

ABSTRAK

Tanggung Jawab Dewan Keamanan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa Terkait Penerapan Prinsip *Responsibility To Protect* Menurut Hukum Internasional (Studi Kasus Tentang Konflik Israel-Palestina Periode 2023-2024)

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Dewan Keamanan merupakan salah satu badan utama Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa yang bertanggung jawab menjaga perdamaian dan keamanan dunia, namun efektivitasnya dalam konflik Israel-Palestina sangat bergantung kepada anggota tetap Dewan Keamanan yang menghambat fungsi dewan keamanan tersebut. Contohnya dalam eskalasi konflik Israel-Palestina 2023-2024 yang membatalkan sepuluh draft resolusi untuk penghentian eskalasi gagal diloloskan akibat adanya veto. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengetahui tanggung jawab Dewan Keamanan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dalam mewujudkan perdamaian dan keamanan internasional pada konflik Israel-Palestina menurut hukum internasional dan menganalisis implementasi *prinsip responsibility to protect* oleh Dewan Keamanan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dalam konflik Israel-Palestina pada periode 2023-2024. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, kasus, konseptual. Data sekunder terdiri dari bahan hukum primer berupa Piagam PBB, resolusi Dewan Keamanan, Putusan Mahkamah Internasional, serta bahan hukum sekunder berupa *Jurnal* dan buku hukum internasional, yang kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis kepustakaan. Kewenangan Dewan Keamanan PBB berdasarkan Pasal 24 Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa untuk menjaga perdamaian dan keamanan dunia diperkuat Bab VII yang berisi Pasal 39 Piagam PBB mengatur tindakan koersif, mulai dari sanksi ekonomi di Pasal 41 Piagam PBB, dalam Pasal 42 Piagam Piagam PBB mengenai intervensi militer. Implementasi *prinsip responsibility to protect* (R2P) dan penerapan pasal-pasal tersebut dalam konflik Israel-Palestina 2023-2024 menghadapi hambatan struktural akibat hak veto dari ketiga negara dari lima anggota tetap. Akibatnya, tiga pilar R2P mulai dari tanggung jawab negara, bantuan internasional, hingga intervensi kolektif melalui Dewan Keamanan gagal memberikan perlindungan nyata bagi warga sipil di tengah krisis. Sepanjang periode tersebut, sepuluh rancangan resolusi kemanusiaan terkait gencatan senjata dan perlindungan warga sipil gagal disahkan karena veto yang menginstruksikan tindakan pencegahan dalam konflik Israel-Palestina.

Kata kunci: Dewan Keamanan PBB, Hak Veto, Hukum Internasional, Israel-Palestina, Responsibility to Protect.

ABSTRACT

The Responsibility of the United Nations Security Council Regarding the Implementation of The *Responsibility To Protect* (R2P) Principle Under International Law

(A Case Study of the Israel-Palestine Conflict on 2023–2024)

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The Security Council is a principal organ of the United Nations (UN) mandated with the maintenance of international peace and security; however, its effectiveness in the Israel-Palestine conflict is heavily contingent upon its permanent members, whose actions often obstruct the Council's functions. For instance, during the escalation of the Israel-Palestine conflict in 2023–2024, ten draft resolutions aimed at de-escalation failed to be adopted due to the exercise of veto power. This research aims to determine the responsibility of the UN Security Council in realizing international peace and security within the Israel-Palestine conflict under international law and to analyze the implementation of the *responsibility to protect* (R2P) principle by the Council during the 2023–2024 period. This study employs a normative juridical research method with statutory, case-based, and conceptual approaches. Secondary data consist of primary legal materials, including the UN Charter, Security Council resolutions, and International Court of Justice (ICJ) decisions, as well as secondary legal materials such as journals and international law textbooks, which are subsequently examined using qualitative literature analysis. The authority of the UN Security Council under Article 24 of the UN Charter to maintain global peace is reinforced by Chapter VII. Specifically, Article 39 regulates coercive measures, ranging from economic sanctions under Article 41 to military intervention under Article 42. The implementation of the *responsibility to protect* (R2P) principle and the application of these articles in the 2023–2024 Israel-Palestine conflict faced structural impediments due to the veto power exercised by three of the five permanent members. Consequently, the three pillars of R2P encompassing state responsibility, international assistance, and collective intervention through the Security Council failed to provide tangible protection for civilians amidst the crisis. Throughout this period, ten draft humanitarian resolutions concerning ceasefires and civilian protection were not adopted due to vetoes, thereby hindering preventive and corrective actions in the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Keywords: International Law, Israel-Palestine, Responsibility to Protect, UN Security Council, Veto Power.