

## ABSTRAK

Perdamaian dan keamanan internasional merupakan pilar utama dalam menjaga stabilitas global sebagaimana diamanatkan oleh Piagam PBB. Dalam konteks ini, PBB memiliki tanggung jawab utama untuk menangani konflik internasional, termasuk konflik antara Israel dengan Palestina. Namun, efektivitas PBB dalam merespons konflik tersebut kerap terhambat oleh penggunaan hak veto oleh anggota tetap Dewan Keamanan, khususnya Amerika Serikat yang secara konsisten memblokir resolusi terkait Israel. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji peran PBB dalam penyelesaian konflik antara Israel dengan Palestina serta menganalisis hambatan yang memengaruhi kinerja PBB. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan doktrinal yang bersumber dari data sekunder. Data yang telah terkumpul dianalisis secara kualitatif melalui analisis dari resolusi PBB, putusan Mahkamah Internasional, dan dokumen hukum internasional lainnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun organ-organ utama PBB, termasuk Dewan Keamanan, Majelis Umum, Mahkamah Internasional, dan Sekretaris Jenderal telah menjalankan mandatnya melalui adopsi resolusi, opini hukum, serta tindakan kemanusiaan dan diplomatik, namun efektivitasnya tetap terbatas. Hambatan internal seperti penggunaan hak veto, lemahnya daya ikat resolusi Majelis Umum, serta hambatan eksternal seperti tekanan politik dari negara-negara besar dan dinamika internal Palestina, memperlemah respon kolektif PBB. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan reformasi mekanisme veto dan penguatan peran Majelis Umum melalui Resolusi *Uniting for Peace* sebagai alternatif forum pengambilan keputusan yang lebih demokratis dan representatif.

**Kata Kunci:** Tanggung Jawab; PBB; Konflik Israel-Palestina.

## ABSTRACT

*International peace and security are fundamental pillars in maintaining global stability, as mandated by the Charter of the United Nations. In this context, the UN holds primary responsibility for addressing international conflicts, including the conflict between Israel and Palestine. However, the effectiveness of the UN in responding to this conflict is often hindered by the use of the veto power by the permanent members of the Security Council, particularly the United States, which consistently blocks resolutions related to Israel. This study aims to examine the role of the UN in resolving the Israel–Palestine conflict and to analyze the obstacles affecting the UN’s performance. This research employs a doctrinal approach based on secondary data. The collected data is analyzed qualitatively through the examination of UN resolutions, decisions of the International Court of Justice, and other international legal documents. The findings indicate that although the main organs of the UN—including the Security Council, the General Assembly, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretary-General—have carried out their mandates through the adoption of resolutions, legal opinions, and humanitarian and diplomatic actions, their effectiveness remains limited. Internal obstacles such as the use of the veto power and the weak binding force of General Assembly resolutions, as well as external obstacles such as political pressure from major powers and internal dynamics within Palestine, undermine the UN’s collective response. Therefore, reform of the veto mechanism and the strengthening of the General Assembly’s role through the Uniting for Peace resolution are needed as alternative, more democratic and representative decision-making forums.*

**Keywords:** *Responsibility; United Nations; Israel-Palestine Conflict.*