



Diplomatic Bluff against Indonesia's G20 Presidency amid the Ukraine - Russia Conflict: A View from Political Psychology

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ABSTRACT

Political psychology has a pivotal role in the discipline of international relations, particularly in handling the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The conflict severely affects all global aspects, from the economic to security, including Indonesia's G20 Presidency. This study aims to analyze how political psychology contributes to reducing or becoming the key to the performance of the Indonesian G20 Presidency in conjunction with the Russia-Ukraine conflict and diplomatic bluff by some countries. With descriptive qualitative research methods, and data collection techniques with literature studies from books, journals, and webpage news, data were analyzed, and conclusions were drawn. The Russia-Ukraine conflict not only threatens international peace and security order but also challenges Indonesia's G20 presidency as Russian Vladimir Putin gets invited to attend the summit. This article used the *Tree Model*, offering three mechanisms by prioritizing psychopolitics and psychoanalysis, which can be a reference for conflict resolution. This tree model is expected to be applied in response to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, bridge differences between all G20 members, and help Indonesia be well-prepared

and successful for the summit.

KEYWORDS

Diplomatic Bluff; G20 Presidency; Political Psychology; Russia-Ukraine Conflict

INTRODUCTION

International Relations (IR) is a study of the interactions between states in the international system (Gebhard, 2016; Lawson, 2017; Stephenson, 2022). Studying international relations is inseparable from the political interests of other countries, particularly the most powerful ones that effectively control the world. Yet, any interest in the politics of another country will be determined by how it influences internationally or how global powers shape such influence. Despite having a similar scope, international relations cannot be reduced to foreign policy analysis (Devetak et al., 2017). The study of international relations is also inseparable from diplomacy, given that diplomacy itself is the art of managing relations between countries or through negotiations – where these relations are regulated and controlled by ambassadors and envoys (Cooper et al., 2013).

The practice of diplomacy has evolved over time and now entered a phase of modern diplomatic methods focusing on five broad aspects: the nature of diplomacy, diplomatic techniques, negotiation, the practice of diplomacy in particular areas, and international

conflicts (Barston, 2013). In the context of international disputes, diplomacy is considered a sophisticated tool, especially defense diplomacy which is defined as the use of military components as diplomatic instruments abroad to achieve political goals at home and abroad (Wenas Inkiriwang, 2020), which was developed after the Cold War. Diplomacy also offers a special mechanism to prevent international conflicts and establish global security (Drab, 2018) where prevention is in defense diplomacy by building joint exercises that can be identified as one of the most important things because they can contribute to supporting defense cooperation between countries and nations (Wenas Inkiriwang, 2021). However, failure in diplomacy can lead to severe problems such as conflicts or disputes to wars between countries.

On 24 February 2022, Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine, marked by Russia's recognition of the independence of the two eastern regions of Ukraine, Donetsk and Luhans (Kirby, 2022). The granting of status and justification to maintain stability and peace in these two regions is the reason why Russia deploys troops in Ukrainian territory (Pakpahan, 2022). Soon after the

invasion, the United States (US) and European Union (EU) imposed sanctions on Russia, causing a large part of the Russian state banking sector to lose access to the dollar-denominated financial system and the prospect of impending payment defaults (Mankof, 2022).

The sanctions include cessation of imports from the EU to Russia in the form of crude oil for six months and refined products by the end of 2022, severing the connection of Russia's largest banks (Sberbank, Credit Bank of Moscow and Agricultural Bank of Russia) for Swift International payments used to transfer money across borders, cut off Russian state TV stations from the European Union via cable, satellite and internet, sanctioned 58 Russians including those involved in the war crimes in Bucha and the Mariupol siege (BBC, 2022). The effects of these events have not only created a humanitarian crisis and a global economic collapse (VOA Graphics, 2022) but also harmed the diplomatic sector, especially the Indonesian G20 Presidency which will be held in November 2022.

