



Alternative Resolution of Russia-Ukraine Conflict Based on International Law

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Abstract

Diplomatic relations between Russia and Ukraine began to strain after the change of government regime which resulted in Ukraine being pro-Western and anti-Russian in orientation. Until its peak on February 24, 2022, the Russian military operation against Ukraine occurred. This research aims to examine the causes of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and alternative efforts to resolve the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. This research uses a doctrinal approach, namely collecting secondary data using a literature study and answering whether the Russian invasion can be said to be an international crime. And what are alternative efforts to resolve the Russian-Ukrainian conflict? The Russia-Ukraine conflict is getting hotter because NATO invites Ukraine to join to expand its membership. This conflict has killed innocent civilians and caused a global economic crisis. Several ways can be taken through peace efforts, one of which is Multi-Track Diplomacy. It is hoped that these efforts will end the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.

Keywords: *Rusia; Ukraine; Multi-Track Diplomacy*

Introduction

International law is all regulations that are binding and regulate relations between countries or between other legal subjects in the global community¹. According to Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, international law is the rules and principles of law that regulate all forms of problems or relations between countries, and it is not civil. The existence of this international law is expected to create order in a society of nations and states to establish cooperation. Relations between countries are carried out through diplomatic activities. Diplomacy is an action taken by representatives of a country, protecting the interests of the country and promoting cooperation and support for national interests in the international sphere.²

¹ Boer Mauna, *Hukum Internasional*, (Jepara: Univ. Islam Nahdlatul Ulama Jepara, 2005), hlm. 50.

² Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Etty R. Agoes, *Pengantar Hukum Internasional*, (Bandung : Sinar Grafika, 2003), hlm. 21

International relations can be carried out in various ways, one of which is by making an international agreement. An international agreement, according to the 1969 Vienna Convention Article 2, is an agreement made between countries in written form and is governed by international law, whether in a single instrument or two or more related instruments and whatever the name given to it. This gives rise to rights and obligations in international relations. International agreements are important because they are made in writing and guarantee certainty. Classification can be distinguished bilaterally or multilaterally. A bilateral agreement is an agreement made by two countries, while a multilateral agreement is an agreement made by three or more countries.³

Bilateral agreements are usually made by two countries that have a common history or system of government. For example, relations between Russia and Ukraine existed before the Soviet Union conflict emerged. After the collapse of the Soviet Union on February 14, 1992, Russia and Ukraine began diplomatic relations, culminating in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Partnership between Russia and Ukraine in 1997. On May 31, 1997, an agreement was reached on friendship, cooperation, and partnership between Russia and Ukraine in the fields of economy, social, military, and politics. Diplomatic relations between Russia and Ukraine began to slacken after the change of government regime, which resulted in Ukraine being pro-Western and anti-Russian in orientation. Not only that, Ukraine also has a desire to join the European Union and join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO),⁴ Tensions between Russia and Ukraine have been going on since 2014 because at that time the people in Ukraine preferred to overthrow President Viktor Yanukovich, who was pro-Russia. The overthrow resulted in the split of two groups into pro-Russia and pro-European Union, which came from the people and politicians of Crimea. Crimea's strategic location was used by Russia to strengthen its influence in the Central and Eastern European region. Finally, the Crimean parliament held a referendum on March 16, 2014, to break away from Ukraine by joining Russia.

Relations between Russia and Ukraine are heating up to their peak on February 24, 2022. NATO expanded its membership to Eastern Europe by targeting Ukraine. This poses a threat to Russia, so President Putin did not just let Ukraine go. After this happened, Russia invaded major cities in Ukraine such as Kharkiv, Sumy, Kyiv, Odesa, Berdyansk, and Chernihiv. More than 1 billion war widows and orphans in Ukraine were affected, while nearly 2.3 million Ukrainians chose to flee to other countries. This action was strongly condemned by the United States.

The Russian attack did not stop there; Russia sent water military to the Crimea region. Vladimir Putin emphasized that the object of dispute between the two was in Crimea. This could cause economic chaos and loss of human rights for Russia and Ukraine. As regulated in international law, the principle of *jus cogens* is recognized and accepted by the international community as a norm that cannot be denied under any conditions. Based on Article 1 number (2) of the United Nations Charter (UN), friendly relations between countries are based on respect for equal rights, namely the right to self-determination and prioritizing actions for the purpose of world peace. The principle of state sovereignty and non-intervention (Article 2 number (7) of the UN Charter) has laid the foundation for relations between countries to respect and appreciate each other.

