



Indonesia's Diplomatic Actions in the Israel-Palestine Conflict

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Abstract

Indonesia has consistently fought for Palestinian independence, utilizing parliamentary diplomacy to enhance its role in international efforts that support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The problem formulations in this study are (1) what factors inhibit the Israeli-Palestinian conflict? (2) what is the role of Indonesian diplomacy in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict? This study aims to examine Indonesia's diplomatic actions towards the conflict between Israel and Palestine. This study uses a descriptive-qualitative method. The data sources in this study are books, journals, and electronic news from several related objects. The results of this study are in the case of the Indonesian Hospital in Palestine, the International Criminal Court (ICC) is the proper party to adjudicate Israel's war violations of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights. The UN Security Council should not obstruct the enforcement of violations of international law in political relations. The veto cannot be exercised if it conflicts with *jus cogens* norms or undermines the ability of other Security Council members to collaborate in response to grave violations of human rights. Indonesia's Foreign Minister condemned the situation in Gaza as a human rights violation and recommended an immediate ceasefire, rejection of double standards, and support for accountable mechanisms. Indonesia also highlighted the Palestinian people's right to self-determination at the International Court of Justice. As a UN Human Rights Council member, Indonesia made justice for the Palestinian people a key issue, recommending three important actions: strengthening the human rights ecosystem, addressing the global humanitarian crisis, and promoting human rights equally.

INTRODUCTION

The conflict between Palestine and Israel is an endless conflict that does not reach the endpoint. The conflict has been going on for decades and has not been resolved despite many countries pushing for a peace process (Mudore, 2019). Israel's declaration of independence caused great controversy. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has continued since the mid-1800s, starting with a small group of European Jews who intended to establish a Jewish State or land of the Jewish people (Wibowo et al., 2017).

Peace efforts begin with a decision that both violence and non-violence are practiced. The resolution of the struggle was robust in 1948 and 1956, as in the wars of 1967 and 1973 when nonviolent action was carried out through bilateral diplomacy and several countries. In addition, there was also a breakthrough between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Operation, which led to the Oslo I Peace Agreement and the Oslo II Peace Agreement. The Oslo II Peace Agreement also experienced several problems from the initial process of the agreement to the implementation stage of the agreement results, which did not run correctly (Masyrofah & Basyar, 2005). Indonesia plays an essential role in international cooperation forums. As a mediator, Indonesia is essential in balancing and neutralizing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in social, regional, and international forums (Sicca, 2021).

Indonesia needs to increase its role in various fields by paying attention to the people's interests and fully supporting humanitarian efforts for Palestine. Indonesia has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) grant aid agreement handed over by UNRWA and the ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) (Ramadhan & Asril, 2022). The main issue raised in this study is Indonesia's role in international organizations. Despite comprehensive and urgent international cooperation, Indonesia has yet to be able to play a mediator role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict due to various obstacles, such as resistance from the UN Security Council as well as domestic challenges. In addition, state institutions tend to operate separately, which may hinder efforts to take on such a role. Therefore, it is important to learn how other countries have been more courageous and consistent in playing a role in fighting for peace in this conflict.

The events in Palestine have become a focus for Indonesia because of the humanitarian crisis. Problems regarding the occupation of territories by Israel become a form of humanitarian violation. Problems that arise include the annexation of several areas in the West Bank, Israeli attacks on Palestinian territories, and restrictions on the mobility of the Palestinian people by Israel. The occupation of territories and humanitarian violations committed by Israel contradict Indonesia's foreign principles through the 2nd Precept of Pancasila, which states that humanity is fair and civilized. In contrast, Israel has committed acts that violate humanity (Manurung & Heriamsal, 2024).

