

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background

International organizations can be said to have developed rapidly starting in the 19th century. This is indicated by the need for permanent institutions that function to solve various problems that arise in international relations. International organizations established for peace purposes, especially after the end of World War I (Mataram, 1994). The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.

Due to the powers vested in its Charter and its unique international character, the United Nations can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century, such as peace and security, climate change, sustainable development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more. The UN also provides a forum for its members to express their views in the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and other bodies and committees. By enabling dialogue between its members, and by hosting negotiations, the Organization has become a mechanism for governments to find areas of agreement and solve problems together (org, n.d.). The UN as a subject of international law has organs that function to maintain international peace and security, such as the UN Security Council, the United Nations Security Council has a very important role in resolving conflicts.

This Security Council consists of 15 (fifteen) member countries, 5 (five) of whom are permanent members, those are United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China. This permanent member has the right to veto a decision to be taken by the

Security Council by rejecting and opposing the decision. As a key to creating world peace and security, the Security Council has several main functions. This Security Council helps to resolve disputes peacefully, form and organize UN security guards, and take special steps towards states or parties who do not comply with the decisions of the UNSC.

The UN Security Council is responsible for maintaining world peace and security. This council is the most powerful UN body because it can make decisions that bind all members of the UN to comply and implement it. The Security Council is chaired by a chairman who is held in rotation once a month by members of the Security Council in alphabetical order by the names of the member states. The security council can impose sanctions or military action against a country (ABRI dan Departemen pertahanan keamanan RI, 1995). Meanwhile, Australia is a country that is also the name of the smallest continent in the world, its territory includes the entire continent of Australia and several surrounding islands. Australia comes from the Australis word which means Latin in the south. The word Australische in Dutch is used to refer to a newly discovered area in the south. Australia has been a federal state since 1901, with a parliamentary system of government and a fairly long democratic experience. Australia's political system can be classified as a western, parliamentary, and democratic political system.

Australia's engagement with the UN featured prominently in the 2010 pre- election foreign policy statements of both the Government and the Opposition. In particular, Australia's candidacy for a two-year non-permanent UN Security Council seat emerged as an issue of contention between the two major parties leading up to the election. Australia has previously served on the UN Security Council on four occasions: 1946–47, 1956–57, 1973–74, and 1985–86. (Aph. Gov, n.d.). Australia's previous Security Council term ended in December 2014. Only one country from the Asia-Pacific region is eligible each term, which explains why the next uncontested term Australia can bid for is 2029. (NEWS, 2015). Australia has warned

reform of the United Nation's Security Council is moving at a "glacial pace" and change is "well overdue" to reflect the geopolitical realities of our time. Australia's new ambassador to the UN, Mitch Fifield told the UN General Assembly the international rules-based order upholding stability and security is under "significant strain". He said Asia, Africa and Latin America deserve "greater representation" on the Security Council, which must evolve to more "effectively" respond to the challenges of the 21st century (Stayner, 2019). On the other hand, Australia has an interests which can be achieve by the support of the United Nation Security Council, such as that has written in the Australia's foreign policy white paper

The relevancy with UNSC are Chapter Five "Keeping Australia and Australians safe, secure and free" The Government is resolutely committed to meeting these challenges. Ensuring the safety and security of Australians is our most fundamental responsibility and highest priority. National security is the foundation on which our freedoms have been built and maintained. And Chapter Six "Global Cooperation" which Australia's interests are strongly served by acting with others to support a rules-based international order, The Government's global agenda concentrates on issues where Australia has vital security, economic and other interests, and where we are most likely to achieve results.

B. Research question

Based on the background that has been put forward, then the focus of the problem which will be the focus of research in this issue is:
"Why Australia interested in joining the UNSC?"

C. Theoretical Framework

1. National Interest

Hans J. Morgenthau saw two levels of national interest: the vital (primary) and the secondary. According to him, to preserve the first, which concerns the fundamental physical existence of the state,

there can be no compromise or hesitation about going to war. All nations must defend these interests at any price, he continues. He is sure that vital national interests are relatively easy to define for every state security as a free and independent nation and protection of institutions, people, and fundamental values in most of the cases are perceived as vital for each country, be it small or large (1962). On the other hand, secondary interests, those over which one may seek to negotiate or compromise, are harder to be defined. Typically, they fall outside of the first category and represent no threat to state sovereignty. Potentially, Morgenthau believes that these interests can grow in the minds of statesmen until they seem to be vital. The vital interest of a country, according to Morgenthau, concerns the nation's physical, political, and cultural identity. On the other hand, according to Morgenthau, secondary interests represent no threat to state sovereignty (Roskin, 1994).

