CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Chapter I describes introduction which consists of Background of the topic, Research Question, Theoretical Framework, Hypothesis, Methodology, Scope of Research, and Organization of Writing

A. Background

Qatar has been a great state by due to its natural resources of oil. This country has become more prominent and more prosperous country than other countries. Qatar located in the Gulf of a peninsula which has given their abundant natural resources. In the world map, the nearest state location which was located near Qatar is The United Arab Emirates. However, now the day, both two countries have not a good relation.

In 5 June 2017, four countries of the GCC (The Gulf Cooperation Council) had broken off the diplomatic relations with Qatar (Pasuhuk, Hendra, 2017). They were Saudi Arabian, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, and Bahrain. Their decisions were under the command of Saudi Arabia. This crisis happens that Qatar has made the relation and helped the terrorist mobilization. They have proofed it by activated Qatar in helping one of the Islamic brotherhood organization within they also argue that it was too close to Iran state. Iran state has been the enemy of Middle East country. Iran has a significant role in the organizing of terrorist place. It like the country that terrorist has developed and organized their network (Pasuhuk, Hendra, 2017).

The diplomatic relation termination of the four countries began in the middle of March 2017. Following the four countries of Saudi Arabian, The United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Bahrain have cut off their relation on 5 June 2017. This conflict has been held on the middle of GCC actors which GCC is one organization by several Gulf states between Saudi Arabian, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Oman were corporate with the economic and political-diplomatic issue.

GCC has several rules and regulations toward their members. Several regulations that hold on by GCC are: firstly,
all of the members must fight together to fight the terrorist action. Secondly, they cannot intervene with each other, etc. all of the countries whom including the crisis are the biggest influenced states in the middle east. Even from the economic sector or the political sectors when the superpower state of the middle east has got the crisis diplomacy and economy. The impact not just on their state, but it will influence the other state.

Qatar’s alienation has happened because of several factors. The new issues argue that the implication of Trump's visiting in Riyadh to talking about the agreement to fight together through terrorist action. Here is an issue associated with Qatar's alienation because that meeting held on April and in the last of mei 2017 which after a moment, four countries of gulf state cut off their diplomatic relation to Qatar because Qatar has implicated to coordinate and manage the terrorist organization within Qatar has a too close relation to Iran. As well as the enemies of an Islamic country. Moreover, the other issues have emerged when the situs web Qatar News Agency has been hacked by some organized but Qatar argued that come from the United Arab Emirates. in the article said that Qatar has helped and organize the Islamic organization for terrorism. However, on the other side, the United Arab Emirates does not feel that allegations (O'Connor, Tom, 2017).

Qatar and the United Arab Emirates has a bad history in the past (Salama, Samir, 2014). The action today has been one of the revenge's actions from the United Arab Emirates to Qatar. on the other side. There so many agreements of the political issue and business sector between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates itself. Before we are talking about Qatar’s crisis today. We should look at the relation between the United Arab Emirates with Qatar in the past time. Both two countries have a problem in the past. It was about the respect of both of two. In the big line, the conflict emerges when the son of United Arab Emirates has been one of the emirs of Qatar. However, in some way, Qatar's policy has fallen that emir. This action drew unrespected Qatar to the United Arab Emirates delegation. Besides that problem, they also have a problem with their ethics. Those
problems are given the other implication to the United Arab Emirates for taking a cut ties policy toward Qatar's crisis.

The relation between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates heats up again in 2014. The problem came from the Qatar action when they intervene in the political sector in the government of Saudi Arabian, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates. This action has broken out the agreement of GCC. Then the impact of Qatar’s action was cutting out the diplomatic relation with those countries by taking out all of their delegation in Doha. However, in several articles also written that the essential causes of cutting off Qatar's relationship with those countries because of United Arab Emirates have co-operated with Egypt to rejecting the relation between Qatar and Islamic brotherhood organization which Islamic brotherhood organization was banned in Egypt. However, Qatar’s policy always supports the Islamic brotherhood organization activity in Egypt. (Salama, Samir, 2014)

The relation between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates has built the embassy in both countries. The United Arab Emirates has an embassy in Doha while Qatar also maintains an embassy in Abu Dhabi and a consulate in Dubai. However, on 5 June 2017 (Qatar-United Arab Emirates relations, 2017), United Arab Emirates has taken an order to all of United Arab Emirates’s diplomat ought to leave Doha in 48 hours. Talking both histories in the past. This situation has given a new chapter of Qatar and United Arab Emirates competition. The United Arab Emirates has a significant role in the withdrawal of ambassador from Qatar in 2014. The competition began by those diplomatic crises, particularly after the hacking saga.

