity

Japan has always played the elder brother role for the Southeast Asian countries. The Europeans colonised all the countries except Thailand. Civil wars and war with foreign countries lead those

countries into destruction, hunger and unemployment. Therefore, it desperately needs aid, grants, and investment for its better economy, and Japan supported those countries in every field.

Japan's first National Security Policy referred to "Japan acknowledgement of solidness and flourishing in the worldwide local area through activities supporting the financial development of non-industrial nations. And for tending to worldwide issues dependent on the standard of human security through exchanges and venture relations with different nations. Specifically, Japan's participation adds to acknowledge its ability, economic development and democratisation in numerous nations, particularly those in Asia, including the part conditions of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)" (Japan National Security Strategy 2013).

Perceiving the significance of ASEAN's turn of events, Japan has given different political, financial, social and social fields, including foundations of awards. It likewise gave significant commitments through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and ASEAN-Japan Center participation. Japan presented awards for remembering ASEAN Cultural Fund for 1978, Japan ASEAN Exchange Projects in 1988, Japan ASEAN Solidarity Fund in 1999, Japan ASEAN General Exchange Fund in 2000, and Japan ASEAN Integration Fund in 2006 (ASEAN Secretariat 2013).

In 2006, Japan set up the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), a 7.5 billion yen reserve for helping ASEAN's endeavours to construct the ASEAN Community by 2015. Japan, likewise, gave another 100 million dollars to JAIF in 2014 (JAIF 2.0). JAIF's absolute commitment from 2006-2017 was roughly USD 657 million. Likewise gave an extra up to 53.9 billion yen (barring the commitment to JAIF 2.0) to the asset to advance youth trade exercises and financial association among Japan and ASEAN, broaden crisis monetary help, uphold cataclysmic event reactions actualize different processes. To help ASEAN's continuous reconciliation after 2015, Japan promised an ODA value of roughly 2 trillion Yen over the accompanying five years in Dec 2013. By those activities, Japan contributes help to ASEAN to create a framework that gives a more noteworthy network, decreases neediness, improves medical services access and other expectations for everyday comforts, and limits the region's advancement (Mission of Japan to ASEAN 2015).

It embraced the "Groundbreaking strategy on ASEAN Connectivity" in October 2010. Japan offered help in three centre regions to upgrade ASEAN Connectivity: the improvement of the "East-West and Southern Economic Corridors (Land Corridors)" and the "Sea ASEAN Economic Corridor (Maritime Corridor)", and the "Delicate Infrastructure Projects all through the ASEAN Region." One genuine model was the development project on the Neak Loeng Bridge (Tsubasa Bridge) and the restoration project on National Route 9 in Laos, both in the "Land Corridors" region. Japan embraces formal gatherings to examine Japan's collaboration with ASEAN (Japan Mission to ASEAN 2016).

6 Conclusions

Foreign policy is determined for its prosperity and growth. To better understand Japan's foreign policy, it has been divided into many phases and observed different foreign policies in other circumstances. It has been guided for safety and economic reasons, promoting a free-trade scheme for its economic requirements and global co-operation. In the post-second World War, Asian international diplomacy called the Japanese Monroe Doctrine was initiated, which became the pillars of Japanese diplomacy. Japan adopted the foreign policy of 'ASEAN First' to safeguard Japan's Asian interests. After the Plaza Accord, 1985, Japan foreign policy on regional orientations got stronger. The Takeshita Doctrine was necessary for Japan foreign policy to promote ties with the Southeast Asian countries with developmental funds. Post-Cold War concentrated more on self-help and adopted the constitution under article 9 of no militarisation. Japan believed more in participating in ASEAN, APEC, ARF and U.N. for development and harmony. Japan initiated the Asian Monroe Doctrine.

In 1993, PM Kiichi Miyazawa highlighted some crucial measures, political and security communication, encouraging the Asia-Pacific's openness, prosperity, and comprehensive development. It was the beginning of globalisation; there was an ambition to compete, survive, achieve economic, political and cultural power, and promise to gain a reputation globally. Japan foreign policy got stronger after the 1985 Plaza Accord, a pro-growth measure by the G-5 countries: West Germany, USA, Japan, U.K. and France. It devalues Yen as an export-oriented country, keeps a low interest rate and gives credit, and it is one of the highest credit lender countries globally. Due to the bubble burst, there was a lost decade, production increased, and Japanese companies shifted to other countries for low labour cost, and Southeast Asia was the best destination.

The Asian financial Crisis of 1997 brought Southeast Asia closer to Japan. It always played the elder brother role in the time of need. Japanese people are very proud of their contribution to the world community at the time of need, and ODA is one of Japan's most vital foreign policies. Hashimoto doctrine initiated three policies to promote broader, depth exchanges to excavate mutual understanding and participate in the international forum. He promised to have better improvement of Japanese markets in the ASEAN countries. ASEAN countries created Asian Monetary Fund just like International Monetary Fund to assist in economic needs and most of the funds donated by Japan.

The Southeast Asia countries have expectations of Japan Official Development Assistance and economic collaboration, support and deal for their economic progress. Japan finds out ASEAN countries as a favourable region for political, social and economic co-operation. Though Japan's foreign policy was attractive, it kept its eggs in many countries and constructed its policy in a co-prosperity manner. Its foreign policy is successful globally and donated aid at the time of need and developmental purposes.

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