Several previous studies are related to this topic. Gama (2023) states that in carrying out its role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Indonesia often refers to three main principles: guiding thoughts, anti-colonial ethics, and the desire for racial unity. The desire for racial unity accommodated in Indonesia's foreign policy stems from the legal foundation established in 1945. Gama (2023) examines that Indonesia acts as a country that eliminates colonialism or anti-colonial attitudes and maintains peace without using military approaches. Rasyid (2023) discusses the discourse of normalizing relations between Indonesia and Israel. Indonesia faces a dilemma. Indonesia needs direct communication with Israel, if Indonesia wants to fight for Palestinian independence through the peace process. Therefore, a direct relation to Israel is needed. With Indonesia's strength in geopolitics, Indonesia can utilize economy, culture, and diplomacy to design Indonesia's geostrategy in the Middle East. Firdaus & Yani (2021) discuss the

factors inhibiting the Israeli-Palestinian peace settlement, namely the United States and the Israeli factor. The United States is considered an obstacle to the peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, for example, on July 26, 2002, the United States issued the Negroponte Doctrine, a development of the Israel First Doctrine, which states that the United States will continue to oppose any UN Security Council decision to punish Israel. However, compared to previous studies this study concentrates more on Indonesia's diplomatic actions and policies towards the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

METHODS

This study uses qualitative descriptive methods. Descriptive research aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the role of Indonesian diplomacy, which will be explained in detail. This research method is designed to present information systematically. This study uses qualitative methods and collects data through various sources such as books, journals, and previous research. Qualitative is a type of approach that intends to understand the phenomenon experienced by the research subject by describing it through words and language. The results showed that qualitative research was conducted with a design that aims to reveal phenomena contextually and comprehensively by collecting data from the natural environment (Miles et al., 2014).

The data sources in this study are books, journals, and electronic news from several related objects. Data collection techniques involve collecting information from various relevant sources, including scientific journals that provide in-depth studies and current research results, books that offer theoretical foundations and comprehensive references, and electronic news that provides insights into recent events and contemporary developments. By utilizing these three types of sources, the data collected can provide a thorough and accurate picture of the researched topic (Miles et al., 2014).

Data analysis in this study uses the Miles and Huberman model, carried out in three steps (1) data reduction can be interpreted as a selection process in data analysis; (2) data presentation, the data that has been selected is immediately arranged in the form of a narrative to facilitate understanding and further analysis; (3) concluding this stage evaluates and interprets the data that has been selected to conclude (Miles et al., 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Veto Abuse in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

The term veto does not exist in the UN Charter. However, the UN Charter regulates a privilege commonly called the veto right. Article 27 (1) states that each member of the Security Council is entitled to cast one vote. Article 27 (2) stipulates that decisions on procedural matters are made based on the agreement of nine members. Article 27(3) further clarifies that decisions on non-procedural matters must be approved by nine members, including the votes of the permanent members, provided that in decisions taken under Chapter VI and Article 52 (3), parties to the conflict do not vote. If Article 27 (1) is linked to 27 (3), there is a clear difference in the voting rights of permanent and non-permanent members. The difference lies in the decision-making procedure. In procedural terms, decisions can be made by a vote of nine members without the need for unanimous consent from all five permanent members. However, in the non-procedural case, nine members must approve the decision, including the approval of all permanent members (Zulman & Adwani, 2018).

The Indonesian Hospital in Palestine is a health facility built out of the humanity of the Indonesian people through various fundraising from private and government-owned institutions. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is the proper party to adjudicate

Israel's war violations of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights. To enforce International Humanitarian Law, the ICC requires approval from the UN Security Council, which consists of 15 members and has five permanent members (Hendry & Astuti, 2024). However, Israel is a partner of the United States in the Middle East. The political closeness between the United States as the UN Security Council and Israel has given rise to polemics regarding the enforcement of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights. UN Security Council member states are countries that are expected to be firm on the issue of attacking Indonesian hospitals in Palestine. Member states of the UN Security Council are countries that are expected to be able to make firmness on the issue of the attack on the Indonesian Hospital in Palestine. The UN Security Council should not obstruct the enforcement of violations of International Law for the sake of political relations (Devano & Astuti, 2024).

The UN Security Council veto cannot be exercised if it conflicts with *jus cogens* norms, which are fundamental principles of International Law that cannot be violated. The veto should also not be exercised if it undermines the ability of other Security Council members to collaborate in response to grave violations of human rights or if it conflicts with the protection of *jus cogens* norms. The International Criminal Court (ICC) has jurisdiction to prosecute violations of International Law, such as crimes against humanity, genocide, and war crimes, under two conditions, the crimes were committed by nationals of or on the territory of a UN member state or a state that has accepted the jurisdiction of the ICC; and the ICC prosecutor referred the crimes through the UN Security Council under a resolution adopted by the UN (Rezasyah, 2019).

