BAB III
PENUTUP

A. Kesimpulan


Konflik Israel – Lebanon tahun 2006 adalah satu contoh dari konflik yang ada di Timur Tengah. Dewan Keamanan Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa mulai turun tangan menyelesaikan konflik ini, karena sudah dianggap dapat mengganggu keamanan regional dan internasional. Dewan Keamanan mengeluarkan Resolusi Dewan Keamanan Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa Nomor 1701, walaupun resolusi ini baru dikeluarkan kurang lebih satu bulan setelah konflik ini berjalan sehingga dianggap sebagai keterlambatan Dewan Keamanan, tapi akibat dari resolusi ini sangat tepercaya guna meredam konflik yang terjadi. Akibat yang sangat nyata dari adanya resolusi ini adalah adanya gencatan senjata secara permaeen, penarikan mundur pasukan Israel dari wilayah Lebanon Selatan, pelucutan senjata militer – militian (Hizbollah), pengawasan perbatasan Lebanon dan Syria sehingga dapat mengurangi penyeludupan senjata, yang terpenting dengan adanya resolusi konflik dapat
dihentikan yang berakibat penderitaan penduduk sipil akibat perang dapat diakhiri.

Dalam menyelesaikan konflik yang terjadi tidak selalu Dewan Keamanan bekerja cepat, hal ini terlihat dari lamanya Resolusi Dewan Keamanan Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa Nomor 1701 dikeluarkan, setelah tiga puluh tiga hari perang berlangsung antara Israel dan Hizbollah. Akibatnya banyak korban tewas dan luka – luka, serta kehancuran pada kota – kota beserta infrastruktur publiknya. Keterlambatan ini disebabkan adanya hak veto yang dimiliki anggota tetap Dewan Keamanan, khususnya Amerika Serikat yang membantu Israel sehingga membuat upaya – upaya menyelesaikan konflik sulit dilakukan.

B. Saran

1. Dewan Keamanan Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa dalam mengeluarkan sebuah resolusi yang berhubungan dengan suatu konflik harus menciptakan sebuah keadilan, maksudnya adalah bahwa resolusi tidak menguntungkan salah satu pihak saja, tetapi resolusi juga sama – sama menguntungkan kedua belah pihak yang bertikai. Akibatnya jika tercipta sebuah keadilan dari resolusi yang dikeluarkan Dewan Keamanan maka penyelesaian konflik menjadi lebih cepat karena tidak ada pihak yang dirugikan.
2. Keterlambatan Dewan Keamanan mengeluarkan resolusi gua mengakhiri konflik harus dihindari, terutama anggota dewan keamanan yang memiliki hak veto tidak mempengaruhi kepentingan negaranya sendiri akan tetapi lebih mempengaruhi negara – negara yang berkonflik hal ini berkaitan dengan akibat dari konflik tersebut, seperti yang berhubungan dengan kemanusiaan.
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SURAT KETERANGAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini menerangkan bahwa:

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telah melakukan penelitian keputusan di Perpustakaan United Nations Information Centre Jakarta.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sepenyunya.

Jakarta,

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Resolution 1701 (2006)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5511th meeting, on
11 August 2006

The Security Council,

(2006), as well as the statements of its President on the situation in Lebanon, in
particular the statements of 18 June 2006 (S/PRST/2006/1), of 19 October 2004
(S/PRST/2006/3) and of 30 July 2006 (S/PRST/2006/35),

Expressing its utmost concern at the continuing escalation of hostilities in
Lebanon and in Israel since Hezbollah’s attack on Israel on 12 July 2006, which has
already caused hundreds of deaths and injuries on both sides, extensive damage to
civilian infrastructure and hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons,

Emphasizing the need for an end to violence, but at the same time emphasizing
the need to address urgently the causes that have given rise to the current crisis,
including the unconditional release of the abducted Israeli soldiers,

Mindful of the severity of the issue of prisoners and encouraging the efforts
aimed at urgently settling the issue of the Lebanese prisoners detained in Israel,

Welcoming the efforts of the Lebanese Prime Minister and the commitment of
the Government of Lebanon, in its seven-point plan, to extend its authority over its
territory, through its own legitimate armed forces, such that there will be no
weapons without the consent of the Government of Lebanon and no authority other
than that of the Government of Lebanon, welcoming also its commitment to a
United Nations force that is supplemented and enhanced in numbers, equipment,
mandate and scope of operation, and urging in mind its request in this plan for an
immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon

Determined to act for this withdrawal to happen at the earliest,

Taking due note of the proposals made in the seven-point plan regarding the
Shebaa farms area,

Welcoming the unanimous decision by the Government of Lebanon on
7 August 2006 to deploy a Lebanese armed force of 15,000 troops in South Lebanon
as the Israeli army withdraws behind the Blue Line and to request the assistance of
additional forces from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) as needed, to facilitate the entry of the Lebanese armed forces into the region and to resume its intention to strengthen the Lebanese armed forces with material as needed to enable it to perform its duties.