Hans J. Morgenthau, the national interest theory or self-interest is the main pillar of international social and economic theories. This Morgenthau's approach is well-known, and create the dominant paradigm in international political studies after World War II. Morgenthau's thinking is based on the premise that diplomatic strategies must base on the national goals, not the moral, legal, and ideological reasons which are reconsidered utopian and even dangerous. He stated that the national interest of each country is to pursue power, which is anything that can control and maintain the power of a country over another country. This power or control can be created through coercive and cooperative techniques. Thus, Morgenthau built an abstract concept that it is not easily defined, which are power and interest, which he considers as a tool and goal of international political action. Many scientists demand clear operational definitions of the basic concepts. But Morgenthau persisted in his opinion that abstract concepts such as power and interests should not and cannot be quantified. According to Morgenthau, "National interest is the country's minimum ability to protect, and maintain physical, political and cultural identity from interference by other countries (Morgenthau, 1948). How does this National Interest work on this

case? National Interest Theory explains, that for the survival of a country, the state must meet the needs of the country, in other words, namely achieving national interests. With the achievement of national interests, the state will run stably, both in terms of political, economic, social, and defense and security. In other words, if national interests are fulfilled then the state will remain.

Based on Australian White Paper chapter 5 “Keeping Australia and Australians Safe, Secure and Free” shows that Global Security is one of Australia’s National Interests. Australia put the need to protect civilians and establish robust humanitarian responses to conflicts at the forefront of decision making by the Council. Australia worked to make peacekeeping missions mandated by the Council more effective, including through a new focus on the contribution which policing can make to building sustainable peace in conflict-affected societies. The UN Security Council is one of the main organs within the United Nations (UN) which is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. One of their duties includes taking military action against aggressors and investigating disputes that cause chaos in the international sphere. By joining the world to support global security, Australia will get a guarantee that their country will remain safe too, which will lead Australia to achieve one of their national interest.

The United Nations Security Council is the most important body in the UN system, with responsibility for international peace and security. It has the authority to deal with any problem or cause of international tension, collaborating with states to ensure that they are fulfilling their obligations under international law by recommending negotiated resolution and facilitating conflict settlement activities, as well as imposing international sanctions and peacekeeping operations, and approving other modes of military action. One of his duties includes taking military action against aggressors and investigating disputes that cause chaos in the international sphere. The total number of members of the UN Security Council is fifteen countries, five of which are permanent members, consisting of the United States (US), Russia, Britain, France, and China; while the other ten

members are temporary members who are gradually elected by five countries each year for a two-year term.

Every country has its national interest, so does Australia. One of Australia's national interests that is listed in their Foreign Policy White Paper is about "Keeping Australia and Australians Safe, Secure and Free" that is written in chapter 5. The chapter itself consists of 5 points, which are Countering terrorism and violent extremism, Securing our borders, Tackling transnational organized crime, Open, free and secure cyberspace, Guarding against foreign interference and Assisting Australia overseas. As a member of the Security Council, Australia will take a more constructive role in resolving crucial challenges surrounding international stability and security, especially issues that concern our country and countries where Australia is directly involved in war. This will also support Australian national security and interests by improving Australian national security and the UN system's effectiveness, fostering confidence, collaboration, and global mutual security. If Australia does a decent job, it will improve Australia's status as a good foreign citizen, resulting in improved respect and influence in global affairs. Then, in Chapter 6 of the Australia White Paper, it is mentioned that one of Australia's national interests is to strengthen global ties with other countries by joining the United Nations. Joining the UN Security Council also aids Australia in achieving its national goals. Australia is a principled and pragmatic UN member who contributes to the organization's critical defense, environmental, and humanitarian efforts.

