

ABSTRAK

PENERAPAN KONVENSI DEN HAAG 1954 (TENTANG PERLINDUNGAN BENDA BUDAYA PADA SAAT KONFLIK BERSENJATA) OLEH UNESCO DALAM KONFLIK SURIAH

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penerapan Konvensi Den Haag 1954 tentang perlindungan benda budaya pada konflik Suriah oleh UNESCO. Menggunakan teori organisasi internasional dan konsep konvensi, penelitian ini berupaya mengetahui penerapan Konvensi Den Haag 1954 dalam konflik Suriah. Konflik Suriah sendiri telah berlangsung sejak tahun 2011, konflik tersebut bertujuan serta memiliki akar permasalahan legitimasi kekuasaan Presiden Bashar Al-Assad. Konflik Suriah melibatkan kelompok pemerintah dan kelompok anti-pemerintah, Amerika Serikat, Rusia, serta ISIS. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa UNESCO belum berhasil dalam menerapkan Konvensi Den Haag 1954 dalam upayanya untuk melindungi benda budaya dalam konflik Suriah. Kombatan konflik Suriah terbukti melanggar pasal 4 ayat 1, pasal 4 ayat 3, pasal 6, pasal 16 ayat 1 dan 2, serta pasal 17 ayat 1, 2, dan 3 Konvensi Den Haag 1954. Akibat pelanggaran sejumlah pasal tersebut situs Kota Tua Damaskus mengalami kerusakan. Ketidak berhasilan UNESCO dikarenakan tidak memiliki wewenang untuk menuntut terlebih mengadili kombatan perang Suriah atas pelanggaran Konvensi Den Haag 1954. Upaya UNESCO hanya sebatas menyerukan kombatan untuk mematuhi pada Konvensi Den Haag 1954 saja.

Kata Kunci: UNESCO, Konvensi Den Haag 1954, Suriah,

ABSTRACT

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1954 HAGUE CONVENTION (FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT) BY UNESCO IN SYRIAN CONFLICT

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This research aims to know the implementation of The 1954 Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict in Syrian conflict by UNESCO. Using organisational theory and concept of convention, this research tried to know the implementation of The 1954 Hague Convention in Syrian conflict. The conflict itself occurred since 2011, and has core of the problems about legitimization of President Bashar Al-Assad. This conflict involved Syrian Government and Anti-Syrian Government by early just two parties both getting involved. But by the time and conflict getting longer, the parties have addition with US who backed for anti-government parties and Russian Federation backed for Syrian Government itself. The more complex when ISIS showed as a new party and suddenly had in the conflict. The Syrian conflict now had three parties with different ambitions, and needs in particular. This research showed that Syrian conflict combatant surely did not follow the 1954 Hague Convention and particularly collided of article 4 subsection 1, article 4 subsection 3, article 6, article 16 subsection 1 and 2, also article 17 subsection 1, 2 and 3. Due to not following the convention Syrian had serious damage on its sites which means has countless history and archeologically. The failure of UNESCO due to lack of no rights to alleged to judge for combatant over break for the Hague 1954 Convention. UNESCO just did to ask combatant together fulfilling the convention.

Keywords: UNESCO, The Hague Convention 1954, Syria