

Geopolitical Power Balancing in Biden's Strategic Policy Making

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Abstract

The balance of geopolitical power of the United States during the last decades was changed. Biden tries to examine US security policy in the third decade of the 21st century by providing a “geopolitical balancing”. The geopolitical balance of the main axis of strategic policy-making should be in the regional security approaches. The main axes of the geopolitical balance of strategic policy-making in regional environments should be the power limitation, containment and balancing the power of the China, Russia, and Iran. Understanding the US security policy in the geopolitical field has generally been accompanied by the signs of change. Barack Obama took advantage of the geopolitical balance of power. Donald Trump policy making was based on the regional and international hegemony. The strategic hegemonic policy system has put regional hegemony on the agenda and need to be addressed in order to make US policy strategic and enforce it. Each US president has adopted a specific form of security policy making in the regional environment.

The main question of the article is “Should a strategic policy making of Joe Biden be in a regional environment?” The hypothesis of the article is based on the view that “Biden uses strategic policy making threat of balancing to counter the various rival actors as so China, Russia and Iran.” Threat balancing theory has been used in compiling the article. Threat balancing theory was a special form of US strategic behavior of the power equation to limit and containing the rise of others as so emerging actors. The methodology of article based on data analysis and content analysis.

Keywords: Balance of Threat, Geopolitical Balancing, Containment, Constraint, Crisis Management, Strategic Policy Regional Balancing.

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1.Introduction

The US and other great powers formed the core bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the contemporary world. This relationship became increasingly distant over the last 32 years and went into free-fall in 2017-18 when the Trump administration openly stepped away from the broad posture of engagement that had underpinned US policy toward European countries and China since 1972.

The incoming Biden administration therefore inherited a badly fractured US-China and US-European union countries relationship. The new process is a helpful source of restraint on the behavior and Policy of key and great states emerged from a widespread propensity to engage in a fundamental reassessment the policy for better linkages, alignments and co-operational policy and arrangement settings. This process proximate trigger for this propensity, which formed much of the think tank theories and official Policy (Kortunov and et al,2019:5).

There was some speculation that China also faced new and difficult position in international economic Policy. This Process related to international suggesting and policy settings. From the outset, the Antony Blinken and Biden administration made clear it agreed that the US posture of engagement toward Iran, European countries and China had run its course. It indicated that it broadly shared the thinking that had led its predecessor to dangerously recast China as a competitor seeking to comprehensively demote the United States from its position and status in the regional and international structure (Coats,2019:32).

The Biden Policy making was conspicuously devoid of the belligerence that so often crept into the rhetoric and non-realistic of the Trump administration. But it could not easily suppress the major qualms about American policy toward those political leaderships around the world. It would be dangers for international peace and regional security. The US policy toward competitive countries highlighting, inter alia, the unqualified concentration of power is unacceptable threat to fair competition with private enterprise in the West security, human rights and effectively role against 'collective' variants of these essential qualities.

The new administration believed that Iran, European countries and China were not presenting an ideological alternative to the prevailing liberal order and suggested that US- great powers and regional states as so Iran rivalry. It

could be characterized as centered on alternative co-operational structure of governments. A more specific concern was that both the US and China, Iran's Policy, Russia would continue to engage in activities and rhetoric that challenged the status quo in respect of nuclear policy, Ukraine and Taiwan (Bosco,2021:17).

The deployment of such Co-operational relation in US policy making related to system of in regional and international Power balancing. It formed especially by states with a great economy, nuclear weapon capability and their regional role in international structure. Biden Policy making needs further stability and peace on the regional area. We also saw America's regional policy along with its coalition partner's withdrawal from Afghanistan (Hilterman,2019:9).

2.Methodology

The methodology of the article is a functional type of geopolitical and strategic necessities. US foreign policy in the 21st century has been shaped by the balance of power and the redefinition of security necessities in the geopolitical environment. Due to such facts, data analysis and content analysis methods are used. The data analysis relates to the pattern of US foreign policy and diplomacy behavior in relation to actors such as Russia, China, and Iran (Hetahet,2019:27).