In the several news has written that the impact of Qatar's crisis has to cut off the diplomatic relation by sea, land and air agreement (Khan, Taimur, 2017). The United Arab Emirates also have taken out their delegates from Qatar and asked them to go come back to the United Arab Emirates. It also happened for Qatar's delegate. Qatar's government asked their delegates to leave the United Arab Emirates in two weeks or 14 days to
comply with the United Arab Emirates's decision in breaking off their diplomatic relation with Qatar (Kertopati, Lesthia, 2017).

This crisis has disturbed the business condition for Qatar. The United Arab Emirates have banned the allocation of distribution for any ship of Qatar's flag from entering the United Arab Emirates. It also happens in the air and land of the United Arab Emirates (Haryanto, Alexander, 2017). Until the neighbor state of the middle east has given a voice for this crisis, because of the banned route of the airplane. The United Arab Emirates also give a worried announcement for whom give a mutual help to Qatar activities, the government of the United Arab Emirates will give a hard punishment for who do it.

However, on the other side, the crisis between the United Arab Emirates and Qatar has held by fire condition in their relation. The United Arab Emirates have a dependency point toward Qatar state. The United Arab Emirates has a dependency on the half electricity power of its town is supplied by the liquid natural gas from Qatar (McAuley, Anthony, 2016). Thus, the cut ties diplomatic the relation between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates probably can shut down the agreement between both countries to shut down the agreement.

Based on the crisis, we should know. If the conflict happens, all of Qatar and UEA relations will stop immediately. As well as the United Arab Emirates was done with Qatar. The United Arab Emirates has cutting ties their diplomatic relation with Qatar by many impacts. Cutting their delegation to leaving Doha. Cutting their relation in air, land and sea transportation or even give the punishment for whom support Qatar’s action. Many aspect relations between the United Arab Emirates to Qatar has cut down. However, under this fire action from the United Arab Emirates toward Qatar. In several articles, Qatar has announced that Qatar will not shut the clean natural gas supply to the United Arab Emirates (McAuley, Anthony, 2016).

There are two big reasons that Qatar still supply the clean natural to United Arab Emirates. Which are causing by the economic factors and the political factors. The economic factors has combined into two big line by the economic stabilizaton and
as the reliable supplier of clean natural gas to other states. While the political factor has consist by the most powerful of Qatar’s natural resources as the dependency by many countries. Not only the dependency in the gulf states but until the other lands in the world.

B. Research question

Based on the background problem, when Qatar’s crisis happens. Over the disputes point between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, A half of the United Arab Emirates has powered by the power of natural gas from Qatar. The dependency point of the United Arab Emirates toward Qatar state has happened in the middle of a fire crisis between two countries. However, why does Qatar still supply the clean natural gas to the United Arab Emirates in the middle of their crisis?

C. Theoretical Framework

Qatar crisis is a new highlight problem in the middle of 2017. This article will be focused on the relation between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates in which they still have an agreement in the middle of the crisis. Here is a theory will answer Qatar's action toward the research question.

D. Rational actor theory

Rational choice is one of the theories which have not a dependence relation with any ideology. In the methodology of rational choice, rational choice is in the line of individualism idea. Its mean that rational choice has created by the believing, preference, and the strategy of every individual in the society. However, this theory does not happen only in the middle of a liberal individualist society.

Looking at the capitalism feeling of the natural character of a human for built and choose an option, they will look and choose which maximize benefits with the minimize risk. That is all the natural character of human being. Thus it should be understood, explained and as the prediction in the political theory. Accurately, if we give an example in the economic
aspect, it will answer to someone or a group which has an interest in themselves facing a hard condition by two choices. This case has made them analyze and compare two choices. If we divided the choices by A and B., They would compare the maximum benefits with the minimize risk from both 2. If in the side of A's chosen they will get the nearest goal with they interest than they choose B. We can summarize, they will choose to the A choice. This example has happened in many cases of the human being, and many of them indeed which the maximize benefits by the minimize risk.

As the component of decision making foreign policy, Graham T. Allison said that: "national security and national interest are the principal categories in which strategic goals are conceived. National seeks security and range of the objective" (Allison, Graham T, 1971). In the process of decision making, their many actors from many institution or aspect will come to get their goal. Their interest will be the factors of the decision making the process to be done. However, the result of decision making also has an important point to get the maximized benefits with the minimize risks for the country. This is like Allison said that "government selects the action that will maximize strategy goals and objectives" (Allison, Graham T, 1971, p. 33) As the Allison goals and objective inside decision making foreign policy is the goals of the policy. It means that the goals of policy were always supporting the maximized benefits for the country. the policy will support the goals of national interest

The definition of foreign policy is :"The decision of an individual, the deliberations of a commit, the outcome of the policy-making process, the sun of clashing interest groups, the values of a dominant elite, the product of a society's aspirations, the reinforcement of a historical tradition, the response to an opportunity or challenge elsewhere in the world" (Rosenau, J.N.; 1976)

