

SKRIPSI

PELAKSANAAN PRINSIP *INVIOABILITY* DAN *THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE* DALAM PENYERANGAN GEDUNG KONSULAT IRAN DI SURIAH OLEH ISRAEL TAHUN 2024 BERDASARKAN PERSPEKTIF HUKUM INTERNASIONAL

*Diajukan untuk memenuhi persyaratan
dalam rangka memperoleh gelar Sarjana Hukum*

Oleh:

RAMASA AMELIA RULLY

2110112086

Program Kekhususan: Hukum Internasional (PK VI)



Pembimbing:

Dr. Jean Elvardi, S.H., M.H.

Sri Oktavia, S.H., M.Sc., Ph.D.

FAKULTAS HUKUM

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

PADANG

2025

	Alumni University Number:	Student Name: Ramasa Amelia Rully		Alumni Faculty Number:
	a. Place/Date of Birth : Padang /8 November 2002 b. Parent Name : Rudi Agustian, S.E. c. Faculty : Law d. Concentration : Internatinal law e. No. BP : 2110112086	f. Graduation Date : August 27 th , 2025 g. Pass Predicate : Cumlaude h. Study Duration : 4 Years i. GPA : 3,89 j. Address : Jl. Bandar Buat No. 20, Padang.		

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF INVIOABILITY AND THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE IN THE ATTACK ON THE IRANIAN CONSULATE IN SYRIA BY ISRAEL IN 2024 FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Ramasa Amelia Rully, 94 Pages, Faculty of Law Andalas University, 2025)

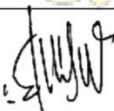
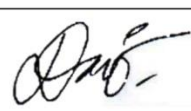
ABSTRACT

The attack on the Iranian consulate building in Syria by Israel in April 2024 sparked debate regarding the appropriateness of international legal principles and rules relating to the right of self-defence claimed by both countries, as well as the principle of inviolability of consular buildings in this situation. This study formulates two main issues: (1) how to legally analyse the principle of consular building inviolability in Israel's attack on the Iranian consulate building in Syria based on international law; and (2) how to legally analyse the principle of self-defence in relation to Israel's attack on the Iranian consulate building in Syria under international law. The research method is descriptive normative legal research, and the data are analysed qualitatively using the statute approach, conceptual approach, and case approach. Data analysis was conducted through a literature study of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and non-legal materials. The results of the study show that, based on the 1963 Vienna Convention, the principle of inviolability regulates only the obligations of the receiving state and cannot be imposed on Israel as a third party. However, a comprehensive analysis of international law demonstrates that Israel's attack on the Iranian consulate building in Syria nevertheless constitutes a serious violation of various international legal norms, namely Article 2 of the UN Charter. This action violated the prohibition on the use of force, the principle of sovereignty, and the obligation to settle disputes peacefully. From the perspective of international humanitarian law, namely Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, Articles 48, 52, and 57 of Additional Protocol I, and Article 25 of the Fourth Hague Convention, Israel violated the rules distinguishing between military and civilian targets, the principle of precaution in attack, and the principle of proportionality. Based on Article 51 of the UN Charter, Israel's claim to the right of self-defence does not meet the principles of necessity, proportionality, and immediacy, and is therefore invalid. Israel's actions can be classified as a form of aggression under points (a) and (b) of Article 3 of UN General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX). By contrast, Iran's retaliatory actions are consistent with the provisions of Article 51 of the UN Charter on the right to legitimate self-defence and have a strong legal basis, as they fulfil the elements of self-defence according to international legal principles and rules.

Keywords: Principle of Self-Defence, Principle of Inviolability, UN Charter, Vienna Convention, Consulate Building, Iran, Israel.

This Minor thesis has been defended in front of the Examiner Team and declared Passed on **August 27th, 2025.**

Examiner,

Signature	1. 	2. 
Name	Dewi Enggriyeni, S.H., M.H.	Dayu Medina, S.H., M.H.

Acquainted,

Head of the Department of International Law : **Dr. Delfiyanti, S.H., M.Hum.**


Signature

Alumni have registered with the Faculty/University and received an alumni number:

	Faculty/University Officer	
No. Alumni Faculty	Name:	Signature:
No. Alumni University	Name:	Signature:

	No. Alumni Universitas:	Nama Mahasiswa: Ramasa Amelia Rully	No. Alumni Fakultas:
	a. Tempat/ Tgl Lahir : Padang /8 November 2002 b. Nama Orang Tua : Rudi Agustian, S.E. c. Fakultas : Hukum d. PK : Hukum Internasional e. No. BP : 2110112086	f. Tanggal Lulus : 27 Agustus 2025 g. Predikat Lulus : Dengan Pujian h. Lama Studi : 4 Tahun i. IPK : 3,89 j. Alamat : Jl. Bandar Buat No. 20, Padang.	