Human Security Crisis in Palestine

Indonesia has been consistent in promoting Palestinian independence. Indonesia refused Israel to participate in the Asian-African Conference in 1955. During the reformation period, Indonesia is still consistent in supporting Palestinian independence. Until now, Indonesia does not have diplomatic relations with Israel. Under the leadership of President Jokowi, Indonesia expressed its stance to consistently bring the issue of Palestinian independence to various meetings attended so that the issue of Palestinian independence received international attention and support. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Retno Marsudi, urged the entire NAM to support the Palestinian independence process in the Ministerial Meeting of the Palestine Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement countries (Tian & Maura, 2023).

On October 7, 2023, the Hamas group attacked Israel with thousands of rockets from Gaza. This was the beginning of the conflict. About 1,200 Israeli civilians were killed in the attack, and about 240 people were taken hostage, including men, women, children, and Israeli soldiers. Hamas' first attack was followed by Israeli military actions targeting Hamas' leadership and infrastructure. This conflict stems from long-standing political and territorial conflicts between Israel and Palestine, particularly over the territorial status of Jerusalem, Palestinian citizenship status, and the blockade of the Gaza Strip. The situation is highly complex and characterized by repeated cycles of conflict, ceasefire agreements, and irregular escalations. Israeli retaliatory strikes, initially aimed only at Hamas infrastructure, have spread to almost all areas of Gaza and targeted civilians (Tian & Maura, 2023).

As a result of the Hamas-Israel conflict, the humanitarian crisis in Gaza has attracted international attention. Many countries have condemned Israel's attack on Gaza and demanded a ceasefire, including Indonesia, which has been supporting Palestine. Even since the beginning of its independence in 1945, Indonesia has affirmed its support for

Palestinian independence. One of the efforts made by Indonesia to show peace efforts between Hamas and Israel is through various diplomatic methods, which involve government agencies but also the participation of the Indonesian people through various humanitarian actions (Tian & Maura, 2023). The basic foreign policy principles, humanitarian values, and the desire to support sustainable peace efforts shape Indonesia's attitude toward Palestine. Indonesia calls for an immediate end to the ongoing violence between Israel and Palestine. Indonesia's insistence on addressing the root of the problem, namely Israel's illegal occupation of Palestine, has become one of the main focuses of diplomatic efforts.

The Beginning of the Conflict Between Israel and Palestine

The international conflict between Israel and Palestine is a conflict that has never found a solution. Many people say this conflict is not just an ordinary conflict but a form of colonization and plunder, so this problem cannot be resolved through conflict resolution. This conflict can be said to have originated from the assumptions inherent in the minds of the Jews, who are now mostly incorporated into the Israeli community. Because they are the source of all cultures and civilizations worldwide, they feel the noblest and most entitled to ownership of the 'promised land' (Syari'ah et al., 2022). Israel wants to make Palestine their home or destination because they believe that the 'promised land' lies in Palestine.

Palestine is a land that is truly coveted by the Jews in Europe. However, currently, the struggle for this territory is based more on political interests than religion, namely, to gain legal recognition as a national home for the Israeli people. This shows that the conflict between the two is not religious but a political struggle for territorial rights. In general, in every conflict or war, some parties should get protection. For example, civilians, especially women and children. All parties involved in warfare must consistently apply human rights principles (Syari'ah et al., 2022).

Even during the 30 years of British rule in Palestine, there was constant conflict between Palestinians and Jews. It all culminated in the Second World War when Jews were massacred entirely by Europeans, so more Jews came to Palestine. The British presence in Palestine was not expected then because of its assignment as a mandate for the Palestinian territories. As a result, this was immediately utilized by the Jews to proclaim their state of Israel in 1948, which received support from the United States and the Soviet Union. Eliandy et al. (2023) stated two crucial issues caused the Palestinian and Israeli conflicts that continue to this day, namely political issues and theological issues.