Galtung stated that in making peace between Russia and Ukraine, we must achieve 3 (three) important stages. First, peacemaking, namely peace, is attempted through methods such as negotiations between the two parties and also peace planning. Second, peacekeeping, namely the parties must discuss how to implement the results of a peace plan or negotiation before it is formulated. Third, peacebuilding,

³ Azhar, Abdul Halim, *Hukum Internasional Sebuah Pengenalan*, (Palembang : Unsri Press, 2020), hlm. 67.

⁴ Siti Hidriyah, *Ekskalasi Ketegangan Rusia-Ukraina*, *Jurnal Info Singkat*, Vol.14, (No.4). 2022, pp. 7-12

namely the two countries must rebuild a peaceful atmosphere by starting communication and cooperation and repairing the damage caused by the conflict.⁵

Negotiations as first-track diplomacy have been conducted five times in 2022, but have not yielded results. The UN, as an international organization that aims to maintain international peace and security, has held a meeting and issued the United Nations General Assembly Resolution ES-11/1, and its subject is Aggression Against Ukraine. The resolution issued by the UN General Assembly (UN-MU) demands the full withdrawal of Russian troops and the return of the decision to recognize the Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics. On the other hand, the UN Security Council (UNSC), as the organ responsible for international peace and security, cannot make a decision because it was vetoed by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States (permanent members of the UNSC). Various peace efforts that have been taken to resolve the case between Russia and Ukraine have not resulted in peace until now.⁶

Previously there were several studies that were similar to this study but differed in the concepts and theories used, including:

- (i) Research by Dinda Tulus Tiara entitled "Indonesian Diplomacy in the Russia-Ukraine Conflict: A Study of Soft Power" with research results that emphasize the resolution of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine using the concept of an Indonesian peace mission in the Russia-Ukraine crisis as an effort to form soft power in the form of first-track diplomacy.
- (ii) Research by Dewi Aisyah and Arlina Permanasari entitled "Normative Review of the Role of the United Nations (UN) Security Council in Maintaining World Peace (Case Study of the Conflict between Russia and Ukraine)". This study describes in detail the sequence of the split between Russia and Ukraine, which contains the background of the conflict from 1917 to 2022. This study focuses on the role and function of the UN Security Council in maintaining world peace on security and the impact on the global economy.
- (iii) Research by Taufik Purbo Satrio and Lazarus Tri Setyawanta entitled "The Arrest Order of Vladimir Putin by the International Criminal Court in the Perspective of International Law." The research explains the chronology of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and the arrest of Vladimir Putin in the perspective of international law.
- (iv) Research by Risky Mochamad Adha and Sayyidul Mubil entitled "Efforts of the United Nations (UN) as an International Organization in Mediating the Russia-Ukraine Conflict in 2022" states that the presence of the UN in the Russia-Ukraine conflict is a form of implementation of its role, function, and objectives as an international organization.
- (v) Research by Syuryansyah and Rethorika Berthanila entitled "Efforts to Resolve the Russia-Ukraine Conflict" the occurrence of the Russia-Ukraine conflict was caused by three factors, namely, geopolitical factors, demographic factors, and socio-political factors. The UNSC's efforts to resolve this conflict do not seem to be able to provide maximum results because Russia is a permanent member of the UNSC so all countries cannot draft a truly strong resolution to stop this conflict.
- (vi) Research by Gualia Lanza entitled "The Fundamental Role of International (Criminal) Law in the War in Ukraine" examines decisions in providing solutions to punish and try international crimes committed in Ukraine.
- (vii) Research by Demyan Fyodor entitled "The Ukraine-Russia Conflict: A Comprehensive Analysis of Causes, Consequences, and International Implications" analyzes the Russia-Ukraine conflict,

⁵ Ardita Octavia, Alya Husniyah, "Penyelesaian Konflik Rusia-Ukraina Dalam Perspektif Hukum Internasional", Tirtayasa Journal Of International Law, Vol. 2, (No. 2). Pp. 109-126

⁶ Dinda Tulus Tiara, Syasya Yuania Fadila Mas'udi, "Diplomasi Indonesia dalam Konflik Rusia-Ukraina : Sebuah Kajian Tentang Soft Power", Journal of Political Issues, Vol.4, No.2, 2023, pp. 74-88.

including international responses to diplomatic efforts, economic sanctions, and military assistance.