The UK, the US, and Canada have launched coordinated walkouts since the G20 meeting to protest Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Those who left the meeting included the Governor of the Bank of England and a senior Treasury official. The temporary walkouts, which occurred on the sidelines of the International Monetary Fund's spring meeting, come amid growing concerns that a breakdown in international relations could seriously

undermine the global economic recovery from the pandemic and rising inflation, pushing millions more into poverty. The head of the IMF, Kristalina Georgieva, issued a statement prior to the protest that the collapse of global cooperation was threatening 75 years of development progress built (Partington, 2022). This article considers actions taken by some G20 countries over the presence of Russia amid the Indonesian G20 Presidency as a diplomatic bluff. *Diplomatic bluff* is a condition in carrying out negotiations where sometimes the negotiating parties find it very difficult to reach an agreement. It is due to the stubborn attitude of the strong party and does not want to accept the aspirations of the party who is considered weaker by the lower party then bluffs by not wanting to continue the agreement (Setiawan, 2016).

Psychology is a science of behavior. This science is not uncommon with the science of shamans, such as understanding telepathy, the ability to predict the future and the ability to understand a person's past (Saleh, 2018), so that the big contribution of psychology to the science of international relations is located in his studies on the prevention (deterrence) and outside policy decision making. The countries study leaders in an idiographic way, especially in the form of research on cognitive maps, operational codes, and psychological profiles (cognitive) individual leaders (Bainus & Rahman, 2021). That way, the case study over the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the

G20 Presidency of Indonesia has become an exciting topic to explore. This study examines the issue using a combination of two disciplines—psychology and political science—known as political psychology (Cottam et al., 2016).

Political psychology is considered “an application of what is known about human psychology to the study of politics” (Huddy et al., 2013, p. 1). Given the Ukraine and Russia conflicts, political psychology may overcome the diplomatic bluff spread by several countries in Indonesia’s upcoming G20 presidency. This study aims to analyze how political psychology contributes to reducing or becoming the key to the performance of the Indonesian G20 Presidency in conjunction with the Russia–Ukraine conflict and diplomatic bluff by some countries. In the previous event, Pattipeilhy’s research (2021) explained the failure of conflict resolution by the United Nations in the crisis in Syria in the form of therapeutic errors. First, the United Nations Security Council resolution that seeks to bring several parties into the conflict for peace has a mandate to defuse the Syrian conflict, such as by bringing the United States and Russia to the fore, becoming the chair of the ISSG (International Syria Support Group). Second, the UN Security Council has misunderstood the nature of the Syrian conflict. When the Syrian conflict developed in the form of a structural conflict (before ISIS proclaimed itself in June 2014), the UN Security Council

offered the same therapy as when dealing with the ongoing conflict. And vice versa when the conflict becomes more complicated. The UN Security Council has become a less sovereign organization. Giving the wrong diagnosis, prognosis, and therapy can be a step that must be taken to compromise the will of the conflict actors (Pattipeilhy, 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conflict Resolution

Conflict is unavoidable and occurs in every individual or group’s life, whether at home, at work, at social events. The causes of conflict can be categorized into four (Durojaye et al., 2013): (i) conflict over resources, (ii) conflict over psychological needs, (iii) conflicts involving values, (iv) conflict over inadequate information. Conflict should be considered as a disease that can be prevented by eliminating its causes. Conflict resolution is the cure for a disease that has reached epidemic proportions (Franks, 1992). It is a worldview that can be applied to all stages of conflict and includes relatively constructive ways to lead and modify conflict, followed by maintaining safe and fair relationships. Conflict resolution addresses all areas of conflict, whether within or between families, organizations, communities, or nations (Kriesberg, 2016; Putri, 2022).

