

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter will provide an ample of information regarding the issues discussed in the thesis. Firstly, this chapter will examine a glimpse of the background of the issue. Secondly, there will be a proposed research question in order to cultivate and examine the issue diametrically. Subsequently, the writer will add a theoretical framework which conniving specific concepts and theories which will be the tools for the writer to analyze the issue. Besides, within this chapter, the writer will propose breviloquence hypotheses, not as the permanent answers towards the issue but to answer it momentarily and later on will punctuate by the research of method. Moreover, the writer will provide the structure of writing as the roadmap of the thesis.

A. Background

Historically, NATO is formed to bolster robust security among its member and act as an agent of collective defense whereas whenever and wherever one of its members probably attacked or threatened, and the whole members could act upon merely by using military force. Nonetheless, the establishment of NATO is also to restrain the widespread of the Soviet Union communist colossus, and it is very distinct that during post-world war II the US and some of the European states are afraid of the widespread of Communism in Europe because certain countries had fallen in the hand of the communist regime.

Subsequently, when the Warsaw Pact emerged as a competitor once again, NATO saw it as a serious threat to their shared values. Also, NATO is an essential military ally during the Cold War, whereas the ally of NATO are identically recognized with the representation of forces and work to balancing the power and known as the Warsaw Pact alliance. In each action, NATO is fundamentally concerned

about security so that in carrying out the peacekeeping activity is the main agenda of NATO.¹

Moreover, in a matter of new membership, NATO colloquially establish a partner country. Then NATO invites the other countries that have not signed the North Atlantic Treaty to join to overcome the challenges and to cooperate in creating security for the international community. The countries included in partner countries namely, Australia, Japan, South Korea, and New Zealand. In addition to cooperation with partner countries, NATO is also active in cooperation with other international organizations to seize its goal of achieving collective security.²

Crisis management and cooperative security through partnerships are one of their objectives. NATO is committed to protecting its members through political and military means. It promotes democratic values and is dedicated to the peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capability needed to undertake collective defense and crisis-management operations alone or in cooperation with partner countries and international organizations.³

Moving to a glimpse of information regarding Ukraine crisis, Ukraine crisis began when the former President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovych diametrically decide to reject the offer from EU to strengthen the ties between both and then take sides to Moscow instead, he argued Ukraine could not afford to sacrifice trade with Russia, which opposed the deal. He also described an EU offer to lend Ukraine 610m euros (£510m; \$828m) as inadequate and said it would need at least 20bn euros a year to upgrade its economy to "European

¹ NATO. (2015). *NATO*. Retrieved March 12, 2017, from NATO Review Magazine: <http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2014/Russia-Ukraine-Nato-crisis/Ukraine-crisis-NATO-Russia-relations/EN/index.htm>

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

standards”.⁴ It triggered a mass demonstration, and unrest in Kiev that later on known as "Euromaidan" which become causation of bloody skirmishes and political turmoil on the entire Ukrainian peninsula, not to mention a wide mistrusts was exacerbated by decisions made by Russia to annexe Crimea and those conditions worsen the status-quo.

During the crisis, some war broke on Luhanks and Donbass region which is near to the Crimean peninsula in which it happens between the pro-Russian rebels and Ukrainian Armed Forces which rendered a numerous death toll to both in which the United Nations have counted that approximately around 10,000 people killed and more than 23,500 injured.⁵ The Malaysian Airlines crashes gerrymandered a worse condition after the pro-Russian rebels allegedly shot it down due to some technical error with 298 were killed on that day.⁶

Therefore, the history of Crimea that becomes the part of Russia until Ukraine claimed it under the agreement between those two countries in 1997 inflicted a vast number of conflict. The Crimean citizen who is predominantly Russian lives there makes the conflict grows even more. Historically, Crimea is a unique autonomous region compared to other regions in Ukraine. Since the independence of Ukraine in 1991 over the Soviet Union, Crimea has automatically become a part of Ukraine. In Crimea, there are two targetted cities which are the capital of the Crimean namely, Simferopol and Sevastopol as the Russian military base. Through the friendship treaty of Moscow-Kiev, Russia has recognized the sovereignty of Sevastopol, and as the return, Ukraine acquiesces to provide