This study is different from previous studies because this study focuses more on alternative efforts that can be made to resolve the Russia-Ukraine conflict from an international legal perspective. Several paths have been taken by countries that want to reconcile Russia and Ukraine through various meetings. However, no method has succeeded in reconciling the two countries. Therefore, this study is here to provide an overview of conflict resolution between countries through the concept of multi-track diplomacy.

Research Methods

The research specification is descriptive-analytical, which describes the applicable international legal regulations related to legal theory and practices related to the problem (Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, 1990). The type of data used is secondary data consisting of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials (Soerjono Soekanto, 1996). The data collection technique is through library research, namely collecting documents related to the problem and research objectives. Data is analyzed qualitatively, namely by describing data in the form of logical and non-overlapping sentences, and effectively, to facilitate data interpretation and understanding of the analysis results.

Discussions

1. Russian Invasion of Ukraine Considered an International Crime

The jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court is limited to extraordinary crimes that concern the international community as a whole. Based on Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the jurisdiction in question concerns the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression. International crimes are crimes that have elements of *actus reus*, contextual elements, and *mens rea*, and which include war crimes. First, it has an international component, namely if the security of society and conditions of peace may be directly or indirectly threatened by the crime. Crime is sometimes defined as behavior that violates the general values of society or disturbs the conscience of humanity. Second, it contains a transnational element. This shows that the error has an impact on national security and also its economy. Criminal activities usually transcend national borders. Criminal activities usually transcend national borders by utilizing transnational infrastructure, facilities, and modes. Third, it contains a necessity. This component means that international cooperation is needed to eliminate and enforce international criminal law. The ideal type of international crime is a crime that poses a greater threat than other types of crimes. Genocide and other crimes against humanity are rooted in the idea of war crimes themselves.⁷

Russia's invasion of Ukraine resulted in the deaths of innocent people because the attacks were directed at civilians. This means that it is contrary to the basic principles of warfare, including the principles of humanity and chivalry, as well as the principles of limitation, proportionality, and distinction.⁸

⁷ N C Albuchari Cut, "Peran Komite Palang Merah Internasional Dalam Hukum Humaniter Internasional Berdasarkan Konvensi Jenewa 1949". *Jurnal Lex Crimen*, Vol.6, (No.2), 2017, pp 1-10.

⁸ Dwinanda Sudiq Rio, dan Levina Yustitianiingtyas. "Intervensi Rusia Terhadap Ukraina Pada Tahun 2022 Sebagai Pelanggaran Berat HAM", *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, Vol.10,(No.3). 2022, pp. 101-112.

The cause of the emergence of the Russian invasion of Ukraine began with NATO's actions to increase its member countries in Eastern Europe and Ukraine as its target. If Ukraine joins NATO, Russia's economic interests in Ukraine will be disrupted.

In February 2014, the Ukrainian government that sided with Russia was overthrown, and there was intervention from the European Union to side with them. From this event, Russia began to launch its action to occupy the Crimea region. This aggression became a concern for Ukraine so that Ukraine became more confident and continued to try to join NATO, especially encouraged by NATO member countries such as the United States and England, who sent aid in the form of weapons, medical aid, missiles, fighter jets, and warships.

The increase in Russian aggression was triggered by the close ties between Ukraine and Western countries. The reason is that Russia views the presence of Western countries in its territory as a growing threat. This is the context of Russia's interference in internal problems in Ukraine. Therefore, in 2022, Russia launched its military campaign against Ukraine. As a result, there was an open conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Russia attacked while Ukraine tried to protect its borders. The fighting that occurred had a major impact on everything from politics to the economy and caused casualties.⁹

Russia launched a massive invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, aimed at maintaining the security and existence of its country from the threat of Ukraine. Russia is trying to limit Ukraine's closeness to the European Union and NATO. This is to maintain the security of its country from the threat of the Western bloc and the influence of the United States, as well as to maintain Russia's closeness to the former Soviet Union, because if Ukraine joins NATO, it will threaten Russia. This is related to Ukraine's position, which borders directly with Russia. Therefore, Russia invaded Ukraine so that Ukraine would not join NATO. Russia's actions in preventing Ukraine from joining NATO constitute an act of intervention against a sovereign state. Ukraine should have the freedom to make decisions regarding its membership in NATO, and Russia should not affect that freedom with physical pressure in the form of invasion.