Biden's policies and behaviors in relation to these three countries are central to US foreign policy. Content analysis methodology is also directly related to how and the process of behavior of the great powers, which adopt new positions and policies in response to the United States.

Content analysis can be considered as part of the structural realities of the international system that is taking place and forms the basis for a change in the political behavior of the United States in a regional environment. The politics of power in the international system requires that there be a basis for balancing American behavior and policies in various geopolitical areas, including Eurasia, Southwest Asia, and the Pacific (Moore,2021:21).

3.Theoretical Framework

Defensive realism reflects the relationship between anarchy, the state, and the structure of the international system. Biden seeks to use threat balancing mechanisms to secure regions. The threat balance has been part of the necessity of defensive realism in the pattern of behavior of regional and

international actors.

Walt, Giden Rose, and Taliafro can be considered the main theorists of defensive realism, whose thinking has been considered by people like Biden. Biden seeks to shape regional security crises in the Middle East, East Asia, and Ukraine through defensive realism mechanisms. Walt's idea of multilateral coalition building will be one of Biden's strategic needs in foreign decision-making and policy-making (Katz,2018:41).

The policy of expanding power has gradually created new security challenges for the United States, and this has led to new challenges for regional actors *Vis a Vis* the United States. Defensive realism assumes that international anarchy is generally "benign" and can pave the way for actors to work together to secure mutual and parallel interests.

In a defensive realism approach that is benign anarchy, governments tend to be less aggressive and use their power to balance, deter, and threaten other actors. Otherwise, anarchy will form internationally, leading to the emergence of a security dilemma in international relations. In order to achieve its geopolitical and strategic goals in the regional environment and in international politics, Biden must pay attention to the fundamental assumptions of the balance of threat and defensive realism.

The main focus of the threat in Biden's foreign and security policy will be the issue of fine grained power. Such an approach implies understanding the relative distribution of power in international politics. This means that the great powers must be aware of the need for the relative power of all actors.

The third point in the foundations of Biden's geopolitical and strategic behavior will be based on the mental formats and political perceptions of the country. The ideological foundations of Trump and the conservative group in American foreign policy have been aggressive and pessimistic in nature. Biden, on the other hand, has to pursue a new understanding of security concepts and strategic necessities in a regional environment.

Biden's perception of foreign policy must be based on a pattern of cooperative action based on the balance of power and the balance of threat. Reconstructing perceptions will mean overcoming misunderstandings for multilateral cooperation between governments.

Fourth, Biden's foreign policy is directly related to the equation of power of the governments of Iran, Russia, and China in the face of threatening forms of international policy. In these circumstances, Biden should not extend the

issues related to the political construction of Iran, China or Russia to the field of foreign policy. Because each of these states has the necessary capabilities to be able to mobilize material and human resources (Kortunov, 2020:35).

Thus, effective US intervention in the area of national interests of regional countries and major powers has diminished, and this will be one of the fundamental elements of peace-building in the regional environment. The main focus of Biden's security policy and regions in the Middle East, Europe and the Far East is based on signs of multilateralism, balanced cooperation and the threat balance.

According to Biden, regional security will be a function of the balance of power, the balance of threat and the normative balance. In the present era, Biden has faced signs of a policy of balancing and forming coalitions of countries opposed to US hegemony. Biden's regional policy is defined by the theory of defensive realism and the threat balance based on the control of the equation of power and conflict.

Biden regional security policy is important because it can pave the way for multilateral cooperation between regional countries, the United States, and other actors. Otherwise, conditions will be created for the emergence of new threats. The formation of power in US security policy is important because it balances the relationship between rival countries. The balance of power and the balance of threat will be the two influential forces in Biden's political and security thinking to avoid threats.