The goals of the decision making policy as the value maximizing for the country make the country and the government as the rational actors. Robert Dahl and Charles
Lindblom said that rational actor is: "action will be rational if the action will give the maximal goals which considering about the action and the impact of the action" (Dahl, Robert; Lindblom, Charles, 1994). The process has made the government face several choices with the risks. The country with the rational actor theory will choice the maximal benefit with the minimal risks for getting their interest. (Allison, Graham T, 1971, p. 33)

Based on the book of Essence of Decision by Graham T Allison, decision making foreign policy process has several actors who are the player. The relationships are between the actors as the pulling and hauling process between them. The foreign policy has the same means with the political outcome (Allison, Graham T, 1971, p. 37). Allison said that the outcomes are not about the result about the decision making. However, it was talking about the result of coalition and competition between the actors. The ability and the skill of each actor will be the result of the decision making.

National security and national interests are the central principles and the strategic goals to make the decision making policy. The rational choice has helped the actors to choose the optimal of the decision making process. Is the policy will give the optimal benefit and can influencing the international area? Or not?. The other explanation has come from the journal of Stephen M. Waltz (Waltz, Stephen M, 1999). He said that:

1. The rational choice theory is individualist: social and political outcomes are viewed as the collective product of individual choices (or as the product of choices made by unitary actors).

2. The Rational choice theory assumes that each actor seeks to maximize its "subjective expected utility." Given a particular set of preferences and a fixed array of possible choices, actors will select the outcome that brings the most significant expected benefits.

3. The specification of actors preferences is subject to certain constraints: (a) an actor’s preferences must be complete (meaning we can rank order their preference for different outcomes) and (b) preferences must be transitive (if A is
preferred to be B and B to C, then A is preferred to C) (Waltz, Stephen M.;, 1999).

The Rational concept has been assumed if the choice has chosen considering the cost and benefit calculation not considering the right and wrong of the morality of each actor who decides by the rational way. When we do the rational theory, we cant use one actors to implicated the decision. There is no actor. Many actors will implicate the choice before the result. It is like the classical realism which looking for the hegemony, power, and sovereignty as the unity.

If we analyze the rational actor as the rational process or we can call as the foreign policymaking as a rational process. Allison said that the ratio of the decision-making model has made from the unitary actor who has the same role as the rational actor for making decision process. Those foreign policies can be the ways for defense the conflict or the other problem which faced by the country. if we look at the Essence of Decision, The rational decision making as "the foreign policy as a result from an intellectual process where the actors choose what is the best for the country and select." Thus rational choice aims to select and choose the best decision for the goals of national interest

This theory correlates with the topic under this paper. This theory has a significant role for answer the research question by the action of Qatar to still supply the clean natural gas to UAE, as well as UAE’s action has to cut ties the diplomatic relation to Qatar can answer by this theory. What is the calculating point of Qatar's action by choosing the supply clean natural gas to UAE in the middle of their crisis?.

Based on the rational actor's theory of Graham T. Allison. The rational choice will be rational if they have the cost and benefit calculation after the action. The rational will come if they have selected the maximum benefit with the minimum risk for their country to reach their national security and national interest. It also happens to Qatar's action for still supply the clean natural gas to the United Arab Emirates. The theory also asks the comparison between the choices to select which the best than all others.
The implementation of rational choice can be an example of the zero theory. The zero theory is about getting great benefits or significant loss. It means that the theory gives the maximum benefit or maximum lost. Rationally, every one of human being will take the maximum benefits opportunity. Here the simple assumption we can use the 10 : 0 theory by the example mentions in 2 choices

**The comparison of 10 : 0 opportunity in the rational choice on this case**

*Table 1.1*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choices</th>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Risk</th>
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| Qatar still supply | A. Economic factors  
|                  | a) Keep the economic stabilization  
|                  | b) Keep the reputation as the reliable supplier of clean natural gas  
|                  | c) To save the cooperation with Oman country  
|                  | B. Political factors  
|                  | As the power to survive the sovereignty  | A. Economic factors  
|                  | a) Unstable economic power  
|                  | b) Damaging reputation as the reliable supplier of clean natural gas  
|                  | c) Add an amount number of risk by cutting the cooperation with Oman  
|                  | B. Political factors  
|                  | Loss the power to survive the sovereignty  |
| Qatar cut off the supply | A. Economic factors  
|                  | a) Keep the economic stabilization by other ways outside the gulf arear  
|                  | b) Change the others consumens to export the clean natural gas without the UEA  
|                  | c) Create the other pipe to supply the clean natural gas to  | A. Economic factors  
|                  | a) Unstable economic power  
|                  | b) Find the other ways to be a reliable supplier of clean natural gas in the other place  
<p>|                  | c) Adding an amount number of construction to built the way to supply the clean natural gas to Oman country  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oman without passing Abu Dhabi</strong></th>
<th><strong>B. Political factors</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Political factors</strong></td>
<td>Loss a big influencing power in the gulf states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show up as the revenge of Qatar to others countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 : 0 theory can be the example for implementation of this theory. The maximum risk with the minimum risk has shown clearly from the comparison in the table below. So rationally we will take in the option A, which is has a maximum benefit than the option B which all the impact of the option is in a significant loss. This example can be the correlation toward Qatar's policy to continue the supply of clean natural gas to the United Arab Emirates in the middle of their crisis. It is like the 10 : 0 opportunity. Qatar has a practical situation if they still supply the natural gas in the middle of its embargo.

