

ABSTRAK

**INSTRUMEN KEAMANAN KOLEKTIF
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) DALAM
INVASI RUSIA KE UKRAINA, 2022—2024**

Oleh

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Invasi militer Rusia ke Ukraina pada tahun 2022 telah mengubah lanskap keamanan regional dan global, sekaligus menyoroti pentingnya respons aliansi pertahanan internasional seperti North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Telaah literatur menunjukkan bahwa masih terbatas penelitian yang secara spesifik menganalisis implementasi instrumen keamanan kolektif NATO berdasarkan teori keamanan kolektif, terutama pada konteks invasi Rusia-Ukraina periode 2022—2024.

Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif dan studi kasus. Data utama diperoleh melalui pengumpulan data sekunder, seperti laporan resmi NATO, studi literatur, dan publikasi berita internasional, yang kemudian dianalisis menggunakan kerangka teori keamanan kolektif untuk mengidentifikasi instrumen keamanan kolektif NATO dalam invasi Rusia-Ukraina.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa NATO telah melaksanakan empat instrumen utama dalam menghadapi invasi Rusia ke Ukraina: (1) penyelesaian sengketa dan keamanan preventif melalui pernyataan politik, pembentukan dewan NATO-Ukraina, dan peningkatan postur pertahanan di perbatasan timur; (2) pembangunan bangsa dengan memberikan bantuan teknis, rekonstruksi infrastruktur militer, serta reformasi pertahanan Ukraina; (3) pemberian sanksi secara kolektif melalui mekanisme anggota atau bekerja sama dengan organisasi lain, mengingat keterbatasan NATO dalam mekanisme sanksi formal; dan (4) dukungan keamanan militer, seperti penyediaan bantuan militer dan pelatihan. Penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi sejumlah tantangan, antara lain kesenjangan pendanaan bersama dan keterbatasan dalam penerapan sanksi ekonomi kolektif oleh NATO.

Kata kunci: NATO, keamanan kolektif, invasi Rusia, Ukraina

ABSTRACT

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)'S COLLECTIVE SECURITY INSTRUMENTS IN THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE, 2022—2024

By

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The Russian military invasion of Ukraine in 2022 fundamentally altered the regional and global security landscape, simultaneously highlighting the critical role of international defense alliances such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). A literature review indicates a paucity of research specifically analyzing the implementation of NATO's collective security instruments based on collective security theory, particularly within the context of the Russia-Ukraine invasion during the 2022–2024 period. This research employed a qualitative method utilizing a descriptive approach and a case study design. Primary data were sourced through secondary data collection, including official NATO reports, academic literature, and international news publications. This data was subsequently analyzed using a collective security theoretical framework to identify NATO's collective security instruments applied during the Russia-Ukraine invasion. The findings reveal that NATO has deployed four principal instruments in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. These include: (1) dispute resolution and preventive security through political declarations, the establishment of the NATO-Ukraine Council, and reinforcement of defense posture on the eastern flank; (2) nation-building activities comprising technical assistance, reconstruction of military infrastructure, and support for Ukraine's defense reforms; (3) collective imposition of sanctions, enacted through member states' mechanisms or collaboration with other organizations, acknowledging NATO's limitations in formal sanctioning mechanisms; and (4) military security support, involving the provision of military assistance and training. The study also highlights several challenges encountered, such as gaps in common funding and constraints in NATO's ability to collectively implement economic sanctions.

Key words: NATO, collective defense, Russia invasion, Ukraine