4. Research Literature

Strategic ideas have left their mark on the defense and security policies of the great powers. In the 19th century, the United States based its strategic policy on "isolationism." The necessities of isolationism necessitated that the United States be reluctant to engage in "aggressive action" mechanisms.

The rise of US strategic power has been influenced by maritime policy and has been able to influence power-oriented and developmental behavior. US strategic policy is directly linked to the process of limiting the power of the Islamic Republic. A significant part of the global economy is under the control of US policies, and in this way can create the ground for control of the global market.

The adherence of many great powers to US economic policies in the process of sanctions against Iran can be attributed to the strategic position of the

United States in world economy and politics. Control of the global economy generally entails large costs for countries in the region, such as Iran (Biden, 2020:25).

Due to the amount of oil revenues and the unfavorable enjoyment of these revenues, the dominance and role of oil and the government in the economy becomes much more significant. Many US foreign policy officials point out that any extra-structural action by Iran would be accompanied by restrictions such as economic sanctions.

Among them is Joseph Biden, who explained the issue of American political economy based on the control of financial and strategic resources. In the run-up to the US Presidential election, Biden published articles explicitly emphasizing the need to limit Iran's stages in constructive diplomacy (Biden,2020:27).

4-1. Anarchy Reproduced in Keegan's Approaches

Robert Keegan has used the concept of "war returns" to describe the dangers of the world order to the national security of the United States. Keegan seeks to provide clues to the equation of power and security policy of the new actors in the world system.

The main focus of US security and strategic policy in the post-Cold War era has been to control the deterrent power and tactical action of other actors in the regional environment and the international system. Such an approach would create the conditions for the United States to focus on tactical mobilization for strategic expansion.

The strategic needs of the United States in the post-Cold War era, especially at the end of the second decade of the 21st century, reflect the fact that the United States and other European countries are facing emerging threats. According to the new strategic needs of the states, the United States will need to use soft power and smart power to counter, deter and suppress emerging powers. The bipartisan attitude can be considered as one of the main axes of the strategic policy of the United States in the modern era (Keegan,2020:176).

Keegan points out those US presidents must emphasize the need to control energy resources. One of the mechanisms of US strategic policy to achieve energy self-sufficiency can be considered to optimize the economic exchanges of countries that play a key role in the international energy market.

The externalization of the oil and energy economies of Iran and Iraq in the last three decades can be considered as part of the mechanisms related to the control of the global energy market by the United States. Damato's law can be considered the first organized effort of the US Congress and economic institutions to have an impact on Iran's political energy economy.

4-2. Deterrence Control of Regions; Elman's Theory

As the United States seeks to optimize its strategic position for "regional and international deterrence control," it has made every effort to end the deterrent role of energy owners in the global economy. American leaders are aware that the advancement of their economic position in the world system is achieved through market control mechanisms and energy resources. The idea of interdependence has been the main strategy of industrialized countries in the field of energy diplomacy since the 1970s (Elman,2011: 65).

4-3. The Interdependency, United States and the World Economy; Theory of Mosalanejhad

US interdependence on the global economy reduces its challenges to the future of world politics and the organization of regional order. Such an approach and idea gradually lost its role and function. New energy diplomacy strategies can be seen as part of world politics in the post-Cold War years. In this process, the crisis management strategy has replaced the strategy of controlling energy resources (Mosalanejhad,2018:46).

The United States is working to increase security of access to energy benefits and to make the energy market one of the key elements of its defense strategy. The US national defense strategy has focused on controlling fundamental areas of energy transmission in the global economy. In the context of the global economic crisis, which is affecting Corona, the United States still needs freedom of action on the world stage and strategic access to important areas of the world in order to meet its national security needs. Global economic growth and prosperity depend on access to energy resources.

The United States will continue to work to access and transfer energy resources that are vital to the economy. The general goals of the international political economy in Iran's energy policy have been based on measures such as sanctions, balancing oil revenues, and controlling Iran's economic growth.

