

**Analyzing European Union's Membership Polarization Given towards
Sanctions Given to Russia**



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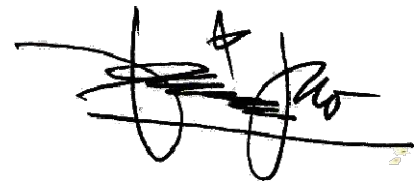
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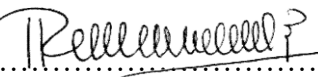


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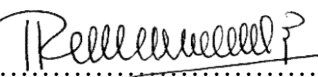
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Pembuat Pernyataan



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MOTTO

مكتوب

it is written.

DEDICATION PAGE

to **myself**,
whose patience and endurance was tested.
until the very end.

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The writer is fully aware that this research is flawed and might not explain the phenomena of the polarization in the European Union and therefore hopes that other students of International Relations will be interested to do more in-depth research on this topic in the near future, as there are a variety of possible outcomes depending on the perspective.

Jakarta, 21 June 2021

Najla Nadira

ABSTRACT

Ukraine officially separated itself from Soviet Union's imperialistic government and became independent in 1991, however after gaining independence until now, Ukraine has been facing terror from Russia, first by annexing Crimea and later supporting the separatist movement in Eastern Ukraine. As the event unfolds, the European Union decided to impose restrictive measures specifically for Russia and continues to expand the scope of the measures because of Russia's consistency in destabilizing Ukraine. While the decision to impose sanctions was seen as the suitable solution by the EU, the prolongation of the measures have caused the member states of the EU to be polarized and out of 28 member states, 14 member states are in favor of the sanctions, 9 member states are not in favor of the sanctions and the remaining 5 member states of the EU has an ambivalent stance on the sanctions. This research aims to analyze how the member states' polarization affects the EU's decision on Russia, specifically on the matter of implementing the restrictive measures. The three frameworks of Liberal Intergovernmentalism theory are used here to explain that preferences shapes regimes, regimes exist because there are interests that are accommodated and the states are not accommodated then some actors might not want to cooperate. The results show that while the EU has used the term 'integration' or being 'in line together', the reality is the opposite as each member states has its own preferences that are heavily influenced by past experiences and their own conditions which affects their perspective EU's stance against Russia, causing internal polarization.

Keywords: Russia-Ukraine Conflict, Polarization, Sanctions, Liberal Intergovernmentalism

ABSTRAK

Ukraina resmi memisahkan diri dari pemerintahan imperialis Uni Soviet dan secara resmi merdeka pada tahun 1991, tetapi pasca memperoleh kemerdekaannya sampai sekarang, Ukraine terus-menerus menghadapi teror oleh Russia dengan menganeksasi Krimea dan kemudian mendukung gerakan separatis yang terjadi di bagian timur Ukraina. Melihat kejadian ini, Uni Eropa (UE) mengambil kebijakan untuk memberikan tindakan pembatasan (restrictive measures) kepada Russia dan sanksi cakupan sanksi tersebut diperluas seiring berjalannya waktu akibat konsistensi Russia dalam mengacaukan situasi di Ukraina. Meskipun keputusan untuk memberikan sanksi kepada Russia dilihat sebagai solusi yang terbaik untuk menyelesaikan konflik antara Rusia-Ukraina, kebijakan untuk memperpanjang sanksi tersebut menyebabkan polarisasi di antara anggota negara UE dan dari 28 negara anggota, 14 negara anggota mendukung sanksi tersebut, 9 negara anggota tidak mendukung sanksi tersebut dan 5 lainnya tidak mempunyai sikap yang pasti. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana polarisasi anggota negara mempengaruhi kebijakan UE terhadap Rusia, khususnya dalam mengimplementasikan sanksi-sanksi yang telah dikeluarkan. Tiga kerangka kerja dari teori Liberal Intergovernmentalism digunakan untuk menjelaskan bahwa rezim dibentuk oleh preferensi, rezim ada karena ada kepentingan yang diakomodasi dan negara yang kepentingannya tidak diakomodasi tidak akan mau berkerja sama. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa meskipun UE menggunakan kata 'integrasi' atau mereka adalah satu, kenyataannya berbanding terbaik karena setiap negara anggota mempunyai preferensi masing-masing yang dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman masa lalu dan kondisi mereka saat ini yang akhirnya mempengaruhi pandangan masing-masing negara terhadap sikap UE kepada Rusia yang menyebabkan polarisasi internal.

Kata Kunci: **Konflik Rusia-Ukraina, Polarisasi, Sanksi, Liberal Intergovernmentalism**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN	ii
SURAT PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION PAGE.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
ABSTRAK	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	x
LIST OF TABLES	xii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background.....	1
1.2. Problem Statement	3
1.3. Aim.....	3
1.4. Significance of Research	3
1.4.1. Academic Significance.....	3
1.4.2. Practical Significance	3
1.5. Theoretical Framework	3
1.6. Hypotheses	6
1.7. Research Method	6
1.7.1. Type of Research.....	6
1.7.2. Scope of Research	7
1.7.3. Data Collecting.....	7
1.7.4. Data Analysis.....	8
1.7.5. Research Outline.....	9
POLARIZATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION.....	11
2.1. Sanctions.....	11
2.1.1. Generating Sanctions.....	11
2.1.2. The Dimension of EU Sanctions to Russia	20
2.2. Overview of Polarization in the EU	32
2.2.1. Polarization in the EU towards Russia-Ukraine Conflict.....	39

ANALYZING EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP POLARIZATION AS A RESULT OF IMPOSING RESTRICTIVE MEASURES ON RUSSIA	44
3.1. EU Member State’s Take on Polarization	44
3.1.1. Member States In Favor.....	44
3.1.2. Member States Not In Favor	61
3.1.3. The Third Group/Member States with Miscellaneous Response..	74
3.2. Moravscik Revisited: EU Membership Polarization in the Russia- Ukraine Conflict	81
3.2.1. Preferences Constellation.....	82
3.2.2. Interstate Bargaining.....	86
3.2.3. Institutional Choice	91
CONCLUSION.....	95
4.1. Conclusion	95
4.2. Recommendation	96
BIBLIOGRAPHY	99

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: List of Russian Companies Prohibited by the EU.....	277
Table 2.2: List of Russian Banks Subject to EU's Financial Restrictive Measures	29
Table 2.3: List of Russian Aerospace, Machine and Oil Companies Subject to EU's Financial Restrictive Measures	30
Table 2.4: List of EU-28 Member States' Stances on the Restrictive Measures Given to Russia.....	411