The humanitarian crisis caused by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has had the greatest impact on the social and economic spheres. Hundreds of citizens have lost their basic rights to live in peace as a result of the war and have also been killed or injured. The war between Russia and Ukraine has added to global problems because both countries are exporters of food, energy, and mineral resources. The war has caused prices of wheat, gas, and oil to rise in the international market. Given the huge demand, the war also poses an inflation threat.

The UN plays a key role, both in preventing and/or moderating violence and in post-conflict reconstruction. As the highest-level international organization, the UN is responsible for developing policies, programs, and initiatives to promote and defend human rights for all people around the world. In addition, the UN makes significant contributions to the global advancement and defense of human rights. Russia's political policy of launching a war on Ukrainian territory cannot be justified based on evidence, logic, or a strong legal basis, as stipulated in Article 51 of the UN Charter on the Right to Self-Defense. The blatant violation committed is an invasion of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. This cannot be justified, because the UN Charter recognizes sovereignty as a fundamental factor in international relations, thus contradicting Article 1 number (1), Article 1 number (2), Article 2 number (3), and Article 2 number (4).¹⁰

⁹ Crystalia Najmi Sabrina, Rani Lestiyansih, *Upaya Resolusi Konflik Dalam Perang Rusia – Ukraina 2022*, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Yogyakarta, Vol.1, (No.1). 2022, pp. 1-12.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, Ardila Octavia, hlm. 50.

UN General Assembly Resolution ES11/1 demands that the Russian Federation immediately cease the use of force against Ukraine and cease threatening or abusing its power to impose new laws against any member state. Demands that all military personnel of the Russian Federation immediately, completely, and unconditionally withdraw from the internationally recognized borders of Ukraine. Then, calls for a speedy and peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Russian Federation and Ukraine through diplomacy, negotiation, mediation, and other peaceful channels. Based on the text of the resolution, in the end, many parties supported the relevant discourse initiative regarding the dispute. One example is the talks held in Indonesia to resolve the Russia-Ukraine problem and approved at the 144th Bali Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).¹¹

The next step is to implement mediation in Turkey, which was held in March 2022. two negotiations carried out as part of the dialogue in Turkey have not produced a ceasefire as expected. In addition, it seems that the talks that were held did not continue. This can be seen from the conflict that is still raging between the two countries is still high. Even though there are indications in the negotiations that Russia is ready to reduce the severity of its attacks on Ukraine in the north. However, Russia is concerned about Ukraine's statement that it will maintain a neutral stance in its relations with NATO. Even so, there has been no realization of a ceasefire or a decrease in the level of fighting between the two countries.¹²

Several factors contribute to the difficulty or potential failure of the conflict resolution process, in addition to the unmet needs of each party. In this case, the relationship between the two parties, Ukraine and Russia, is at a very critical point. As a result, efforts to establish positive relations are impossible, and the current conflict continues. Any attempt to show good faith or commitment will remain unsuccessful due to the lack of trust between the two parties. Given the origin of development without a healthy partnership, conflict resolution is the relationship itself. This makes conflict resolution a challenge.

The various punishments given by other countries to Russia indicate that Russia has committed an international crime, one of which is deporting underage children to Russia. Here Russia cannot distinguish between what is made an object in war and what cannot be made a prisoner of war.

2. Alternative Efforts to Resolve the Russia-Ukraine Conflict

Russia's violation of international law has caused Ukraine to suffer several losses. The consequence of this violation is an attempt to make the Russian government responsible for sanctions imposed on Ukraine or the country declared as the injured country. Various parties have imposed demands and sanctions on the Russian government in response to Russia's willingness to accept responsibility. For countries that violate the law, sanctions are imposed in the form of fines or economic restrictions.