This has been shaped by the needs of the international political economy and has led to Iran's strategic constraints on regional politics, economy and security. Therefore, it is natural that there are signs of conflict between the international political economy of energy and the indicators of Iran's economic policy (Mosalinejad,2015:186).

The policy of upgrading the US energy position has led to the situation that the United States has become the world's first oil producer in 2017. The reduction of Iran's role in the international political economy of energy has been in parallel with the promotion of the role of the United States in energy production.

The Agency's Vision 2035 predicts that the United States will play an effective role in the production, export, and control of the international energy economy in the oil and gas sector at this time. In this process, the role of the United States in the international political economy has gone beyond regional countries such as Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and even countries such as Russia (Mosalanejhad,2018:43).

Southwest Asia is undergoing significant security changes. During the Trump era, the signs of security in the Middle East have changed. Security and power in any region are transformed by the emergence of new generations of politics and new geopolitical necessities. Developments in the Arab Spring have left their mark on national, regional, and sectarian violence. During this period, power and security have multiplied in many Middle Eastern countries (Mosalanejhad,2018:20).

The regional power of Iran poses special challenges. In general, whenever power is formed, there is room for resistance and challenge. Trump had the motivation to expand the challenge to Iran's regional policies. Donald Trump has taken advantage of the continuation of the policy of containment, economic sanctions and asymmetric measures in relation to Iran. Each of these mechanisms can reflect a new form of security behavior from the pattern of offshore balance and proxy warfare to direct operational action (Mosalanejhad,2019:18).

4-4. Market Control Economic Policy Making; Thomas Friedman Theory

The United States has used strategic global market control policies to optimize its position in the world economy and politics. Explaining the energy equation in the international political economy is of particular importance because it defines and controls the interrelationship between

security, economics, and trade between countries in the capitalist economy (Friedman,2019:6).

The global economy can provide the necessary infrastructure for the policy and security of the actors that are in the orbit of the global economy. Acts centrifugal action will create more security challenges for all political units (Friedman,2019:16).

US control of the global economic market creates costs for regional countries and even major powers. The United States has at various times in history tried to improve its position in controlling the global economy. The optimization of US power in the global economy has created a variety of strategic costs for many countries in the region. The application of US strategic constraints in the policy-making of Iran's political energy economy has created challenges in the field of governance and economic policy-making of the Islamic Republic (Friedman,2019:8).

4-5. Rising Spiral of Insecurity and Crisis Region; Adam Pozen Approach

Regional crises are formed in a situation where there are signs of imbalance in the power politics of actors in the regional environment and international politics. Trump sought to move beyond equilibrium and shape power politics based on unilateralism and hegemony (Posen,2021:23).

Such an approach has had far-reaching implications for US strategic policy and national security. To maximize his strategic interests and goals, Trump used tools and models that made the escalating spiral of insecurity and regional crisis inevitable (Posen,2021:25).

5. Analysis

The trends of foreign policy and US policy making in the Biden era have been regional countering and rebalancing of regional powers. Biden foreign policy process is based on confronting threatening regional and international power. In this historical period, new threats to foreign policy and the US security process have been emerged. This process has contributed to changing the tactical patterns of the United States in the Biden era (Brands and Braden,2020:25).

The Biden administration chooses to confront and rebalancing many challenges of the Middle East and international crises. A contradiction free American policy for the Middle East would only be possible with an ideological approach devoid of nuance or flexibility. Biden policies have

any degree of certainty. Biden policy for crises regional following is based on diplomacy, threat, show of power and negotiation (Carnelos,2019:8).

Although the Biden foreign policy and strategic policy making process has not changed in the form of offshore balancing and regional rebalancing China and Russia, but the tactical change can be seen in the behavior patterns of the presidents of the United States. The main axis of offshore balancing in Biden foreign and regional policy has been to confront and rebalancing of emerged countries (Murphy and et al,2019:8).