The United Nations and its specialist organizations provide a wide variety of vital facilities all around the world, even in dangerous and isolated areas. Peacekeeping in 14 separate locations across three continents, resolving conflicts, immunizing children, combating pandemics, fostering nuclear safeguards, supporting school programs, and delivering food and other humanitarian aid are just a few examples. The United Nations Security Council, as the world's highest agency for responding to threats to international

peace and defense, assists Australia's interests. Australia is seeking election to the Council as a non-permanent member in 2029–2030 because we agree that elected members will improve the Council's efficacy, as Australia did in 2013–2014. This is in addition to Australia's other commitments to the UN's critical mission, such as measured contributions, budgetary funding for peacekeeping, and our development assistance policy. Many multilateral organizations have strong limits, as the government acknowledges. The UN mechanism is always inefficient, and it often takes too long to respond to urgent foreign organizations. Australia will allow the UN and its institutions to properly organize their operations, reform their corporate governance, and collaborate more closely with the private sector, particularly through private investment. We will continue to back the current Secretary-General's efforts to overhaul and improve the UN's peacekeeping, growth, and peace building processes. Rather than waiting for conflicts to emerge, we advocate for a more coordinated emphasis on conflict prevention.

2. Rational Actor Model

The Classical Model by Graham T. Allison is called a Rational Actor Model, according to him the country can correctly identify foreign policy challenges and making the best decision possible in terms of profits and costs, taking into account the goals and country value (Sorensen, 2009). This model illustrates that government the walk is part of the decision Political Overseas that is calculating profit and it loses logically before taking it. So it is called rational, in every sense, the decision taken is a form of actualization thinker an individual or in this context is actor. Rational people explain in detail aim their goals, choices available options, and consequences possible consequences of each alternative choice before making decision (Ed. Nugroho, 2014). For Allison, rational analysis called the 'Rational Actor Model' is self-based on demand because it does not base the analysis on empirical facts which often violates the principle of falsifiability law. In the perspective of

“Decision Making Process”, Graham T. Allison in her book *Essence of Decision: Explaining The Cuban Missile Crisis*, published in Boston: Little, Brown and Company in 1971, proposed three paradigms with which to analyze the foreign policies of countries in the world, namely Model Rational Actor (MAR), Organizational Process Model (MPO), and Model Bureaucratic Politics (MPB).

a. Rational Actor Model (Rational Actor)

His model emphasizes that a retrieval process the decision will go through the stages of determining goals, alternatives / options, consequences, and choice decisions. This model states that the decision made is a rational choice that has been based on rational / intellectual considerations and profit calculations loss so that it is believed to result in a mature, correct, and prudent.

Every country is described as a rational actor who is always on acting out of his own interest. And the most fundamental is maintaining sovereignty and achieving interests national. In this model it is described that the makers the decision to do alternative policy alternatives to obtain optimal results. The basic assumptions of the rational actor model perspective, that states can be considered actors making efforts to maximize the achievement of their goals based on calculations rational in the global political arena. (Starr., 1998) In the rational actor model, the state is described as a rational, owning individual actor perfect knowledge of the situation and trying maximize value and goals based on the existing situation. The various actions of the countries are analyzed on the assumption that countries weigh all options and act rational to maximize profits. (A, 2011) In the process of making policy, the government is faced with a variety of policy choices where each of these policy options have the consequences. The state as a rational actor will choose an alternative. Policies that have the highest consequences (profitable) in meeting the goals to be achieved (goals and objectives) (Allison, 1971).

For the implementation of this theory, the author will try to describe advantages and disadvantages regarding Australia's inside

engagement United Nation Security Council. There are several things that give advantages to Australia when joining the United Nation Security Council and it needs to be underlined that Membership of the most powerful UN forum is an intensely sought goal among member states. First, Kevin Rudd said that the end of the Cold War had made the Security Council “more relevant, active and interventionist in global and regional security challenges than at any previous time in its history.” Second, Council was directly relevant to Australian security interests in Afghanistan, East Timor, Bougainville, and the Solomon Islands. Third, Australia could bring “formidable assets” to the table. Fourth, can influencing Security Council outcomes as an elected member. Finally, membership would enable Australia to make a difference to bring to bear “a combination of our values, our interests and our significant national capacities. Then disadvantages arise by joining Australia to the United Nation Security Council are waste of money and diplomatic effort, too risky, and a distraction from more important bilateral relations.