E. **Hypothesis**

Based on the research question and the theoretical framework, Qatar still supply the clean natural gas to the United Arab Emirates because it has beneficial aspects in the middle of their diplomatic crisis. The practical aspect are :

1. Economic factors
   a. the economic stabilization.
   b. as the reliable supplier of clean natural gas.
   c. To save the cooperation with Oman country.
2. Political factors

F. **Methodology**

The data collecting method used is the study of the literature (Research Library) which applies the processing of data obtained from the literature, media, website data, as well as data from a variety of sources that have relevance in order to support existing problems. The technical analysis of the data used is descriptive techniques. Descriptive research is a study of a variable without making comparisons, or merge with another
variable. Descriptive research is a study that seeks to answer the question. Descriptive analysis is also useful to show the state or position of a subject at certain times.

The descriptive study includes the following essential steps:
1. Identify essential problems to be solved by descriptive methods.
2. Restrict and formulate problems.
3. Determine the purpose and benefits of the research.
4. Analyze the literature related to the question.
5. Determine the right frame of mind, and the research question or hypothesis and research.
6. Design research methods to be used, including, in this case, specify population, sample, sampling techniques, determine the instrument of data collection and analyze the data.
7. Collect, organize and analyze data using relevant statistical techniques.
8. Make a research report.

In order to analyze and authenticate the research that can be explained earlier, it is imperative to describe the method of research and data analysis was preceded through the following:
1. Data Analysis which the relevant findings were analyzed and examined to reach the validity and relevance to be used as the source in the research.
2. Study of Literature which this method was practiced to examine the relevant data related to the case in an endeavor to explore the main problem as the starting point of this research. Conduct of this research was synthesized from a reference list of books; magazines; internet-based sources as well as the scripts and articles.

G. Scope of research

In this undergraduate thesis, the writer limited the scope about the reason of Qatar still supply the liquid natural gas to the United Arab Emirates in the middle of their bad diplomatic relation. The supply from Qatar does not stoop to the United Arab Emirates even the United Arab Emirates has cut ties the
relation with Qatar. It began from 5 June 2017 the crisis diplomatic began until 2018 when the action of Qatar's policy to still supply the clean natural gas to the United Arab Emirates.

H. Outline of Writing

This undergraduate thesis, consists of five chapters and each chapter describe more detail into several sub-chapters. The description inside chapter 1 is connected with the other until in the end will create a coherent and systematically writing.

Chapter 1 describes the introduction consist of Background of the topic, Research Question, Theoretical Framework, Hypothesis, Methodology, Scope of Research, and Organization of Writing.

Chapter 2 describes the relationship between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates before the dispute. There are many relations between Qatar and United Arab Emirates. Even from the economic, politic or healthy care. The cooperations has describes by the cooperation on GCC, QADIC (Qatar Abu Dhaby Investment Company) and the last MDC care (Medical Care).

Chapter 3 describes the relationship between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates on the crisis and after crisis. The cooperation between Qatar and United Arab Emirates has cutting down one by one. Firstly, cut down the transportation from land, sea and air. Then cutting down the diplomatic relation by taking out thee diplomat to theirs hometown. Until to block the media communication of Al-Jazeera Qatar.

Chapter 4 explains the analysis of Qatar’s reason to still supply the clean natural gas to the United Arab Emirates in the middle of cutting diplomatic. Which there are two major reasons to Qatar still supply the clean natural to United Arab Emirates in the midst of diplomatic crisis. Those are the economic factors and the political factors. The economic factors has followed by to keep the economic stabilization, as the reliable supplier of clean natural gas, and to save the cooperation wiith Oman state. The powerful power of Qatar’s natural resources as the dependency
by many countries can be the reason as the political factors to still supply the clean natural gas to survive the sovereignty.

Chapter 5 describes the last chapter as the conclusion and the result of the analysis of this undergraduate thesis. Which consist by the main idea of chapter 1 until the chapter 4. At the last will fulfill by the last statement as the end of this paper.