



## U.S.-Japan Relations

### Overview

Japan, a U.S. treaty ally since 1951, is a constructive U.S. partner in several foreign policy areas, particularly security and trade. Shared security goals include meeting the challenge of an increasingly powerful and assertive People's Republic of China (PRC or China) and countering threats from North Korea. The U.S.-Japan mutual defense treaty grants the United States the right to base U.S. troops—currently numbering over 50,000—and military assets on Japan's territory in return for U.S. security guarantees to Japan. The two countries collaborate bilaterally and multilaterally on issues such as science and technology, global health, energy, and climate change. Japan is the fourth-largest U.S. trade partner and the largest source of foreign direct investment into the United States, and its investors are the largest foreign holders of U.S. Treasury securities. Congressional oversight of U.S.-Japan relations generally focuses on alliance cooperation—particularly on how Japan and the United States coordinate their China strategies—and trilateral security relations with South Korea.

The Biden Administration positions the U.S.-Japan alliance at the center of its Indo-Pacific strategy, and the two countries coordinate and cooperate on regional diplomatic, security, and economic initiatives. Japan has adopted more assertive security and foreign policy postures since the early 2010s, providing the alliance with more flexibility to confront regional challenges. Both the U.S. and Japanese governments see China's rising power and influence as detrimental to their national security. Japan's proximity to China—and the two countries' maritime and territorial disputes—heightens Tokyo's concern but also its incentives to manage bilateral tensions. President Biden has embraced the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (“the Quad”) with Japan, Australia, and India as a mechanism to advance shared goals in the region. Over the past decade, Japan has expanded cooperation with India, Australia, and Southeast Asian countries, a policy in tune with Biden's desire for a “lattice-work” of “mutually reinforcing” regional coalitions. Japan participates in the Biden Administration's Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), a regional economic and trade initiative.

### U.S.-Japan-South Korea Relations

In August 2023, Biden hosted Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and South Korean President Yoon Suk-yeol at Camp David for the first-ever summit meeting between the leaders of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. At the meeting, the three leaders announced several initiatives for a “new era of trilateral partnership” that included pledges to convene trilateral meetings at high levels (including an annual leaders' meeting), expand trilateral military exercises, and abide by a “Commitment to Consult” on regional conflicts and challenges. Biden praised Yoon and

Kishida's “courageous leadership in transforming relations between Japan and the ROK,” which have been perennially fraught because of a territorial dispute and sensitive historical issues stemming from Japan's colonization of the Korean Peninsula from 1910 to 1945. Some observers question whether this unprecedented arrangement will survive beyond the current leaders, all of whom appear to be personally committed to boosting trilateral ties.

### The U.S.-Japan Military Alliance

Since the early 2000s, the United States and Japan have improved the operational capability of the alliance as a combined force, despite Japanese political and legal constraints. Japan has accelerated reforms to make its military (known as the Self-Defense Forces, or SDF) more capable, flexible, and interoperable with U.S. forces. Japan pays roughly \$2 billion per year to defray the cost of stationing U.S. military personnel in Japan. In addition, Japan pays compensation to localities hosting U.S. troops, rent for the bases, and the costs of new facilities. About 25% of facilities used by U.S. Forces Japan (USFJ) and over half of USFJ personnel are stationed in Okinawa, an island chain that comprises less than 1% of Japan's total land area. Most Okinawans and Okinawan politicians oppose elements of the U.S. military presence in Okinawa, and Okinawans have long expressed widespread opposition to the construction of new U.S. bases in their prefecture.

### Japan Expands Its Defense Posture

Japan is constrained in its ability to use military force by its U.S.-drafted pacifist constitution, as well as Japanese popular hesitation to engage in military conflict. However, as perceived threats from North Korea and China have grown more acute, Japan's government and populace have reconsidered the country's approach to national security. In 2022, Kishida's government released three security documents that provide a blueprint that could fundamentally reshape the alliance and Japan's approach to defending itself. The documents label China as an “unprecedented strategic challenge,” declare Japan's intention to develop a “counterstrike” missile capability to attack enemy missile sites, and outline plans to increase Japan's security-related expenditures to 2% of its national gross domestic product (GDP), in line with NATO standards. (Post-war Japan generally has limited defense spending to 1% of its GDP.) If this increase takes effect, Japan's defense budget could become the world's third-largest. The documents do not specify how Japan would implement these goals, or to what extent Japan would pursue them in tandem with the United States.

Japan also has expanded its security cooperation with Australia, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, and India with U.S. encouragement. These burgeoning relationships indicate efforts by Japan to diversify its defense

partnerships and—potentially—lessen dependence on the United States for its security.