In conflict resolution, Coleman et al. (2014) proposed several types of practice models:

- a. Negotiation

It is a form of decision-making in which two or more parties talk to each other to resolve their conflict of interest. To put it differently, the disputing parties endeavored to reach an agreement to settle their dispute. However, if not appropriately implemented, it can hamper more effective conflict resolution and the greater satisfaction and commitment offered in negotiations.

b. Mediation

It is considered the process by which the disputing parties seek to resolve their differences with a third party's assistance. The mediator's goal is often to assist the parties in finding mutually acceptable solutions to their disputes and counter-trends that conflict with competing strategies and objectives. Mediators are commonly single individuals, yet they can also be two parties, three parties, or even larger groups.

c. Conflict resolution training

The first pedagogical insight is that each learner has a unique and implicit "theory of practice" for conflict resolution. Second, learners require support and challenge to test their theory of practice. Third, experiential training shifts the responsibility for learning from the trainer to the participants. Fourth, self-reflection based on video or audio feedback motivates students to change their problem behavior. Fifth, easy-to-use models and common vocabulary allow groups of learners to talk about shared experiences of their program. The final insight is that learners require follow-up

and support after workshop training to understand new concepts and skills.

d. Communication

This skill is the most important way of interaction between people. In this sense, the quality of communication is vital for relationships, which shape our social world. In a destructive conflict, the quality of our communication looks terrible, and it destroys our relationship and spreads discord. To improve our relationships and alter our social world from destructive conflict to constructive interactions, we must change the nature of our communication with others.

e. Therapeutic program

Relationships can be established empirically by conducting a series of studies on changes in closeness. This study aims to find out how to start conflict discussions and later test the impact of this intervention in the second discussion of two conflicting debates.

f. Conflict management

This approach requires a large group to create systemic changes, such as new strategic directions for business, redesigning jobs for greater productivity, or solving community problems. In contrast to the old method in which a group of executives at the top of the company or office of the mayor takes a decision, this approach connects those affected by decisions or actions to participate in discussions and decision making.

g. Group relationship perspective

Combining psychodynamics and system thinking, the Well model provides a way to understand multi-level group conflicts, where team members trigger destructive group conflicts and keep them rooted.

h. Reconciliation

Groups require different psychological changes, which can be sustained and promoted by creating certain types of institutions, like increasing violence and a peaceful reconciliation and development of society. By following the principle of learning by doing, previous actions and changes can alter people positively. What to do (for instance, the anthropomorphism of other groups), how to do so (for example, through meaningful exposure, or what is said about group leadership depreciated in the media or by activists), and who is the right agent and is required for the mediation process.

i. Social networking concept

It is applied to various problems related to conflict, including some new dynamics observed on popular social media platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter, which change the landscape of human interaction.

The Tree Model Theory

The Center for the Study of Mind and Human Interaction (CSMHI) at the University of Virginia School of Medicine introduced an informal diplomatic approach known as the *Tree Model*, first developed by Volkan (2021). The tree model is a systematic psychopolitical technique with the aim of assessing and

reducing ethnic and identity conflicts. The model can effectively work with groups that have or are currently experiencing conflict. Under these conditions, ethnic and identity issues become the emotional fuel for the large group conflict currently underway, although the current conflict may begin entirely in concrete real-world issues such as economic, legal, or military issues. Psychological problems associated with large group identity as opposed to individual psychological problems can create resistance to real-world problems. The tree model methodology includes a team of facilitators that includes people who have studied large groups of psychology from a psychoanalytic perspective as well as diplomats, historians, sociologists, and anthropologists. For this reason, this model is known as the “psychopolitical” process (Aronson, 1991).

Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a science developed by Sigmund Freud (Zhang, 2020), the discipline of psychoanalysis occupies a marginal place in international diplomacy and global conflict. Given the primary research field includes the subconscious forces that form human motivation and its origins in aggression and desires, it is assumed that familiarity with the subconscious and destructive tendencies attached to human nature can provide a unique and special position for analysts to contribute to the settlement of the national and international crisis. Psychologists

have attempted to apply their expertise to the relationship between human behavior and the outside world. Yet, psychoanalysis in political science remains a distant cousin, considering the broad influence of psychoanalysis on the government, the study of international relations, and some difficulties inherent in psychoanalysis (Volkan, 2014).