Indonesia's Diplomatic Steps to Seek Peace

As mentioned earlier, Indonesia has consistently supported Palestine and actively sought to achieve peace between Israel and Palestine. Since the latest conflict between Hamas and Israel, Indonesia has actively participated in diplomacy to achieve peace between the two parties involved, especially in resolving the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. At least five diplomatic actions were taken by Indonesia to end the humanitarian situation in Gaza and promote peace (Sekretariat Presiden RI, 2023).

First, Retno Marsudi once again condemned the situation in Gaza, Palestine, as a human rights violation at a diplomatic meeting commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in December 2023. Retno Marsudi underlined three things that should be encouraged by other countries: an immediate and permanent ceasefire; rejection of double standards; and support for accountable mechanisms, such

as an independent International Commission of Inquiry (Rahel & Krisiandi, 2023). Indonesia's diplomacy at the International Court of Justice on February 23, 2024, stated that the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination recognized by international law. Indonesia opposes Israel's occupation of Palestine, condemns Israel's illegal settlement construction, even accuses Israel of apartheid policies, and demands Israel to end the occupation. Indonesia also emphasizes the importance of international law, the basic rights of Palestinians, the legal consequences of Israel's illegal actions, and for Israel to pay reparations to the Palestinians and end the humanitarian crisis in Gaza (Marsudi, 2024).

During 2024-2026, Indonesia became a UN Human Rights Council member. Therefore, at the Human Rights Council session on February 26, 2024, the Indonesian Foreign Minister made justice for the Palestinian people a key issue. Through the 55th UN Human Rights Council forum, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Retno Marsudi, conducted diplomacy to fight for justice for the Palestinian people, highlight double standards in global human rights enforcement, and request action on human rights violations in Gaza. Retno recommended three important things to the UN Human Rights Council: strengthening the human rights ecosystem; addressing the global humanitarian crisis; and promoting human rights equally. In addition, Retno requested that countries re-commit to fair human rights enforcement (Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, 2019). Previously, on February 19, 2024, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Pahala Nugraha Mansury, took a similar action at the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit in Uganda. Pahala Nugraha directly stated that the spirit of the Asian-African Conference is very important to fight for independence, justice, equality, and development for developing countries, especially Palestine. In this context, the Pahala Nugraha called for NAM solidarity to support peace and a full Palestinian convention at the UN (Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, 2024).

Second, Indonesia conducted diplomacy using cruise ships. When the UN or the UN Security Council could not reach a ceasefire due to many rejections in the forum, Indonesia conducted diplomacy with all members of the UN Security Council. For example, Joko Widodo made a diplomatic trip to the United States on November 13, 2023. Joko Widodo emphasized three important things when meeting with the US President regarding the conflict between Hamas and Israel. First and foremost, the conflict in the Gaza Strip must be stopped. Second, a ceasefire must be implemented as soon as possible. Third, the war between Hamas and Israel must stop, and humanitarian aid must be facilitated to enter Gaza (Arab News, 2023).

The Indonesian Foreign Minister also visited China to ask UN Security Council members to support the acceleration of the ceasefire between Hamas and Israel, as well as to help humanitarian aid enter the Gaza region. Indonesia expects China to increase its role in the UN Security Council forum to achieve a ceasefire in the conflict between Thailand and Vietnam (Yew & Chen, 2023). In addition, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, Indonesia also visited Russia. Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Retno Marsudi, made a diplomatic visit to Russia on November 21, 2023. The main purpose of this diplomacy was to condemn the Israeli military offensive in Palestinian Gaza and emphasize that concrete actions are needed to end the violence in Gaza. One of the most important actions is immediately implementing a ceasefire and ensuring humanitarian aid can be delivered unhindered to Gaza (Azzahra, 2023). The Indonesian Foreign Minister continued to visit the UK on November 22, 2023. Indonesia spoke about cooperation regarding the crisis in Gaza. In particular, Indonesia spoke about how important it is for UN Security Council members and the international community to

immediately take effective action to achieve a full ceasefire in the Gaza region. In this regard, Indonesia called on the UK to act fairly by international and humanitarian law to achieve a full ceasefire (Arab News, 2023). After that, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Retno Marsudi, visited France to conduct diplomacy. The focus was on gaining support for a ceasefire in Gaza. Especially since France also vetoed the UN Security Council ceasefire resolution in October 2023. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, Indonesia hopes France can help with the ceasefire (Basuki, 2023).