5-1. US Regional Challenge with China

The first of these 'bottom lines' reportedly reads: The United States must not challenge, slander or attempt to subvert the path and system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This statement confirms that China seeks formal acknowledgement of and acceptance that systems of governance other than liberal democracy/market economies can be fully effective across all criteria and should be assessed without prejudice (Churchill,2021:18).

US and China saying that the rules-based order has been subverted, with the US highlighting, inter alia, the unqualified concentration of power in the Chinese Communist Party constitutes as an unacceptable threat to fair competition with private enterprise in the West while China insists, also inter alia, that western notions of democracy and human rights are now so entrenched that they cast a pejorative cloud over its own system of governance even though it performs effectively against 'collective' variants of these essential qualities (Thompson,2021:8).

5-2. Geopolitical Competition in US and China Policy

All things considered, China and the United States spent the greater part of 2021 posturing and probing for the geopolitical policy rather than engaging relationship on Conflict solutions and economical problems. China and US Competition declined substantive relationship in favour of persisting with clashing preferences on the terms for reframing their relationship. The outlook of US and China relationship remained somewhat fraught, with the level of further serious deterioration looking rather than the stronger prospects for constructive Cooperation.

The differences in values and priorities, differences in what is expected of the state and in the sources of the forms of government are a deep reality. the Trump era notion of economic decoupling but it remains committed to

building more resilient supply chains for product goods. The Biden administration has steered away from deemed critical to national and regional security (Sakwa,2017:45).

China has agreed with the completion of the reform and opening up of its international economic. China policy will be guided by their traditional preference for cooperation, economic autonomy and independence over interdependence with the international capitalism. The US official emphasized that China destabilize the regional order, especially if it is pursued as an objective in itself (Abingdon,2021:25).

Biden Policy was opposite for cooperate whit China on the free trade agreement and it denounced by his predecessor. Barak Obama emphasized on the rules of the global economy. And so about future the Taiwan has also applied to join the economic co- operational community. Biden has judgment about the political, economic and a security commentator is at all (Andrey,2018:17).

The Cold War in China and US policy resulted in the Indo-Pacific hosting formidable nuclear, regional economic and conventional military capabilities. US Perception about the China is pessimistic and emerged the hostility. It engineered the fastest, sustained expansion of its military Capability to great powers proportions recorded in the two decade ago. So all of the competitive states are deploying their capabilities to prevent and provoke change.

In two-decade ago Tensions in the China and US regional policy are rising. So some of the strategic trends include both negative factors and more positive were increased. The most prominent factor attracting US ambition is attended on the China's policy as so growing power and economic capability, as a aggressiveness policy in abroad, particularly its threat policy to Taiwan (Huisken,2021:13).

The signs of US and China Competition in East Asia are related to North Korea's position in military capabilities; diplomatic and governance trends in Southeast Asia. China generally indirectly supported for the seizure of power by the Taliban in Afghanistan. In this Situation US policy is also striving to deepen ties with Japan, the North Korea and Australia. US policy as well as encourage cooperation among these countries. Some of the US Comparator argues that the China has risen as an aggressive, ambitious and revisionist Country (Cornelis,2020:23).

The China elites argue clearly that National Security Strategic Guidance and Statecraft is opposition with democracy as under threat for their authoritarian's government. So the likelihood that the US-China relationship will be characterized as an actual competition, while National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan and Indo-Pacific Security Affairs Coordinator Kurt Campbell have clarified that their relationship can pursue competition without catastrophe by rallying allies and partners to redefine the liberal international order.

The Chin's elites believe that the US is their enemy. Because they systematically repression against Falun Gong; and deepening human rights against the Han majority have reshaped the debate over China in the US. China has also caught attention by engaging in hostage diplomacy; industrial-scale theft of intellectual property and cyber intrusions; and other violations of economic norms. US official argue that the China has been rapidly reforming and modernizing the People's Liberation Army, which is tasked with being ready to strangle and win informative local wars. It shows that a fair evaluation of the "military scorecard" would show that China's military power has been formed the gap and differentiate path with the US in a number of subjects.