## Regional Relations

Tokyo is existentially concerned about Beijing’s growing economic and military power. A perpetual challenge is a dispute between the two countries (as well as Taiwan) over a group of uninhabited Japan-administered islets in the East China Sea (known as the Senkaku Islands in Japan, and Diaoyu in China). Despite these tensions, which since 2012 have been fueled in part by frequent operations near the islands by PRC government vessels, in the 2020s Tokyo and Beijing have largely managed to keep tensions from escalating. As China has increased economic, diplomatic, and military coercion of Taiwan, the Government of Japan has framed the prospect of cross-strait conflict as an urgent challenge. Such a conflict could involve the United States as well as U.S. and Japanese military personnel and assets in Japan, especially in Okinawa. China is Japan’s top trading partner, accounting in 2022 for 20% of Japan’s total goods trade. (The U.S. share was 14%.)

For decades, Japan has pursued productive relations with Southeast Asian countries, providing aid and earning broadly positive reviews from regional leaders. Japanese officials frequently visit the region, and the government has launched several initiatives to build partner countries’ maritime capabilities. Japan’s approach generally complements U.S. policy toward Southeast Asia; both the United States and Japan are pursuing strong relations with the Philippines and Vietnam in particular and have launched initiatives to cooperate on infrastructure projects in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands.

Kishida’s government responded to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine forcefully, viewing Russia’s aggression as a threat to the international rules-based order, and drew potential parallels with PRC claims over Taiwan. Japan has adopted most of the sanctions and other penalties against Russia employed by the United States and Europe, and provided humanitarian and material support for Ukraine despite Russia’s threats to curtail energy supplies.

## Economic and Trade Issues

The United States and Japan are the world’s largest and third-largest economies. In 2022, Japan was the fifth-largest U.S. trading partner for exports (\$120 billion) and imports (\$188 billion). The United States and Japan do not have a comprehensive bilateral free trade agreement (FTA). The United States and Japan have two limited trade deals, which took effect in 2020, liberalizing some goods trade and establishing rules on digital trade.

Broadly, Kishida’s economic priorities for Japan include supporting supply chain security, broader income redistribution, greater use of digital technologies, and green growth. In the second “Economic 2+2” meeting in November 2023, U.S. and Japanese officials emphasized continued coordination on shared priorities and the efforts to make their economies more competitive and resilient amid global economic risks and uncertainties. The Japanese government and corporations have concerns over new mineral-sourcing and localization requirements for electric

vehicle (EV) tax credits under P.L. 117-169, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA). In March 2023, the United States and Japan signed a critical minerals agreement, which the Administration indicated will qualify Japan as an FTA partner for the purpose of meeting such requirements. Some Members of Congress have criticized the lack of congressional involvement in the agreement and Japan’s designation as an FTA partner. IRA provisions were motivated in part by U.S. policymakers’ concerns over U.S. dependence on China for EV batteries and other key EV components such as processed critical minerals.

**Figure 1. Top U.S. Trade Partners, 2022**

	U.S. IMPORTS	U.S. EXPORTS	
Canada	488	427	
Mexico	501	363	
China	564	198	
<b>Japan</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>120</b>	
Germany	190	113	Goods and Services;
UK	136	159	U.S. \$ billions

**Source:** CRS; data from Bureau of Economic Analysis.

In 2022, Japan joined 13 other countries as an inaugural negotiating partner in the U.S.-led IPEF initiative, an economic arrangement that covers selected trade issues, such as digital trade, trade facilitation, labor, and the environment, but not tariff liberalization or other market access provisions. IPEF also addresses issues not typically covered in FTAs, like supply chain resiliency. As of November 2023, IPEF partners have announced agreements in all pillars except for the trade pillar. IPEF appears to be the Biden Administration’s response to concerns that the United States lacked a robust trade agenda in the region following U.S. withdrawal from the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) in 2017. Some Members of Congress and partners like Japan have called for the United States to consider joining the 11-nation Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), which Japan helped form after U.S. withdrawal. The Administration is pursuing other bilateral economic engagement with Japan, including a Task Force on the Promotion of Human Rights and International Labor Standards in Supply Chains established in early 2023.

## Japan’s Increased Political Uncertainty

Japan’s decade-plus of relative political stability, which has provided a foundation for closer U.S.-Japan strategic alignment, may be ending. In late 2023, Tokyo prosecutors opened an investigation into allegations that powerful factions of Kishida’s ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) mis-appropriated campaign finances. The scandal has shaken the LDP and driven Kishida’s already low approval ratings into the 20%-30% range, raising the possibility he may not last until his three-year term as LDP president ends in September 2024. Parliamentary elections do not need to be held until the summer of 2025.

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