Third, to achieve peace in the latest conflict between Hamas and Israel, Indonesia uses multilateral diplomacy. In this case, Indonesia cooperates with several countries in an international forum to achieve common goals in resolving the conflict between Hamas and Israel. In this diplomatic process, Indonesia and its partner countries participate in dialogue and negotiations to reach a solution that benefits each party involved in the conflict. This diplomatic step can be attributed to Indonesia's participation in various international organizations, such as the UN, ASEAN, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). However, this discussion will concentrate more on Indonesia's multilateral diplomacy efforts through the OIC. By participating in the OIC, Indonesia can support peace in Gaza through multilateral diplomacy. Indonesia took the initiative at the OIC Extraordinary Summit in Saudi Arabia to encourage solidarity and take immediate action to address the crisis in Palestine. Indonesia stated that the consolidation of the OIC is crucial to resolve the damage in the region. President Joko Widodo emphasized that the OIC must unite and actively use diplomacy, force, and peaceful efforts to support justice and humanity in Palestine. In addition, Indonesia submitted four concrete recommendations to the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) leaders. The suggestions include a call for an immediate ceasefire, an acceleration of humanitarian aid in Gaza, a demand that Israel be held accountable for its humanitarian violations, and a push to restart peace talks to reach a two-state agreement (Sekretariat Presiden RI, 2023). The Indonesian Foreign Minister also stressed that the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) must act to deal with the crisis in Palestine. The Indonesian Foreign Minister also criticized the UN Security Council, which is not functioning properly, and encouraged the OIC to ask the UN General Assembly to hold an emergency session. Indonesia called on the OIC to establish a welfare corridor in Gaza and opposed the expulsion of residents. Mazzrieva explained that these actions reflected Indonesia's diplomatic efforts through bilateral cooperation to encourage support for achieving peace (Mazrieva, 2023). Retno also called on the OIC to deliver a strong message and gain global support to stop the war in Gaza at the extraordinary meeting of OIC Foreign Ministers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Indonesia asked the OIC to encourage all parties to comply with international humanitarian law. Indonesia also urged the OIC to support the Israeli-Palestinian peace process and achieve a two-state solution to resolve the source of the conflict. Foreign Minister Retno stated that providing the rights of Palestinians is essential to achieving sustainable peace and resisting Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territories (Difa & Adji, 2023). Indonesia has also successfully encouraged shuttle diplomacy to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. This is done through the efforts of foreign ministers from OIC member countries to visit together to carry out missions and encourage support from various parties.

Fourth, Indonesia conducts bilateral diplomacy. This involves meetings, talks, and negotiations between the Indonesian government and a country to advance common interests related to international security or to stop the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. For example, President Joko Widodo held a bilateral meeting with the King of Jordan on November 11, 2023. During the diplomacy, Indonesia firmly supported the King of

Jordan's efforts to fight for Palestinian peace and independence. Both leaders emphasized that resolving the two-state conflict is crucial to creating the basis for Palestinian independence. Indonesia was committed to resolving the Palestinian conflict by recommending a UN General Assembly Resolution (Kominfo, 2023).

Indonesia and Iran met in Geneva on December 14, 2023, to discuss the situation in Gaza, Palestine. Both countries agreed that a ceasefire is essential to improve the situation in Gaza, and they also agreed to work together to help Palestine (Ibrahim et al., 2018). Previously, President Joko Widodo held a bilateral meeting with President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan. During the meeting, they agreed to work together to resolve the conflict in Gaza and continue to support the struggle for Palestinian independence. They attached great importance to collaborating within the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and called for a ceasefire and humanitarian pause. President Joko Widodo emphasized through various international forums that Indonesia will continue to fight for justice for Palestine.