In the *Politics of Psychoanalysis*, Stephen Frosh also acknowledged that conservative consequences could flow from psychoanalysis (Frosh, 1999). In his writings, the community is basically oppressed because the difference in the political regime seems random. He also depicted an anti-feminist bias from classic psychoanalysis. However, Frosh acknowledged that one of the most radical aspects of psychoanalysis was his insight about a mechanism where individualistic personalities were built in the social context (Damousi & Plotkin, 2012).

Psychopolitical

Psychopolitics is the art and science of emphasizing and maintaining power over the thoughts and loyalty of individuals, officers, bureaus, masses, and effects of the conquest of enemy countries through mental healing. Political psychology explains what people do, adapts psychological concepts to be valuable and relevant to politics, and then applies it to analyzing problems or political issues. Systematic psychopolitical steps are directly related to geopolitical warfare, which was declared to institutions

founded many years ago. Publicly, this was never recognized as a unifying movement. Socialist and communist activists display a united front against organizational forms, and other social institutions (Stickley, 1959).

In several international political science journals on psychopolitics, Marvick presents psychopolitical analysis as an approach in political science. It applies psychological insights to understand how political actors interact with each other in a particular institutional context to make political decisions. This approach is based on personality theory in the study of political leaders. The term psychopolitical analysis also means applying in-depth psychological knowledge, but it is for people in popular political culture, such as leaders and community leaders (Alschuler, 2006).

METHODS

This article used a qualitative research method in order to form a descriptive exposition called descriptive analysis. The qualitative approach is a research process that employs specific methods to grasp the meaning and symptoms of a problem (social or humanitarian) (Creswell, 2014). Meanwhile, the descriptive research method aims to explain research topics with non-quantitative explanations to answer research questions. Descriptive research aims to illustrate or describe issues that arise systematically, factually, and accurately about certain events or

phenomena studied (Nazir, 2003). This article's data collection techniques include data sources (libraries) gathered from journals, books, news, and other internet sources. The aim is to describe the data systematically and realistically and later analyze it accordingly (Basuki, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Understanding the Russia-Ukraine Conflict

Ukraine, formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), also known as the Soviet Union, declared itself an independent country in August 1991, after the Soviet Union's collapse. In the second decade of the 21st century, however, independence has become an ambiguous concept, with Ukraine's future as a prize contested between Russia in the east and the European Union in the west, and with competition raising fears of a new Cold War between the United States and Russia. Three-quarters of the population are Ukrainians, about 17% of the people in eastern Ukraine are Russians, and about 30% speak Russian as their mother tongue. About 2 million Russian-speaking Ukrainians became Russian citizens on 18 March 2014, when Crimea seceded (Andrews, 2016).

Due to the change of power in Kyiv, which commenced on 27 February 2014, uniformed commandos without labels or identities (later revealed to be Russian soldiers) began to take control of government buildings, airports, and military facilities in Crimea. The local

legislature later scheduled a hasty referendum (and unconstitutional, under Ukrainian law) on Crimea's independence from Ukraine and accession to Russia, taking place on 16 March 2014. The official result, which many analysts question, showed that 96.77 % of the population supported Crimea, with a turnout of 83.1%. The Crimean government declared independence the day after and signed an accession agreement with Russia on 18 March 2014. In this circumstance, local elites tend to defect because the Russian system of government is considered more in line with interests and for reasons of culture and economy (Yekelchuk, 2015).

In this case, Crimea becomes a vital region for Kremlin due to several factors, including the consideration of Russia if it loses control of the main naval base in the Black Sea. Russia is afraid that the naval base would be under the control of NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty Organization). There are also concerns that if Ukraine joins NATO, it can become a threat to Russia's territorial security (Katchanovski, 2015). The conflict continued until Russian President Vladimir Putin recognized the two regions of Ukraine (Luhansk and Donetsk) on 21 February 2022, soon after they proclaimed their independence to become the Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic (Janowski et al., 2022).