The greatest prospects for a US-China conflict appear to be over South China Seas on the Korean peninsula and Taiwan in the East, space or cyberspace, possibility a regional clash with India. It has also formed a new tension, updating and evolving its approach to power as so as deterrence and war fighting in the regional, including by transforming the approach to command, control and commination as well as combat operations same the US Army and joint venture operational in Air Force, Navy and Marines field (Radin and Reach,2017:39).

China's capability has been developed in some field as so the long-range artillery, rail- mobile and submarine launch platforms; it's chemical, multiple launch rocket systems, short-range ballistic missiles, long-range cruise missiles and biological weapons programs.

US official like some of Biden administration emphasized that china government should be support humanitarian rights, public assistance, on Southeast Asia, even before taking office support as realistic policy about ties with increasingly China relationship in regional and economic cooperation. The sudden collapse of the Kabul government shook

confidence in the Biden administration's approaches. In East Asia, China's allies and partners like North Korea, support from the resistance policy toward the US and its regional coalition.

Taiwan is largely shrugged off facile as comprise with Afghanistan. There are some differences between these countries and Afghanistan, especially to clear US signaling as so withdrawal Afghan that shows intended in part to facilitate differentiated US policy on the Pacific region. Biden administration announced a \$750 million arms sale to Taiwan; undertook the ninth transit of the Taiwan Strait by the US Army in 2021 and 2022. It shows that a new cooperation regional security partnership with Taiwan, French, German, UK and Australia.

Biden administration would support statements for peace, security and stability in the Taiwan Strait from Australia, Japan, South Korea, and the G-7, as well as rival to China's regional security, human rights and cyber activities against US and its allies. US elicited significant cooperation on countering digital and cyber activity of China security against the NATO countries. US capacity leading chip design and manufacturing, wooing TSMC to expand its commitment to build new production facilities for rival with China Capacities (Abingdon,2021:35).

In some times, the challenge formed by continued resistance from the regional actors with the US allies about the US military cooperation. This form of tensions with France over the AUKUS agreement and the cancellation of a French submarine sale to Australia similarly threaten; decrease the building of regional and extra-regional cooperation. Difference approaches between the South Korean and Japan required some tension between US and their allies some efforts to prevent them from spilling over.

The Biden administration policy is seeking to form a broad coalition to combat global warming, including through dialogue with China, from the need for US concessions on climate change and decarbonization issues with ASEAN, India, Japan, and South Korea. The Indo-Pacific is witnessing greater tensions as more countries band together to push back against China's regional policy. US self-confidence in the fundamental sources of US strength, increasingly assertive behavior (Biden,2020:7).

5-3. US Regional Challenge with Russia

The regional security situation in Eurasia is seen in Russia behavior as deteriorating sharply with a real possibility of a large-scale military conflict

in the next five or ten years. Russia policy has an important new trend shaping to the regional security environment. It has been the growing involvement of regional security planning players in the great power rivalry in the region (Trenin,2020:8). The case of Ukraine has remains and continues as the primary regional security concern for Russian foreign policy. Ukraine security in Russian policy is the secondary importance issue for the Russia regional policy. It compared to Eastern Europe where Yet Russian involvement in the Asian regional is increasing and Russia's alignment with China in the military and security field has strengthened (Moghrini,2017:4).

Russian regional policy planners have tried to form and maintain a more power balanced and diversified policy in Asia, but these efforts appeared and to form a deterioration of the Russian- Japanese ties. An emerging consideration in the regional security environment with deep strategic consequences is the changing dynamics in the nuclear field. It will trigger changes in the security strategies of all independent players in the region and all major economic and military regional powers (Biden,2020:9).

While China and Russia are obviously building a regional and global military force capable of large-scale force projection around the geopolitical regions. The Biden policy is trying to reduce its power commitments in the south west Asia regional security. The US policy is ongoing confrontation with Russia and to lesser extent with China, because of their problematic relations with Iran (Vaez and Sadjadpour,2013:9).