On December 16, 2023, President Joko Widodo and Japanese Prime Minister, Fumio Kishida, held a bilateral meeting. The two leaders discussed the Palestinian issue during the bilateral meeting. President Joko Widodo specifically emphasized that Indonesia remains committed to achieving a permanent ceasefire, coordinating continued humanitarian assistance, and encouraging a peace process through a two-state solution as soon as possible and that Indonesia strongly hopes that Japan will support these efforts (Sekretariat Presiden RI, 2023). The meeting between Indonesia and the Netherlands was also a bilateral effort. Indonesia and the Netherlands held a bilateral meeting on 31 January 2024 and also discussed the Palestinian issue. The Dutch government stated that it supports a two-state solution, and the Indonesian foreign minister said that Israel's claims against UNRWA must be made openly (Yashinta, 2024).

In addition, Indonesian Vice President, Ma'ruf Amin, conducted bilateral diplomacy. On February 28, 2024, the President of the Republic of Indonesia held a bilateral meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand. They discussed their political positions regarding the situation in Palestine and cooperation between the two countries. An agreement was reached between the two parties that they would support efforts to end the war in Palestine through negotiations and a permanent ceasefire. The Vice President also asked New Zealand to help provide humanitarian assistance to Palestine due to the dire situation there. In addition, they discussed efforts to promote peace and tolerance among human beings, given the disturbances and conflicts that occur in various places around the world, such as in Russia, Ukraine, and Palestine (Sekretariat Presiden RI, 2023). Indonesia and China held bilateral meetings amid concerns over developments in the Middle East. They committed to preventing escalation in the region, especially in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Both countries agreed that it is important to exercise restraint and reduce tensions in the Middle East, especially by stopping Israeli military aggression in the Gaza Strip through a ceasefire. They also agreed that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should be resolved justly, with Palestine being accepted as a full member of the UN.

Fifth, Indonesia conducts humanitarian diplomacy. Indonesia uses diplomacy through humanitarian aid in this context to address the humanitarian crisis in Gaza and help victims of Israeli military attacks. On April 3, 2024, this was marked by the delivery of humanitarian aid to the Palestinians. With this action, Indonesia demonstrated its commitment to maintaining world peace and engaging in humanitarian missions globally, especially to achieve peace in the Gaza Strip. Medicines, medical equipment, and other aid were included in the 30 billion aid (Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia,

2024). Indonesian society is also involved in Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy. In these situations, civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other community organizations design and implement social assistance initiatives such as holding fundraising events, donating directly, or supporting fundraising campaigns held by specific parties. For example, the Indonesian diaspora in Turkey organized a 'Palestine Humanity Gathering' to encourage support and donations for the Palestinian people. The event included auctioning of Asma Nadia's book, and the proceeds were donated to Palestine (Anadolu, 2024).

At the same time, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) also raised funds to provide humanitarian aid to Palestine. MUI has collected around 27 billion rupiah through fundraising from various sources, such as individuals, institutions, mosques, regional MUI offices, schools, and other sources. In addition, the Ar Rohmah Tahfizh Hidayatullah Islamic Education Foundation of Malang and the Muslim Community of Malang Raya Cinta Indonesia (MERCİ) did the same thing. These community organizations held solidarity on Friday, October 20, 2023, and raised funds to help the Palestinian people. Considered a form of Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy to support Palestine, this solidarity action was carried out. In addition, Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy was manifested through the solidarity actions of the people of Sabang City, consisting of communities, mass organizations, community organizations, youth organizations, and Islamic institutions, including the local government. Fundraising is part of these solidarity activities, and we support the expansion of fundraising to help Palestine. The People's National Committee for Palestine distributed the funds. In Tangerang City, people also performed charitable acts by collecting funds through the National Amil Zakat Agency (Baznas) and other institutions. They managed to collect around 40 million rupiah that will be given to the Palestinian people through humanitarian aid.