First, came from the European Union, with President Emmanuel Macron of France and Ursula von der Leyen of the European Commission announcing a new initiative aimed at exerting maximum influence over Russia's political and economic elites. The sanctions include export restrictions and a ban on trade financing, which could hurt Russia's energy, banking, and transport industries. New Zealand came in second. It banned the export of commodities to Russia's armed forces and security services. It also announced that it would stop trading with Russia. Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern continues to

¹¹ Muhamad Iqbal Firdaus, Jusmalia Oktaviani, "Resolusi Majelis Umum PBB ES-11/1 tahun 2022 dalam Mendorong Perdamaian Dunia terkait Agresi Rusia terhadap Ukraina", *Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*, Vol.3, (No.1), 2023, pp.60-76.

¹² Adib Izzuddin, dkk, "Analisis Upaya Penyelesaian Konflik Rusia-Ukraina Tahun 2022, *Jurnal Pena Wimaya*", Vol.2, (No.2), 2022, pp 1-19.

demand that diplomatic talks continue to end the situation. The United States came in third, also imposing sanctions on Russia with an embargo on technology exports.¹³

A series of sanctions that have been imposed on Russia indicate that Russia has been negligent and unable to distinguish between objects that should not be taken as prisoners of war. As a result of the many losses suffered by both countries in conflict and countries bound by agreements with these countries, conflict resolution is an important thing to do. Fisher stated that to address the root of the problem and form a close relationship that can last a long time between countries in conflict, we should use conflict resolution.¹⁴

Peace efforts through peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding are three phases of conflict resolution, according to Galtung. To address the root causes of conflict, peacemaking is needed as an effort to encourage the process of dialogue and negotiation between the parties involved. The process of enforcing peace that has been established based on the commitment of the parties is known as peacekeeping. Thus, peacebuilding is the use of social, political, and economic structures that have been developed and agreed upon to maintain peace. It is believed that this will ultimately result in negative peace, namely the absence of conflict and bloodshed.¹⁵

The war between Russia and Ukraine was also triggered by several factors, including the annexation of Crimea and Russia's support for separatist groups in Donbas which led to the deterioration of good relations between the two countries. Based on Galtung's idea of the three approaches, conflict resolution is an effort for peace through mediation which must continue to be the main way to resolve conflicts. (Adib Izzuddin, 2022). According to Garry Goodpaster, for a problem to be resolved through mediation or the negotiation process to be considered successful, there are at least several basic prerequisites. These prerequisites are not limited to the equal ability of the parties to negotiate, their focus on future relationships, and the existence of topics that allow for trade-offs. The dispute resolution process does not need to be rushed because there are easy ways for the parties to compromise and find solutions to their problems.¹⁶

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Second, using good offices, or good service is a way to resolve disputes by asking a third party to arrange for the disputing parties to meet, sit down, and negotiate. Turkey is one of the countries that helped organize the meeting between the two countries. Turkey proposed to host the meeting between Russia and Ukraine on Thursday, March 10, 2022. The Good Offices carried out by Turkey can be

¹³ Purbo Satrio Taufik, Lazarus Tri Setyawanta, "Perintah Penangkapan Vladimir Putin Oleh Pengadilan Pidana Internasional Dalam Perspektif Hukum Internasional", Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia, Vol.5, (No.3), 2023, pp. 455-470.

¹⁴ Wisnu Suhardono, (2015), "Konflik Dan Resolusi". Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Syar'i. Vol. 2, (No. 1). pp. 1-16

¹⁵ Fajar Khaswara, R. Yuli Ahmad Hambali, "Teori Konflik Menurut Johan Galtung", Vol.4, (No.1), 2021, pp 650-661.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, Adib Izzudin, hlm 61.

¹⁷ Gary Goodpaster, "Panduan Negosiasi dan Mediasi", Jakarta: Proyek Elips, 1999, hlm. 31.

implemented as a follow-up to the UN General Assembly Resolution. Thus, a country can propose to play the role of a mediator without trying to mediate the dispute on behalf of the parties involved, as required by Articles 33 and 35 paragraph (1) of the UN Charter. Given that both countries have good relations with Turkey, the trilateral meeting held in Turkey is considered the best option.