Russia increased its cooperation in defense and security cooperation with China and Iran as was demonstrated by the events of 2021; including the first ever joint Russian- Chinese naval patrol and Iran, China and Russia naval manure in the Indian Ocean in 2022 January named "together for peace and security". Still all sides are carefully protecting the ambiguity about the nature of their regional security relationship (Divsallar,2019:9).

Russian policy on the regional security issues remains to be coordinated with that of China and Iran has maintained. US have close connection with South Korea and Japan. Russia has some connection in critical issues in south East Asia particular with Iran and Syria. This process has formed in Asian security agenda for regional cooperation has risen since 2017 that spill over to the in Eastern Europe (Raine,2021:14).

During 2021 Ukraine and Eastern Europe issues for regional security was

centered on Ukraine security. This subject remains at least until there is a major security crisis in the region. Biden administration argues that Russia takes carefully situation for the growing instability of the strategic logic in the Asia and East Europe. Biden emphasize that the major events and crises in the regional security are now routinely addressed in statements by Russia's leading political figures. In June 2021, Russian President Vladimir Putin refused to discuss about the potential scenario of China attempting to reunify with Taiwan (Sushentsov,2018:18).Putin also mentioned the South China Sea issue, noting that it should be solved peacefully by the regional countries through a series of bilateral and multilateral relationship. Russia in Asian security subjects in emphasized and stated that not meeting Asian politicians or visiting the countries of the region in top level leadership in the future (Divsallar and kurtonov,2019: 28).

Russia has been successful on this front, continuing robust security cooperation with China and Iran and attempts for sustain security. Russia and China is continuing its involvement with North Korean nuclear policy and deterrence against the US and its allies in south Asia security affairs. Russian politicians pay much more attention to developments its influence in Europe, NATO countries and continuing its military presence in Ukraine. South Asian security and economic developments tend to attract attention for US global significance in Europe and the Middle East. In the third decade of 21 century Russia linkages with some of the south Asia countries has been the apparent cooling as so Russian-Japanese relationship. A contributing element and factor would be amendments to the Russian Constitution adopted in 2020 and its security strategic plans. In this process Russian-Japanese territorial conflict even more problematic issue although both sides maintain that they will continue the negotiations on peace cooperation and to make a new treaty.

The special relationship between regional countries was likely further affected by the growing Russian- Chinese security cooperation and it makes strengthening the Japan- US security alliance. Russian attempts to have more diversified economic and political cooperation in south Asia as well as for Japanese attempts to build up a new cooperation with Russia in the regional security that it would affected on Russian- Chinese security cooperation. Russia has considerably favorable and constructive defense cooperation with China (Edelstein,2020:35).

Bilateral defense cooperation between Russia and China was expressed in the joint declaration on the occasion of the extension of the 2001 Treaty of Good-Neighborliness, Friendship, constructive and Cooperation. In the statement published between two sides, it show that they intended to further deepen cooperation between the armed forces, including through the growing number of joint exercises and broader contacts between the regional security and to form a new structure of the armed forces branches and services.

The effective elites of Russia pays close attention to form and development of Chinese military capabilities especially in the nuclear field. The statements by Russia's leadership suggest that Russia looks favorably on the attempts by China to bring its military power into balance or alignment with its economic power. That includes Chinese nuclear capabilities. In October 2021, Vladimir Putin stated that there was no reason for China to 'freeze and limit' its nuclear capabilities that developing its nuclear forces was China's sovereign right (Gvosdev,2019:41).

China's rise in third decade of 21 century will change the foundations of regional strategic stability and may finally destroy what is left of the arms control regime that emerged from the Cold War. The rise of a new model for a nuclear arms control and strategic stability cooperation is strictly bilateral and multilateral cooperation based on the precondition that the capabilities of all other players are significant for the nuclear forces of the two superpowers.