Just before 06:00 Moscow Time (UTC +3) on February 24, Putin announced that he had decided to launch a special military operation in eastern

Ukraine (Haltiwanger, 2022). Within minutes of Putin's announcement, explosions were reported in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odesa, and Donbas (Sheftalovich, 2022). The Ukrainians also reported that Russian troops landed in the Mariupol and Odesa regions with 190,000 soldiers and launched several missiles and ballistic missiles (Neuman, 2022). At the time of writing, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is still ongoing and has resulted in injuries and fatalities.

As of 23 May 2022, The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported that at least 3,942 were killed (258 of them were children) and 4,591 were injured (399 of whom were children). It does not include the victims who have not yet been reported entirely. This data is the highest since Ukraine and Russia conflict in 2014, where 2,048 were killed (including the tragedy of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17/MH-17) and 954 fatalities in 2015 (Statista Research Department, 2022).

Implications of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict for Global Economic Security

Despite the suffering and humanitarian crisis caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the entire global economy suffers from slower growth and faster inflation. Russia and Ukraine are major commodity producers, and the disruption has pushed up global prices, particularly for oil and gas. Economies that rely on oil imports will experience more significant financial and trade deficits and rising inflationary

pressures, even though some exporters in the Middle East and Africa could benefit from higher prices. More robust increases in food and fuel prices could increase the risk of instability in several regions, from sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America to the Caucasus and Central Asia. Meanwhile, food insecurity is forecast to worsen in Africa and the Middle East (Kammer et al., 2022).

In international security, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has raised questions about national sovereignty, democracy versus autocracy, human rights, and the global world order. Such invasion could mark a turning point for the global security infrastructure regardless of the outcome. Buchkovska (2022) observed that the current security architecture, founded after the Second World War, can be overthrown. It is because Russia's invasion of Ukraine is threatening international peace and security order, and against the principles of the United Nations Charter that prohibits the threat or use of force against any country's territorial integrity or political independence (Moritsch, 2022).

Diplomatic Bluff of the Indonesian G20 Presidency and its Handling

The G20 is a multilateral cooperation forum that includes 19 major countries and the European Union (EU) from the upper-middle class, developing to developed countries (Subacchi, 2019). The G20 Presidential Summit has entered its 17th meeting. At the 17th meeting,

Indonesia had the opportunity to host the G20 Presidency Summit in the spirit of recovery with the theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger." Indonesia selects this topic because the world is currently under pressure due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which requires joint and comprehensive efforts to find a way out or a solution for its recovery (Kemlu RI, 2022).

Indonesia's ability to represent the voice of developing countries outside and within the G20 will be of particular concern during its presidency. The G20 Summit in Bali in November 2022 also provides a benchmark for Indonesia's current performance. Despite Indonesia's new leadership, significant challenges remain, including geopolitical conflicts exacerbated by the war between Ukraine and Russia, Indonesia's low level of economic participation with other G20 countries, and renewable energy challenges (Suoneto & Harsono, 2022).

The escalation of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia has put Indonesia's G20 presidency in trouble. Since last year, the Indonesian government has been preparing a plan focused on a fair and equitable recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. However, this year's G20 meeting will most likely be held amid geopolitical tensions involving many G20 member countries. The members of the G20 are considering what to do with the presence of Russian President Vladimir Putin at the Summit in Bali. Australian Treasurer Josh

Frydenberg has expressed his support for expelling Russia from the G20 (Alexandroff, 2022). Several countries have even disagreed with Russia joining the G20, including Lithuania, Poland, the United States, Canada, and Australia. The refusal was due to the unjustified Russian invasion of Ukraine (Pramana, 2022).

