

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

Based on the above discussion can be concluded that Russia does not ratify the Energy Charter Treaty because it has the national interest. Energy superpower undertaken by Russia has purpose, including the increasing of Russian economics by maximizing state revenues from oil and gas sector, the increasing of political influence in the former countries of the Soviet Union, and Russia's increased bargaining position toward countries in Western Europe.

Energy is one of the major issues in inter-State relations. The increasing energy demand and energy reserves diminishing, in this matter the energy such oil and gas, as well as the absence of alternative energy has a value of economics and cheaper than oil and gas make countries in the world competing to meet their energy needs with a variety of way. Countries need a stable energy supply for ensure the economics improvement and their competitiveness in the international world.

So its vital role of energy that makes many governments base their foreign policy on energy issues, including Russia. As one of the producers country with the largest energy reserves in the world has an important position in energy issue in world, particularly in the European region. In addition, Russia also has oil pipelines and the longest gas distribution in Europe. This makes Russia has a vital role in

fulfilling the energy needs in the European region. On the other hand, Russia is the largest supplier of energy needs for countries in the European region. This matter can not be denied that Russia get great benefit from the energy sector. This is because the world oil prices which tend to be high in recent years and the increasing of energy demand in the world.

Energy Charter Treaty is an international instrument which was made in order to ensure the availability of energy for its Member States. This treaty relies on the principle of liberalization. Russian refusal to ratify the treaty is not without reason. Russia saw that by the ratification of this treaty, as the producer country and the owner of the largest energy reserves in the world, Russia will lose.

Russia realized that with the abundance of energy that they have, they can achieve national interests with relative ease. Besides the economic interests, political interests will be easily achieved by relying on their energy reserves.

The case of gas disputes with Ukraine is one example. Russia used its energy power to suppress the Ukrainian government which more inclined to the West. Having Good relations with the government of Belarus has been also based on energy issues. In other words, Russia using energy reserves to increase its impact on these countries. Likewise with the countries of Western Europe, Russia take advantage of their dependence on energy supplies to improve their bargaining position in the countries western European region. So far Energy policy has carried Russia gives a

pretty good result. It has been proven by the economic achievements and political in Russia in the European region.

Energy (Oil and Gas) and politics are two different things, but interrelated to each other. Every country needs oil to develop their economies. This gives a loss for them when they have to negotiate with oil and gas producing countries. The need for oil and gas will push importer countries to compromise with producing countries about their policies. In international relations the country of oil and gas producers may not use the "card" oil and gas, but the politicians they will see all the possibilities and aspects of their diplomacy, including the "card" oil. The case that experienced by Russia, has proven. Both Russia and other countries in Europe that require oil and gas from Russia will always consider the issue of oil and gas in dynamics of their relationship.