⁴ BBC. (2013). *Ukraine protests after Yanukovych EU deal rejection*. BBC. Retrieved on March 14, 2018. From BBC:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-25162563>

⁵ UN. (2016). *Conflict in Ukraine continues to take civilian toll – UN human rights report*. UN News. Retrieved on March 8, 2018. From UN News: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2016/12/547292-conflict-ukraine-continues-take-civilian-toll-un-human-rights-report>

⁶ *Ibid.*

permission for Russia to built a military base in Sevastopol which is proximal to the Black Sea.⁷

Russia claimed that the reason for annexing Crimea was to encourage and as a step toward peace. Stated in the Join meeting as well that held on the 4th of September 2014, Russia actions have repeatedly violated International Laws, and that Russia must stop its aggressive actions against Ukraine. Withdraw its thousands of troops from Ukraine and the border regions and stop supporting the separatists in Ukraine.⁸

Recently, the current President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko has met the Secretary-general of NATO Jens Stoltenberg in Kiev to discuss the possibilities of Ukraine to join the NATO in the not distant future. The two also have signaling positive response towards one and another. Petro Poroshenko has stated that the country is preparing the criterion and the requirement to join the NATO in 2020 while Jens Stoltenberg stated that they are wanted to express the solidarity of the NATO by showing that they entirely support the sovereignty and the integrity of Ukraine.⁹

Even though there is a vast opportunity for Ukraine to join the NATO but Ukraine still have to manage to eradicate their lacks on certain things. According to Steven Pifer, there are four steps required to highlight. First, the Ukrainian Government must set the membership as goal adequately without any near-term date. Secondly, Ukraine must bolster Ukraine-NATO relation and connive a reforms that would undertake in a membership action plan in its annual action plans with the alliance because usually Moscow reacts in aggravation when it comes to the idea of a membership action plan for Ukraine but it has not reacted in a similar way in the past even though Ukraine is exporting their grain to Russia and Europe is consumin Russian Gazprom gas.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

Thirdly, Ukraine should maximize the reforms that they have agreed upon and it increasingly would strengthen the military and democratic institutions and the last one is instead of pushing NATO for membership Ukraine should pledge for an open door policy from the member states of NATO. The approach aforementioned would surely help Ukraine to convince NATO member states and increase their opportunity to become a member.¹⁰

B. Research Question

According to the background written aforementioned, the writer would conclude that this thesis has one research question: “*What is the effort of NATO to solve the Ukraine crisis?*”

C. Theoretical Framework

Theories and concepts are essential elements of academic writing, according to John W. Creswell, a theory is a set of ideas, constructs or variables, definitions, and propositions that provide a picture of a phenomenon or event which systematically determining the relationship between variables while concepts defined as a generalization of a group of certain phenomena, so it can be used to describe different phenomena.¹¹ In order to answer the research question and to analyze the situation within the Ukraine crisis discussed in this thesis, the author will use the Concept of International Organizations.

According to Jan Klabbers the concept of International Organizations, in general, international organizations are seen

¹⁰ Pifer, Steven. (2017). *Will Ukraine join NATO? A course for disappointment*. Brookings. Retrieved on February 11, 2018. From Brookings: <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2017/07/25/will-ukraine-join-nato-a-course-for-disappointment/>

¹¹ Singarimbun, M., & Effendi, S. (1995). *Metode Penelitian Survei*. Jakarta: Pustaka LP3ES Indonesia.

as entities which obligated with a task such as managing such conventional problems. The bottom line is, organizations are sorted off doing a work which states cannot do on their own could be divided into four main points namely; maintaining norms which are accepted internationally, involved in a particular technical cooperation, and bolstering the relation among states through meetings, for example managing an international trade area or waterway, supervising human right violation and at the same time advocating the victims, provide an assistance to certain targeted aspects, not to mention the management of peace and security.¹²

Jan Klabbers also highlighting that the concept of international organization is the embodiment that stood alongside with the existence of the management-oriented, functionalist and progressive concept and has a silver-lining towards the modernism in which he called as the managerial concept. The idea contains the institutionalized cooperation among independent states will result in a great solution in solving an issue, it also will contribute to the cooperation enhancement among countries. In the concept of international organization, national interest or sovereignty of a state will be handled entirely by the basic principality of the organization itself that will be allocated based on the needs. Therefore, the organization will fulfill all sort of demands of countries by organization.¹³