Despite criticism, Indonesia still invited President Vladimir Putin to attend the G20 Presidency meeting, which will take place in November 2022 in Bali (CNBC, 2022). Indonesia has no reason to refuse or prohibit Russia from participating in the G20 Presidency. Russia is also an influential member of the G20 Summit (Dianti, 2022). Indonesia, as a member country of the NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) organization, should be neutral towards boycotts and threats (diplomatic bluff) by western countries, especially when inviting President Volodymyr Zelenskyy (Wardah, 2022). Indonesia's decision and position are considered appropriate and an opportunity to assert its influence to reduce tensions between the two conflicting countries and G20 member countries that opposed Russia's presence at the summit.

Based on the discussion, Psychoanalysis in this case tends to be able to see the psychological condition of state leaders or elite figures (Jacobsen, 2013) in investigation, negotiation or mediation. The tree model focuses on diagnosing and eliminating psychological disorders that damage political, economic,

legal, military decision-making, and action. This process basically helps opponents in the group to work together. There are three phases in applying the tree model as a tool in political psychology and psychoanalysis:

The first phase includes in-depth psychoanalytic interviews with various members of a large group of senior politicians. This phase is conducted by an interdisciplinary team consisting of psychoanalysis coordinators, foreign delegates or delegates, political scientists, historians, and others from various disciplines. They begin to understand the conscious to the unconscious aspects of the relationship between the two large opposing groups and the situation around them to resolve. The participants could include diplomats between countries in conflict (Ukraine and Russia), as well as countries that reject Russia's participation in the G20 (including G20 member countries with the status of *influential members* at the Summit). The conflict between Ukraine and Russia has a severe impact on the economic sector, which is in line with the discussion of the G20 Summit related to two current problems: the finance track and the sherpa track, presented in a psychopolitical dialogue to deal with conflict resolution.

Psychopolitical dialogue is a series of in-depth workshops in which group executives elicit previously unseen open thoughts and feelings and help participants work through the group. In psychopolitical dialogue, the diplomat or

delegate is encouraged to review past events and understand the circumstances. Psychopolitical dialogue becomes a process in which historical grievances, mainly selected traumas, are revealed (perceptions, fears, and attitudes are clearly expressed). It also examines previously hidden psychological barriers to reconciliation, cleaning up relations so that differences do not lead to further violence. During this session, the identities of the diplomats or delegates are protected from threats between diplomats by the psychoanalysis team. It is expected that the diplomats or representatives can analyze by distinguishing the dangers of their fantasies from the current affairs, negotiations, and stages toward peace can become more accurate.

The mechanism is carried out, because basically humans have an *id*, *ego* and *superego* which are the human subconscious itself (Waslam, 2015). The *id* itself is at the subconscious level that has existed since infancy, this is a reference to a person's personality that cannot be changed or regulated, but can be understood in depth and gradually when delegates convey their aspirations, so that this becomes a key in conflict resolution. The *ego* itself can penetrate the conscious, subconscious, and unconscious where the position of the *ego* can be a bridge between the *id* and the *superego*. The *ego* has contact with the real world or has realistic contact, in contrast to the *id* which has contact with the subconscious only, therefore, in the first stage of the tree model, delegates or

state representatives are expected to understand the events that occurred with the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In this way, it is hoped that the delegates or representatives will be motivated to end the conflict in a middle way, and not make things worse, such as boycotting Indonesia's G20 presidency or boycotting Russia's arrival at the meeting. The *superego* has both a subconscious and an unconscious mind, here delegates or state representatives are expected to realize what other countries have done by imposing harsh sanctions on Russia, especially member countries of the G20 Presidency by boycotting the arrival of Russia, which can expand and worsen the situation with the emergence of a more profound global crisis. That way the initial step in conflict resolution based on the tree model can be applied in a meeting.

The second phase is for long-term effect – a series of seminars on political psychology recommends that about 30 to 40 highly influential participants (legislators, ambassadors, government officials, prominent academics, or other public figures) meet two or three times a year for 3 – 4 consecutive days – come along. The opposing diplomats or delegates are appointed as spokespeople for the groups or countries they represent. The facilitation team seeks to disseminate the acquired knowledge to other delegates through special programs that promote peace and coexistence strategies.

