

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After Trump's election as the new President of the United States replacing Obama, he gave rise several policies that seemed to harm several countries. The slogan "American First" is considered as a solution to the United States' economic growth. Trump will make a policy such as creates multilateral-based partnerships with other countries where bilateral cooperation will be difficult to realize, so that the emergence of a policy of protectionism which is planed by Trump that can be contagious and is likely to spread more widely than originally intended was the industry he wanted to protect from foreign competition leads to other sectors. Trump seeks to implement border tax tariff to increase including export-import with countries that have cooperated with the United States. Furthermore, the policy of increasing export-import tariffs was directed at the trading partners of the United States who committed fraud so that the United States got a trade deficit. After set in to Mexico, Canada and China, the next country which was affected by the Protectionism policy is Japan which was judged to be the one which did fraud in Trade with U.S. Trump's protectionism policy aim at Japan, because Japan is considered as a factor that has caused U.S economic growth to decline. Relation between United States and Japan relation has been started since the 1930s that had created advantages and also challenges between them. From the relationship between the two parties, Japan and the US do not only cooperate in the economic sector but also Military and other sectors.

The explanation above is to answer why the Protectionism Policy of the United States under Trump's administration is able to give impacts to Japan is because it the relation between United States and Japan is relatively intertwined in Military and Economy sectors that can be

proven by first is United States and Japan alliance and second is their relationship in economic sector.

United States and Japan is an alliance in security. The U.S.-Japan Alliance is the cornerstone of U.S. security interests in Asia and is fundamental to regional stability and prosperity. The Alliance is based on shared vital interests and values, including: the maintenance of stability in the Indo-Pacific region; the preservation and promotion of political and economic freedoms; support for human rights and democratic institutions; and, the expansion of prosperity for the people of both countries and the international community as a whole. The U.S.-Japan Alliance strengthened in 2015 through the release of the revised U.S.-Japan Defense Guidelines, which provides new and expanded forms of security-oriented cooperation. Japan provides bases as well as financial and material support to U.S. forward-deployed forces, which are essential for maintaining stability in the region.

Relation between has US-Japan relations have developed in this way is that because both countries have taken important benefits from the alliance relationship. United States views partnership with Japan is important because Japan shares the United States' democratic values and has an important presence as one of the world largest economy. Japan also plays a role as the cornerstone of the US forward deployment strategy in East Asia. For Japan, Japan does not possess its own nuclear or other offensive weapons, and its security options are strictly constrained by its constitution. Therefore, the protection it receives from the United States is indispensable. However, the benefits of the alliance extend beyond just the United States and Japan; it has played a major role in maintaining stability throughout Asia Pacific.

United States and Japan alliance was started when Japan was defeated by the US on August 15, 1945 which also marked the end of World War II. At that time Japan became a country

with conditions that required unconditional surrender due to the threat of more powerful and ultimatum attacks from the United States and China. Japan signed a security agreement with the US-Japan Security Treaty on September 8, 1951 which signifies the formation of an alliance between the two countries. This agreement allows the United States to maintain Japan's domestic security and this alliance has become a strong security partnership and a pillar for regional stability. The agreement has revised the cooperation framework in the New Guidelines for Japan-U.S Defense Cooperation (Guidelines). The alliance relationship is supported by a variety of factors including the similarity of strategic interests and universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for the basic human rights, and the rule of law.

Complementing the security alliance, the United States and Japan are closer partners in economic terms. In economic relationship, between United States and Japan are two of the world's largest economic powers. Their economies are deeply intertwined through trade and investment. This deep economic integration has been an extraordinarily positive force for job creation, wage growth, innovation, and enhanced prosperity for both countries. The U.S.-Japan bilateral economic relationship is based on enormous flows of trade, investment, and the finance is strong, mature, and increasingly interdependent responsibility of the United States and Japan to promote global growth, open markets, and a vital world trading system. The U.S. economic policy toward Japan seeks to address this trade deficit through free, fair, and reciprocal trade. United States aims at expanding access to Japan's markets, increase two-way investment, stimulate domestic demand-led economic growth, improve the climate for U.S. investors, raise the standard of living in both countries, and promote economic restructuring.