Based on the advantages and disadvantages that have been described in above, the authors see more benefits to be obtained by Australia by joining the United Nation Security Council. This is the basis for Indonesia's considerations took the decision to join the forum. Actor the main thing is that the state must be able to make decisions rationally by weighing the advantages and disadvantages that will be earned after decisions are made. The application of this rational choice model if applied in the joining steps taken by Australia in the case of the interested joining UNSC, we will be able to see various choices of steps that can be taken by Australia in making policies. The Australia as an Actor will carefully think of all the risks and consequences that will be faced from each step taken. In addition, the decision taken by Australia must be the best decision in which the Australia considers the advantages and disadvantages of steps taken. In overcoming the case in UNSC, joining the UNSC will result in the expenditure or the implementation of Australia's white paper which is as their national interest, so that the Australia prefers to joining the UNSC because these steps make the Australia can

achieve their goals regarding to the national interest that written in the Australia's White paper.

D. Hypothesis

Based on the background of the problem, the research question and the theoretical framework that used, the hypothesis is:

Australia is interested in becoming UNSC non-permanent member in 2029- 2030 because :

1. UNSC can make strengthened Australia's negotiating leverage
2. Enhanced boldness with Australia's alliances with two of the most influential P5 members the United States and the United Kingdom
3. Security Council "more relevant, active and interventionist in global and regional security challenges than at any previous time in its history Australia security interests in Afghanistan, East Timor, Bougainville, and the Solomon Islands.
4. Australia as an activist of "middle power" to gained widespread international recognition and support

E. Research Methodology

The research methodology used to explain why Australia was interested in joining UNSC:

1. Level of analysis

Determination of the level of analysis in writing this thesis will facilitate as well pursuing the subject to be examined. The unit of analysis in this study is Australia's Interests as the subject to be analyzed (dependent variable) while the unit explanation in this research is United Nation Security Council on the issue of the interest object that will affect the subject's behavior (independent variable).

2. Types of research

In writing this research, the author uses secondary data sources with document-based data collection methods such as books, journals, reporting, news and internet in analyzing problems until

finally finding the answers to questions raised in the formulation of the problem. The author uses the aiming theory to explain a phenomenon why that phenomenon can occur. Analysis made will connect the theories used in writing this research using the method qualitative data analysis.

3. Analysis technique

Data obtained from this research will be arranged systematically and logically, then analyzed descriptively qualitatively. The case used in this thesis serves as the application of theories, concepts, and views obtained from data collected.

F. Scope of Research

This study has a research scope to limit the discussion to fit the proposed discussion topic. Therefore, the authors provide the scope of research on Australia's Interest in joining United Nation Security Council 2013-2021. The author determines the timeframe for this research because in 2014 Australia initiate to have a seat again as a Non-permanent member in United Nation Security Council. Then in 2015-2021, Australia issued several strategies policies that explicitly support and facilitate Australia to achieve a seat as Non-permanent member in 2029-2030.

G. Writing System

The systematics of writing in this thesis will be divided into five chapters which are used to explain the results of the research.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the initial chapter which contains the background, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, research methods, scope of research and writingsystematics.

CHAPTER II AUSTRALIA'S INTERESTS IN JOINING UNITED NATION SECURITY COUNCIL AND ITS POLICIES TO ACHIEVE A SEAT AS NON- PERMANENT MEMBER.

The second chapter will contain an explanation of Australia's Interests in joining United Nation Security Council which includes the values, norms and conditions of Australia as well as Australia's policies in supporting to achieve a seat as Non- permanent member.

CHAPTER III THE EFFECT OF UNITED NATION SECURITY COUNCIL ONTHE MEMBERS.

The third chapter will contain an explanation of United Nation Security Council effect to the members.

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS OF AUSTRALIA'S INTERESTS IN JOINING THE UNITED NATION SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE IMPACT OF UNITED NATION SECURITY COUNCIL THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIA.

The fourth chapter will contain an analysis of Australia's Interests in Joining the United Nation Security Council and The Impact of United Nation Security Council through the Development of Australia

CHAPTER V CLOSING

The fifth chapter is the last chapter in this study which contains conclusions and conclusions.