

## ABSTRAK

Dalam Hukum Humaniter Internasional (HHI) dikenal *jus ad bellum* yang mana mengupayakan agar perang dimulai dengan sah dan sesuai dengan cita-cita kemanusiaan, Dimana dari yang terlihat konflik bersenjata antara kedua negara ini dimulai dari serangan Israel ke Gedung konsulat Iran di Suriah. Dimana Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan prinsip *jus ad bellum* dalam konflik bersenjata antara Iran vs Israel melalui perspektif HHI. Serta mengkaji kesesuaian tindakan kedua negara dengan kerangka HHI. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif, dengan spesifikasi penelitian bersifat deskriptif analitis. Jenis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini meliputi hukum primer, sekunder dan tersier yang dikumpulkan dengan metode pengumpulan studi kepustakaan. kemudian dianalisis dengan metode deskripsi, interpretasi, evaluasi dan sistematisasi.

Hasil penelitian dianalisis melalui 6 bentuk *jus ad bellum* yaitu *just cause*, *right intention*, *public declaration by proper authority*, *last resort*, *probability of success* dan *proportionality*. Kedua pihak kerap mengabaikan prinsip *jus ad bellum*, terutama terkait pelanggaran *article 2(4)* Piagam PBB tentang larangan penggunaan kekuatan sepihak dan ketidakpatuhan terhadap syarat bela diri darurat *article 51*. Klaim bela diri yang diajukan tidak memenuhi apa yang seharusnya diatur didalam *jus ad bellum*, sehingga memicu eskalasi konflik dan HHI, seperti serangan terhadap warga sipil dan perusakan bangunan sipil. Di sisi lain, lemahnya mekanisme penegakan hukum internasional, politisasi Dewan Keamanan PBB, serta kompleksitas dinamika geopolitik regional (termasuk peran kelompok proxy dan intervensi asing) turut memperparah ketidakpatuhan ini.

**Kata Kunci:** *Hukum Humaniter Internasional; Jus Ad Bellum; Iran vs Israel*

## **ABSTRACT**

*In International Humanitarian Law (IHL), jus ad bellum is recognized, which seeks to ensure that war is initiated legitimately and in accordance with humanitarian ideals. The armed conflict between these two countries appears to have begun with Israel's attack on the Iranian consulate in Syria. This research aims to analyze the application of the jus ad bellum principle in the armed conflict between Iran and Israel from the perspective of IHL, as well as to examine the compliance of both countries' actions with the IHL framework. The research method employs a normative legal approach, with a descriptive-analytical research specification. The types of data used in this study include primary, secondary, and tertiary legal sources, which are collected through literature study methods. The data is then analyzed using descriptive, interpretative, evaluative, and systematic methods.*

*The research results are analyzed through six forms of jus ad bellum: just cause, right intention, public declaration by proper authority, last resort, probability of success, and proportionality. Both parties often disregard the principles of jus ad bellum, particularly regarding violations of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter concerning the prohibition of unilateral use of force and non-compliance with the emergency self-defense requirements of Article 51. The self-defense claims made do not meet the criteria that should be regulated within jus ad bellum, thus triggering the escalation of conflict and IHL violations, such as attacks on civilians and the destruction of civilian infrastructure. On the other hand, the weakness of international law enforcement mechanisms, the politicization of the UN Security Council, and the complexity of regional geopolitical dynamics (including the role of proxy groups and foreign interventions) further exacerbate this non-compliance.*

**Keywords:** *International Humanitarian Law; Jus Ad Bellum; Iran vs Israel*