Aware of its responsibilities to help secure a permanent cease-fire and a long-term solution to the conflict,

Determining that the situation in Lebanon constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. Calls for a full cessation of hostilities based upon, in particular, the immediate cessation by Hizbollah of all attacks and the immediate cessation by Israel of all offensive military operations;

2. Upon full cessation of hostilities, calls upon the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL as authorized by paragraph 11 to deploy their forces together throughout the South and calls upon the Government of Israel, as that deployment begins, to withdraw all of its forces from southern Lebanon in parallel;

3. Emphasizes the importance of the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all Lebanese territory in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1559 (2004) and resolution 1701 (2006), and of the relevant provisions of the Taif Accord, for it to exercise its full sovereignty, so that there will be no weapons without the consent of the Government of Lebanon and no authority other than that of the Government of Lebanon;

4. Reiterates its strong support for full respect for the Blue Line;

5. Also reiterates its strong support, as recalled in all its previous relevant resolutions, for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders, as contained by the Israeli-Lebanese General Armistice Agreement of 23 March 1949;

6. Calls on the international community to take immediate steps to extend its financial and humanitarian assistance to the Lebanese people, including through facilitating the safe return of displaced persons and, under the authority of the Government of Lebanon, reopening airports and harbours, consistent with paragraph 14 of this resolution, and calls on it also to consider further assistance in the future to contribute to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon;

7. Affirms that all parties are responsible for ensuring that no action is taken contrary to paragraph 1 that might adversely affect the search for a long-term solution, humanitarian access to civilian populations, including safe passage for humanitarian convoys, or the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons, and calls on all parties to comply with this responsibility and to cooperate with the Security Council;

8. Calls for Israel and Lebanon to support a permanent cease-fire and a long-term solution based on the following principles and elements:

- full respect for the Blue Line by both parties;
- security arrangements to prevent the resumption of hostilities, including the establishment between the Blue Line and the Litani river of an area free of any
armed personnel, arms and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon and of UNIFIL, as authorized in paragraph 11, deployed in this area;

- full implementation of the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords, and of resolutions 1272 (2004) and 1680 (2006), that require the disarmament of all armed groups in Lebanon, as well, pursuant to the Lebanese cabinet decision of 27 July 2006, there will be no weapons or authority in Lebanon other than that of the Lebanese State;

- no foreign forces in Lebanon without the consent of its Government;

- no sales or supply of arms and related material to Lebanon except as authorized by its Government;

- provision to the United Nations of all remaining maps of landmines in Lebanon in Israel’s possession;

9. Invites the Secretary-General to report efforts to secure as soon as possible agreements in principle from the Government of Lebanon and the Government of Israel to the principles and elements for a long-term solution as set forth in paragraph 8, and expresses its intention to be actively involved;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to develop, in liaison with relevant international actors, and the concerned parties, proposals to implement the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords, and resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), including disarmament, and for delineation of the international borders of Lebanon, especially in those areas where the border is disputed or uncertain, including by dealing with the Shaba’a farms area, and to present to the Security Council those proposals within thirty days;

11. Decides, in order to supplement and enhance the force in numbers, equipment, mandate and scope of operations, to authorize an increase in the force strength of UNIFIL to a maximum of 15,000 troops, and that the force shall, in addition to carrying out its mandate under resolutions 425 and 426 (1978):

(a) Monitor the ceasefire of hostilities;

(b) Accompany and support the Lebanese armed forces as they deploy throughout the South, including along the Blue Line, as Israel withdraws its armed forces from Lebanon as provided in paragraph 2;

(c) Coordinate its activities related to paragraph (b) with the Government of Lebanon and the Government of Israel;

(d) Extend its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons;

(e) Assist the Lebanese armed forces in taking steps towards the establishment of the area as referred to in paragraph 8;

(f) Assist the Government of Lebanon, at its request, to implement paragraph 14;

12. Acting in support of a request from the Government of Lebanon to deploy an international force to assist it to exercise its authority throughout the territory, authorizes UNIFIL to take all necessary action in areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities, to ensure that its area of operations
is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind, to assist attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council, and to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, humanitarian workers and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;

13. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to put in place measures to ensure UNIFIL is able to carry out its functions envisaged in this resolution, urges Member States to consider making appropriate contributions to UNIFIL and to respond positively to requests for assistance from the Force, and expresses its strong appreciation to those who have contributed to UNIFIL in the past;

14. Calls upon the Government of Lebanon to secure its borders and other entry points to prevent the entry into the country of arms or related material and requests UNIFIL, as authorized in paragraph 11 to assist the Government of Lebanon as its request;

15. Decides further that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft:

(a) The sale or supply to any entity or individual in Lebanon of arms and related material of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforesaid, whether or not originating in their territories; and

(b) The provision to any entity or individual in Lebanon of any technical training or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items listed in subparagraph (a) above, except that these prohibitions shall not apply to arms, related material, training or assistance authorized by the Government of Lebanon or by UNIFIL as authorized in paragraph 11;

16. Decides to extend the mandate of UNIFIL until 31 August 2007, and expresses its intention to consider in a later resolution further enhancements to the mandate and other steps to contribute to the implementation of a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within one week on the implementation of this resolution and subsequently on a regular basis;

18. Greater the importance of and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003;

19. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.