Students of Institut Teknologi Saptu Mandiri, Balangan Regency conducted a solidarity and fundraising action on November 14, 2023, to support the people of Palestine who are experiencing conflict. This exemplifies Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy (Tobari, 2023). An Indonesian K-pop fan group also conducted a fundraiser for Palestine, raising more than IDR 1 billion. The aid was used to support various humanitarian programs in Palestine, including school construction, drinking water management, assistance to orphans, and regular aid, such as during Ramadhan. These actions show that humanitarian diplomacy can be carried out not only by governments or non-profit organizations, but can also involve the participation of people, communities, organizations, individuals, etc (Ihsan, 2024). Humanitarian aid packages for Palestine were sent to Cairo to be distributed to Palestinian refugees in Egypt. Previously, Indonesia sent humanitarian aid to Palestinians in Gaza through the Egyptian-controlled Rafah crossing. Over 4,400 tonnes of humanitarian assistance from Indonesia was sent to Gaza via trucks. Indonesia continues to oversee the delivery of aid to ensure that the threatened people in Palestine are truly grateful. Israel is still stopping aid shipments to Gaza. The Indonesian government continues to endeavor to provide humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people despite the increasing conditions and tension of the conflict. Indonesia has previously offered humanitarian aid in the form of a hospital in North Gaza and medicine and health equipment packages. The hospital, which was successfully built in 2011 with the help and donations of the Indonesian people, had to stop operating because it was considered to protect the Hamas group by Israel (Mazrieva, 2023).

From the various diplomacy strategies mentioned above, Indonesia has used diplomacy to communicate and assert its position and foreign policy regarding the

Hamas-Israel conflict to other countries or the international community. In this situation, Indonesia shows several important things that become the main priorities in its diplomatic efforts. Firstly, Indonesia wants to show that it supports the rights of the Palestinian people and their independence. Moreover, official government statements show this support, as well as diplomatic actions against Israeli policies which violate international law. By doing this, Indonesia demonstrates its position as a global country that supports justice and human rights.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

The UN Charter regulates the veto right, allowing each Security Council member to cast one vote. Decisions on procedural matters are made based on the agreement of nine members, while decisions on non-procedural matters must be approved by nine members, including the votes of all permanent members. The difference lies in the decision-making procedure. In the case of the Indonesian Hospital in Palestine, the International Criminal Court (ICC) is the proper party to adjudicate Israel's war violations of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights. The UN Security Council should not obstruct the enforcement of violations of international law in political relations. The veto cannot be exercised if it conflicts with *jus cogens* norms or undermines the ability of other Security Council members to collaborate in response to grave violations of human rights. The ICC has jurisdiction to prosecute violations of International Law under two conditions: the crimes were committed by nationals of or on the territory of a UN member state or a state that has accepted the jurisdiction of the ICC, and the crimes were referred by the ICC prosecutor through the UN Security Council under a resolution adopted by the UN.

Indonesia has consistently supported Palestinian independence since its independence in 1945. Under President Joko Widodo, Indonesia has consistently brought the issue of Palestinian independence to international attention and support. The Hamas-Israel conflict, which began in October 2023, has led to a humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Indonesia has been supporting Palestine since its independence in 1945 and has been demonstrating peace efforts through diplomatic methods, including government agencies and the participation of the Indonesian people in humanitarian actions. Indonesia calls for an immediate end to the ongoing violence between Israel and Palestine, focusing on addressing Israel's illegal occupation of Palestine. The situation is highly complex and characterized by repeated cycles of conflict, ceasefire agreements, and irregular escalations. The ongoing international conflict between Israel and Palestine is a form of colonization and plunder, rooted in the assumptions of Jews as the source of all cultures and civilizations. Israel aims to make Palestine their home, believing it is the 'promised land.' The struggle for this territory is based on political interests rather than religion, to gain legal recognition as a national home for the Israeli people. Despite British rule, constant conflict between Palestinians and Jews remained, culminating in the Second World War when Jews were massacred by Europeans. The conflict continues due to political and theological issues.

Indonesia has been actively supporting Palestine and promoting peace between Israel and Palestine, particularly in resolving the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Retno Marsudi, condemned the situation in Gaza as a human rights violation and recommended an immediate ceasefire, rejection of double standards, and support for accountable mechanisms. Indonesia also highlighted the Palestinian people's right to self-determination at the International Court of Justice, opposing Israel's occupation and accusing Israel of apartheid policies. As a UN Human Rights Council

member, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Retno Marsudi, made justice for the Palestinian people a key issue, recommending three important actions: strengthening the human rights ecosystem, addressing the global humanitarian crisis, and promoting human rights equally.

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