Third, on March 2, 2022, the UN General Assembly voted in an emergency session to approve a draft resolution condemning Russia's military attack on Ukraine and demanding that Russia stop its military action and withdraw its troops from the country. 141 countries out of 193 member countries with voting rights, including Indonesia, supported the resolution. However, the UNSC was unable to reach its maximum potential in its session because Russia's status as a permanent member has veto power, making it impossible for the UNSC to make a resolution strong enough to end this conflict.

Fourth, mediation is an effort to use a third party to mediate a conflict and is recognized as a mediator. It could be a country, an international body, or an impartial party that can unite the community by offering solutions to the conflict. The country that can be a third party is Turkey because it has close ties with both countries in conflict. China also has very close ties with Russia in its bilateral cooperation; in addition, China also invests in Ukraine in various infrastructure sectors, weapons technology, and agriculture. Meanwhile, Indonesia, due to its strategic diplomatic and territorial position, can also be a neutral mediator. Meanwhile, Israel is also one of the countries that has quite good bilateral relations with Russia and Ukraine.¹⁸

Fifth, apart from the four methods that can resolve the Russia-Ukraine conflict, there is a method that is considered very effective in resolving conflicts between countries, namely Multi-Track Diplomacy. The conceptual approach to pursuing international peace is known as "Multi-Track Diplomacy". Peace is a network of relationships between communities, organizations, and communities that collaborate to realize the common goal of world peace. Nine diplomatic channels form the concept of Multi-Track Diplomacy created by John W. McDonald and Louise Diamond.¹⁹

Each diplomatic channel has certain functions and a set of characteristics, as follows: Track one diplomacy, which involves dispute resolution efforts by states, including diplomats and official state actors, and can result in formal policies. Professionals and non-governmental actors are involved in track two diplomacy. Third, companies that seek peace through international trade and economic cooperation are associated with diplomacy. Fourth, through volunteer organizations, special interest groups, or youth exchange programs. Track four diplomacy involves communities in peace and development initiatives such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and various interest groups. Through education, training, and research. Track five diplomacy, or track five, is to produce peace.

Track six diplomacy is conducted by peace activists who advocate for topics such as human rights, socio-economic justice, ceasefire, etc. Seventh, diplomacy focuses on religion and aims to achieve peace through morality-based movements and spiritual and religious communities. In addition, funding organizations, foundations, and private philanthropists are an integral part of Track Eight diplomacy. Finally, track nine diplomacy is an important modern track that involves mass media and communication and has the power to influence public opinion. The nine tracks of multi-track diplomacy build continuity between different players to work together to support efforts to resolve international disputes arising from both domestic and international sources.

¹⁸ Dewa Gede M Sudika, (2012), "Suatu Kajian Umum tentang Penyelesaian Sengketa Internasional Termasuk di Dalam Tubuh ASEAN", Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law Studies, Vol. 17, (No.3), pp 150-161.

¹⁹ John W, McDonald, "The Institute for Multi Track Diplomacy", Journal of Conflictology, Vol.3, (No.2), 2021, pp 1-10.

Overall, state and non-state actors working together in multi-track diplomacy can achieve more in achieving peace. However, there are difficulties and obstacles in implementing multi-track diplomacy. Therefore, to successfully resolve the increasingly complex conflict between Russia and Ukraine, cross-track persistence and perseverance of each component in implementing multi-track diplomacy are needed. The existing routes can contribute to the creation and realization of peace more strongly and successfully if both are interconnected.²⁰

Conclusions

Russia has violated the provisions of Article A quo according to Article 52, paragraph (1), of Additional Protocol I of 1977. This was caused by negative tensions between Russia and NATO. In the end, other countries tried to impose strict sanctions on Russia so that it would implement a ceasefire and withdraw its troops. Russia's actions are classified as international crimes and deserve strict punishment.

Military tensions between Russia and Ukraine continue to this day. Efforts to resolve the issue through peace can be done in 5 (five) ways, namely using three approaches according to Galtung, channeling good offices through international organizations, mediation with a third party as a mediator, and finally, an alternative effort that can be done through 9 paths in stages, namely multi-track Diplomacy. Multi-Track Diplomacy is an effective step to resolve the tension between Russia and Ukraine.

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²⁰ Saputra Muhammad Rendra, "Pelaksanaan Multitrack Diplomacy Dalam Kerjasama Kanada-Asean (1977-2018)", *Ejournal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*, Vol.7, (No.1), 2019, pp 261-282.

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