PELAKSANAAN PRINSIP *INVIOABILITY* DAN *THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE* DALAM PENYERANGAN GEDUNG KONSULAT IRAN DI SURIAH OLEH ISRAEL TAHUN 2024 BERDASARKAN PERSPEKTIF HUKUM INTERNASIONAL

(Ramasa Amelia Rully, 94 Halaman, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Andalas, 2025)

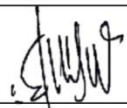
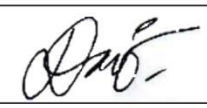
ABSTRAK

Penyerangan terhadap gedung konsulat Iran di Suriah oleh Israel pada April 2024 menimbulkan perdebatan mengenai kesesuaian prinsip-prinsip dan aturan hukum internasional terkait *the right of self-defence* oleh kedua negara dan mengenai prinsip *inviolability* yang dimiliki gedung konsulat terhadap situasi ini. Penelitian ini merumuskan dua masalah: (1) bagaimana analisis yuridis prinsip *inviolability* gedung konsulat dalam penyerangan gedung konsulat Iran di Suriah oleh Israel berdasarkan hukum internasional; dan (2) bagaimana analisis yuridis prinsip *self-defence* dalam penyerangan gedung konsulat Iran di Suriah oleh Israel berdasarkan hukum internasional. Metode penelitian didasarkan pada penelitian yuridis normatif yang bersifat deskriptif dan data dianalisis secara kualitatif menggunakan *statute approach*, *conceptual approach*, dan *case approach* sebagai pendekatan penelitian. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan cara studi kepustakaan terhadap bahan hukum primer, bahan hukum sekunder, dan bahan non-hukum. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa berdasarkan Konvensi Wina 1963 mengenai prinsip *inviolability* hanya mengatur kewajiban negara penerima dan tidak dapat dibebankan kepada Israel sebagai pihak ketiga, namun analisis komprehensif terhadap hukum internasional menunjukkan bahwa penyerangan Israel terhadap gedung konsulat Iran di Suriah tetap merupakan pelanggaran serius terhadap berbagai norma hukum internasional yaitu Pasal 2 Piagam PBB, tindakan tersebut telah melanggar larangan penggunaan kekerasan, prinsip kedaulatan, dan kewajiban penyelesaian sengketa secara damai, dari perspektif hukum humaniter internasional yaitu Pasal 53 Konvensi Jenewa IV, Pasal 48, 52, dan 57 Protokol Tambahan I, dan Pasal 25 Konvensi Den Haag IV, Israel melanggar aturan yang membedakan target militer dan sipil, prinsip kehati-hatian dalam menyerang, dan prinsip proporsionalitas. Berdasarkan Pasal 51 Piagam PBB, *The right of self-defence* oleh Israel tidak memenuhi prinsip *necessity*, *proportionality*, dan *immediacy*, sehingga tidak sah. Tindakan Israel dapat dikualifikasikan sebagai bentuk agresi berdasarkan poin (a) dan (b) pada artikel 3 *UN General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX)*, sedangkan tindakan balasan Iran sesuai dengan ketentuan Pasal 51 Piagam PBB tentang hak pembelaan diri yang sah dan memiliki dasar hukum yang kuat karena memenuhi unsur-unsur pembelaan diri menurut prinsip-prinsip dan aturan hukum internasional.

Kata Kunci: Prinsip *Self-Defence*, Prinsip *Inviolability*, Piagam PBB, Konvensi Wina, Gedung Konsulat, Iran, Israel.

Skripsi ini telah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji dan dinyatakan Lulus pada tanggal 27 Agustus 2025.

Penguji,

Tanda Tangan	1. 	2. 
Nama Terang	Dewi Enggriyeni, S.H., M.H.	Dayu Medina, S.H., M.H.

Mengetahui,

Ketua Departemen Hukum Internasional: **Dr. Delfiyanti, S.H., M.Hum.**


Tanda Tangan

Alumnus telah mendaftar ke Fakultas/Universitas dan mendapat nomor alumnus:

	Petugas Fakultas/ Universitas	
No. Alumni Fakultas	Nama:	Tanda Tangan:
No. Alumni Universitas	Nama:	Tanda Tangan: