

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I will review some of the chapters that have passed. This research was made to find out the results of the irregularities that occur when there is a conflict but still experience good relations within it. What underlies that to happen, this is what we will peel together.

In the middle of the year 2017, a conflict arose in the area of the peninsula of the Middle East. The conflict even became a trending topic that year. Here happened because in this conflict many actors had been involved. This conflict began with the decision of Qatar which was identified as helping the activities of radical extremist organizations or what we commonly refer to as terrorists. Qatar has reportedly funded their activities and has a reasonably close relationship with the enemy of the association of Saudi Arabian countries, namely, Iran. However, hearing this, Qatar strongly rejected the allegations.

Although Qatar continues to reject the accusation, many countries have argued the same as deviating from Qatar. The result was four neighboring countries had severed diplomatic relations with Qatar, namely Saudi Arabia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain. The four countries broke diplomatic relations and ostracized Qatar in various aspects.

Qatar is one of the countries included in the Gulf State Union Council, or we usually call the GCC together with the other Gulf countries. Where this GCC regulates and controls for all members can get more national interests here. Can be from the economic or security sector and so on. It can be concluded that what happened before this conflict occurred Qatar has much cooperation with several other countries, such as cooperation in internal GCC itself or with Qadic and MDC care.

Despite having a perfect relationship, however, with a considerable level of cooperation. It is not possible to change it. Especially with the conflict that is quite heated. That was being felt by Qatar when the conflict occurred. The four countries that severed their diplomatic relations with Qatar immediately took a very

unexpected step. Starting from the initial reaction of the Egyptian state which immediately closed their airbase for aircraft originating or wanting to go to Qatar. Several other countries followed Even this step.

Qatar has blocked from several transportation routes, both from land, air and even the sea. Qatar should be natives to return to their home countries, especially those in the United Arab Emirates. They were given 14 days to leave the country and return to Doha immediately. If it is not sure they will not be able to return to the country, even that applies to the Qatar state ambassador who lives in Abu Dhabi. Blocking continues on the request for the closure of their communication media, Al-Jazeera.

Besides the tensions that occurred, some concerns are experienced by one of the plaintiffs, namely the United Arab Emirates. The country is usually said to be a metropolis of the Arab nation. Where many billionaires gather and spend their time to relax and take a little vacation. Moreover, it is hugely supported by some very comfortable facilities, even amazing buildings. Even this is closely related to cities that never die. However, the source of energy to make the city alive is from Qatar's natural gas supply.

Here is what makes the United Arab Emirates feel very anxious about the conflict. Besides the country continues to pressure Qatar to ask for an end to the act, the United Arab Emirates is in desperate need of good relations to continue to provide the natural gas supply. From the above assumptions, there was much news that gave the title "threatened with extinguishing, sparkling lights in Abu Dhabi."

A large company shaded the supply of Qatar natural gas to Abu Dhabi. Which is it does not only control it?. Mubadala Investment Company is a global company that controls several aspects of trading to improve things that have not been maximized to become more leverage and produce. This company is in more than 30 different countries with the 13 sectors they have.

Mubadala petroleum as a sector child from the group's Mubadala which oversees the smooth flow of natural gas to the city of Abu Dhabi. Mubadala petroleum itself carried out a large project which is usually called the dolphin project. This project is making

large-size pipes originating from the north of the Qatar Sea at the port of Raf Lattan to the Taweelah port in the United Arab Emirates through large and long pipes under the sea for 365km. Even the pipeline was returned to their neighboring country, Oman.

From the calculations that occur, this collaboration has provided many benefits for each country. However, the manufacturing process at the beginning was not careless. From the dolphin project itself, it has provided substantial funds to make it, because their cooperation agreement ended in 2032. However, now what is happening is a heated conflict between countries in the Middle East peninsula. Where the united states of the emirate and Qatar mutually close cooperation between them. However, will Qatar continue to supply its natural gas to the UAE?

In this chapter, it can conclude that the actions taken by Qatar in the midst of the crisis in the Middle East are that Qatar will continue to supply its natural gas to the United Arab Emirates. Even though the country has become one of the countries that have cut off diplomatic relations with the country of Qatar. So here are some reasons why the country of Qatar continues to supply its natural gas:

1. *Economic factors*

- a. *Economic stabilization*

Continuing the supply of Qatar natural gas to Abu Dhabi is closely related to the considerable risk of compensation. Here was due to the unilateral termination of the state of Qatar in the agreement. Here will be very detrimental to Qatar if that happens because the group's own Mubadala has provided adequate facilities to be able to flow Qatar's natural gas smoothly. Here is closely related to the making of the dolphin project that built 365km of seabed pipes to deliver natural gas to Abu Dhabi.

- b. *Keep the reputation as the reliable supplier.*

This natural gas has indeed helped a lot in accelerating development and sophistication as a power source. Seeing the cooperation between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, Oman does not want to waste this golden

opportunity. When Qatar cut off the supply of natural gas to the city of Abu Dhabi, it could make consumers shaky and could even doubt their prospective customers with the termination of the agreement in the collaboration. The loss of consumer trust is the worst thing experienced by business people, or it can say that this should be avoided from the basic principles of economics.

c. *To save the cooperation with Oman country,*

Termination of the Qatar supply to Abu Dhabi can also create a new problem for Qatar. That was caused because the natural gas did not stop at the port of Abu Dhabi. However, the gas shipment is directly connected to its neighboring country, Oman. If the termination of the natural gas supply occurs, the risk will be two times more. Not only because of more losses but it can make Qatar's state of confidence a doubt for its relations countries.

2. *Political factors*

As the power to survive the sovereignty, Qatar will continue to supply natural gas because Qatar wants to keep showing its strength in the midst of the crisis. That strength is Qatar, a country rich in natural resources, especially from its natural gas. His decision to continue to provide the supply was very relevant to the results that followed. Where most of this gas plays a role as a substitute for the country's electricity resources. Therefore this gas can be used as a benchmark for Qatar's strength. The power of natural gas has been made like a pulse by its users. Where most of this gas plays a role as a substitute for the country's electricity resources. Therefore this gas can be used as a benchmark for Qatar's strength.

From the above reasons, it can be concluded that the reason for Qatar to continue to supply natural gas is instrumental. Active here is very closely related to the impact of increasing per capita income for the country. Here is closely related to the role of the theory of rational actors to prioritize the interests of their country.