

### **Vereshchak V. The establishment of national intelligence in legal framework of the state (on the example of Japan)**

Temporary occupation of the part of Ukrainian territory by the Russian Federation – the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, fomenting of armed conflict in certain districts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions and buildup of military power in immediate proximity to the Ukrainian border, the potential possibility of deploying tactical nuclear weapons in the territory of Crimea necessitated significant strengthening of the force components of our state, including building up and strengthening the capabilities of national intelligence. There is a positive experience of the last mentioned. It is one of the most developed and peaceful countries in the world – Japan. Borrowing and implementation of its certain aspects by the heads of the corresponding departments and institutions of our state could have positive effects.

After the victory in the Second World War, the United States dissolved the Imperial Army of Japan and its special services, including intelligence. Disarmed and occupied by the United States, Japan was forced to exist within the defined limits. This fact created incentives for the development and implementation of the doctrine of Yoshida, named after the then prime minister of the country Shigeru Yoshida. According to this document, Japan trusted its own security to USA, concentrating its efforts on the restoration and development of the national economy.

After the end of the Cold War, Japan was in a difficult political and economic situation. As a result of economic reforms, China has evolved from a weak backward country into an aggressive and equally strong as leading world countries rival in the security and economy areas. Japan at this time somewhat lowered the pace of its own economic development. North Korea doubled its efforts to create and test nuclear-missile weapons. Due to the fact that the United States began to invest enormous resources in stabilizing security in the Middle East, they somewhat reduced its volume to Japan's security sector.

There was an urgent need for early detection of threats and challenges to the military security of the state, mainly by their own forces now – national intelligence forces that were insufficient and unable to do so.

The establishment of the national intelligence in Japan took place under complex contradiction: on the one hand – the urgent need to build up the structure and strengthen the professional intelligence capabilities to counter the growing challenges and threats to the state security; on the other – the intransigence of the country's parliament and the public to amend the constitution of the country, where article 9 was determinant, and prohibited any increase in the country's military strength. The pragmatically-minded part of the parliament and government managed to gradually overcome it and create an effective national intelligence system. In this case, any clues and arguments were used.

The main of them were the following:

- emphasis on destructive and crushing consequences for the country of modern challenges and threats to its security, non-standard aspects of its manifestations and emergence;
- use of any unfriendly action from the side of possible opponents of Japan (mainly North Korea, China, international terrorist organizations) to emphasize the need to strengthen and enhance the capabilities of national intelligence agencies;
- use of Parliament's consent to strengthen the Self-Defense Forces of the country as a reason to build up and strengthen national intelligence agencies;
- uncommon appeal for support to the leadership of the allied US.
- In general, regarding mentioned above, the patriotically and pragmatically-minded part of the Japanese parliament and the government of the country have shown a great perseverance, rational systemacity and commitment in the pursuit of set goal.

**Key words:** threats, security, intelligence, intelligence agencies, legal framework, parliament, control, treaties, cooperation.