The emergence of China as the third nuclear superpower together with the obvious asymmetrical relationship in the Russia- Chinese-American military and political triangle will likely make a new agreement on quantitative and qualitative limitation to the nuclear forces exceedingly is difficult and impossible. Each of the three powers would agree to discriminatory limitations to its nuclear forces.

5-4. Biden and a New level of Cooperation with NATO

Biden would take part in NATO's 2021 Brussels Summit and suggested that NATO would work to improve its 'ability to contribute to preserve and shape a new international order for Allied security and attempt to increase dialogue and practical cooperation with other partners. In this summit the heads of state and government decided to 'strengthen NATO's ability to provide training and capacity building support to partners' in regional and

international crises (Biden,2020:15).

The security dynamics is one of the most subjects in the Middle East regional security. The Middle East has been a critical environment for cooperation and engagement by EU and NATO member states. The regional security complex mix of state-level rivalries and it increasingly extrovert power the states, transnational non-state actors and international security constitution.

The EU states as so NATO members acknowledging the inescapable link between their security and prosperity and the dynamics unfolding for the security world. Regardless of the respective setbacks to their agendas, Iran, Israel and Turkey have more competent consistence, solidarity and integrated security structures, and greater strategic resolve and patience.

The US and Biden policy making toward critical region is based on applied several levels of coercion with Turkey, Iran and Israel has secured its borders through superior technology and intelligence. Turkey has achieved military and security successes that make it a pivotal actor where it is engaged, although it struggles to turn these engagements into a new strategic advantage.

5-5. Biden Policy toward Iran; Containment, Decrease Sanction and Engagement

Iran remains the most complex challenge for the Biden security policy in the region. Iran's policy has achieved credible deterrence against the US and Israel, and has established its influence where it could, putting its back foot Arab and Iran rivalry (Azizi,2019:8). The Nature of this process is resilience, ideological commitment, revisionism and strategic posture. The combination of Iran's nuclear plan and its capability has been growing in several years ago. The crisis escalation of 2019–20 between the US and Iran magnified the risks and costs of an all-out war (Abingdon,2019:4).

6.Conclusion

Any strategic policy-making in the neoliberal approach and defensive neorealism is based on the signs and pattern of interactive action. Economic mechanisms play an effective role in the pattern of action of countries in neoliberal strategic policy-making. The Biden government is trying to implement new policies for the political and international economies of the United States.

Joseph Biden seeks to use American economic policies to enhance the position and role of the social middle class. Joseph Biden is committed to

strategic US policy to address emerging threats. Emerging threats to Biden's attitude are based on signs of a shift in the balance of power. The balance of power can be sought in the areas of economic, social, cultural and strategic action.

Joseph Biden's National Security Document can be considered as an annual report on global threats to US national security, in response to Section 617 of the Permission Act. In the run-up to the US presidential election, Joseph Biden indicated that he would use multilateral mechanisms to protect international institutions and multilateral treaties, such as the Paris Climate Conference.

Biden's strategic policy is based on necessities such as environmentalism, multilateralism, regional alliances, and threat balancing to minimize the role of US forces in regional crises. Biden seeks to link American economics and politics to the necessities of the "fourth wave of the industrial revolution" and "artificial intelligence." Such capabilities will enhance the US role in limiting the power of China and Russia. Countering drug cartels and organized crime, countering organized terrorist groups, mobilizing US economic resources to counter the Corona virus pandemic, and optimizing US cyber capabilities will be among other 21st century US strategic policies.

7. Suggestions

Dealing with emerging threats is central to Biden's strategic policy. Under such circumstances, US strategic policy needs to change. There are signs of a change in US security policy toward Iran during the Biden era. Iran's strategic imperatives require that:

- ✓ First, the groundwork is laid for managing the nuclear crisis and the Iran-US region.
- ✓ Secondly, Iran should provide its multilateral cooperation with Russia and China to achieve a regional balance.
- ✓ Third, Biden is reluctant to continue regional wars such as the Yemeni crisis. Iran's interaction to manage the crisis leads to a balance of power and a regional threat.

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