Without peace, conflict will continue, it will affect psychological well-

being, such as the emergence of post-traumatic stress disorders or post-traumatic stress disorders that arise as a result of experiences in going through or witnessing terrible events, especially in children (Ayuningtyas, 2017). In the future, it can have a bad effect on the condition of a country because of the reduced generation of successors. This can be the reason for the facilitation team to promote peace in the second stage of the tree model.

The third phase requires the collaborative development of specific actions, programs, and institutions for the newly acquired knowledge to impact social and political policies and society. What is learned will be operationalized to monitor a more peaceful coexistence between countries in conflict so that they can make meaningful progress in resolving disputes. In this case, Ukraine and Russia, as well as the G20 Summit countries, are expected to form new cooperation to maintain global harmony so that stability in the economic sector and security will continue to be maintained. They are not required to collaborate among state government institutions but can be with private companies.

With the tree model theory, it will be easy as a conflict resolution mechanism, because a foreign policy decision is not far from the psychological factors of the leaders of the policy-making countries. According to Mintz & Jr. (2010), the influencing factors are:

Cognitive consistency of decision or policy makers in processing information. Cognitive is one of the fields or domains of human psychology that includes mental behavior related to understanding, consideration, information processing, problem solving, intentions, and beliefs. (Khiyarusoleh, 2016).

Leader Personality; personality is defined as one of the distinctive and unique factors of a person that underlies the behavior. It implies that personality is basically the unity of physical and psychological systems in individuals, determines their unique fit with the environment. (Riadi, 2012). On the other hand, psychology also studies individuals according to their country's cultural background, so that psychology itself understands the country according to its own culture that has existed for generations (Ristianti, 2015).

Evoked set is defined as consumers' consideration of certain brands to buy certain product categories (Schiffman & Wisenblit, 2018). In this case, the main goal of the decision maker is on their mind at any given time.

Misperception is the inability of individuals to receive and process perceptions by creating meaning, interpreting stimuli and sensations received by individuals, and is strongly influenced by internal factors, both internal and external from outside each individual. Because perception is basically the ability of the five senses to translate stimuli or the process of changing stimuli

that enter the human senses (Arifin, et al., 2017).

Learning is a change in behavior as a result of the learning process, where in the learning process there is an active interaction with the environment and the change is permanent (Setiawati, 2018). Beliefs, belief systems, and individual understandings of other people, roles, groups, phenomena, and other objects. One approach to analyze beliefs and belief systems of leaders is operational code analysis (OCA).

CONCLUSION

The *Tree Model* introduced by Vamik Valkon offers a reliable influence on the study case. Indeed, its mechanism enables psychoanalytic science to review countries' past in conflict. The model also allows psychopolitical to assess leaders' way of thinking in seeking conflict resolution with the key to consistency in handling. It can be in the form of meetings held 2-3 years, where each session is conducted 3-4 days in a row by presenting approximately 30 representatives. However, its implementation at the G20 Summit remains difficult. The G20 Presidency in 2022 holds the theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger" which invites all participants to work hand in hand, support each other to recover together, and grow stronger and sustainable due to the effects of the pandemic. Covid-19 has caused the world to become depressed in terms of the economy. Indonesia may find it difficult

to change the discussion or find loopholes in discussing conflict resolution for Russia and Ukraine.

However, it is a window of opportunity for Indonesia to assert its influence and become a conflict resolution facilitator for the Russia-Ukraine conflict. It should encourage other countries to be more welcome and accept Russia's presence at the upcoming G20 summit. The purpose of the G20 is not only to discuss things related to finance, but also in terms of development and empowerment. In the application of the tree model, it is not required that the implementation coincides with an international official event. If the conflict resolution method is applied, it will be a breakthrough and become a reliable method in dealing with a conflict, given that discipline of psychology itself has not much integrated with political science in the international arena. It is also because psychology is focused on the individual.

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