Nevertheless, the managerial concept of international organizations, to some extent, depicts as an attitude of disrespecting another concept that can support research. Moreover, the concept of international organization, other concepts are relatively unuseful compared to them, because naturally, the concept of IO involves many elements required such the managerial concept aforementioned. However, managerial concepts somehow involve depoliticization of

¹² Klabbers, John. (2015). *An Introduction to International Organizations Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹³ *Ibid.*

political issues, which brought the deformalization of decision-making.¹⁴

NATO works to ensure the widespread of its common values and trust within its member and also attempts to prevent the conflict among its member and stabilize the north Atlantic area as the coverage of their collective defense. If one of its members confronted, all NATO member states will unite and protect the member to ensure the safety and security of its member. Additionally, the topics discussed in NATO are extremely relevant and does not only concern one state but all over because the choices taken in this forum could have repercussions all over the world and could perhaps define the faith of what is going to happen next on the international stage. Even though Ukraine is not a member of NATO but judging from the historical context, the relation of both is relatively close.

The implication of the concept towards the research is suitable to describe how important the position of NATO as an international organization and how they should act as an agent of collective defense. This concept also very relatable to NATO whom the existence are extremely needed by Ukraine because the number of casualties is extremely big and also in order to assist Ukraine in dealing with Russian-backed separatist that currently fighting to dismember themselves out from Ukraine and getting closer to Russia.

D. Hypothesis

Judging from the explanation contained in theoretical framework above mentioned thoroughly, the hypothesis of this thesis will be:

1. NATO will allocate an ample of assistance to Ukraine in terms of politics, military, and education in the attempt of solving Ukraine crisis.
2. NATO will conscientiously facilitate Ukraine to become one of its member.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

E. Purpose of Writing

The purpose of the author in writing this thesis is because the author is interested in discussing Ukraine crisis by the complexity and the dynamics of the conflict in Ukraine itself and how the conflict happens between the western and the eastern part of Ukraine and specifically between the pro-EU Ukrainian government and people with Russian Federation.

This thesis is written to analyse the involvement of NATO in international conflicts, the detailed information of Ukraine crisis, and also further policy and the strategy of NATO in terms of Ukraine membership planning on 2020 whilst supporting the sovereignty and integrity of Ukraine against the Russian aggression over the country and to analyse the pros and cons and the benefits of Ukraine in joining NATO in the future.

F. Scope of Research

The scope of research written in this thesis is ranging from the beginning of the conflict in which it was began on 2013 when the Ukrainian former president decide to bailed on EU and decide to lean more on Russia in which it triggers the political turmoil in Ukraine between the pro-EU in the west and the pro-Russia eastern part Ukraine, the annexation of Crimea by Russia, the declaration of the first and the second Minks agreement as the appeasement policy for the belligerents, and until recent times when there are ample of possibilities for Ukraine to join the NATO in not distant future.

G. Research Method

This thesis was created by using data collecting method in which the author will pick the trusted and valid information from official sources such as journals, articles, books, and news in order to avoid fallacious aspects in terms of facts and data written in this thesis, and the possible foreseeable misreading from the readers in terms of the information validation.

In addition the author also use research approach by analyzing the subject by utilizing the theoretical framework aforementioned to have a thorough analysis on the problems and to evade the possible dull state of mind in every chapter written in this thesis.

H. System of Writing

In order to give a thorough and detailed depiction of this thesis the author used the system of writing. This thesis written in five chapters and furthermore, an elaboration of the chapter will be written in details and will provide some outline as follows:

Chapter 1 The first chapter of the thesis will contain background information about the problem and also pervade Research Question, Theoretical Framework, Hypothesis, Methodology of Research.

Chapter 2 The second chapter will provide an information regarding the dynamics of international politics in which the author will examine the involvement of NATO in international conflicts.

Chapter 3 The third chapter will elaborate and emphasis on the Ukraine crisis right when the conflict occurs until the recent conditions on the conflicting area.

Chapter 4 The fourth chapter will explain the strategy of NATO in Ukraine crisis and how NATO as an international organizations will act upon the conflict.

Chapter 5 This chapter will sum up the explanations and research aforementioned as the conclusion.