

Hubungan diplomatik Iran - Indonesia: studi kebijakan pengembangan nuklir Iran dan pengaruhnya terhadap hubungan diplomatik Iran - Indonesia 2005-2007

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Abstrak

Kebijakan Iran mengenai pengembangan nuklirnya, 1) bertujuan untuk sumberdaya alternative bagi kepentingan rakyat Iran dalam mengantisipasi kelangkaan dan keterbatasan energy yang berasal dari fosil (gas alam dan minyak bumi). 2) untuk kepentingan riset, yaitu menguasai teknologi modern pengolahan materi dari bahan nuklir. 3) Iran berargumen sebagai anggota NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty) ia berhak mengembangkan nuklir untuk keperluan damai.

Sementara Amerika Serikat sebagai Negara yang menentang nuklir Iran, dan membawa masalah ini ke DK PBB, alasan sebenarnya adalah sbb:1) AS menuduh Iran berada dibalik gerakan-gerakan yang menentang AS di berbagai Negara. Seperti di Lebanon, Palestina juga Irak.2) Iran, banyak mendapat dukungan dari Negara Rusia dan Cina. 3) Iran dituduh melancarkan manuver politik dengan membentuk "aliansi" baru Iran - Amerika Latin. Yakni para Sosialis kiri anti AS 4) AS menuding Iran mengembangkan senjata nuklir dan rudal balistik. 5) Independensi Iran dianggap sebagai ancaman terhadap hegemoni Amerika di Timur Tengah.

Persetujuan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia terhadap Resolusi DK PBB 1747, menimbulkan beragam tanggapan dan reaksi dari berbagai kalangan, termasuk legislatif. Dengan hak interpelasi yang dimilikinya, mereka meminta pemerintah menjelaskan kebijakan politik luar negerinya, yang dianggap tidak bebas aktif lagi. Penjelasan yang dikemukakan pemerintah adalah : Pertama, Indonesia tetap mendukung program nuklir Iran namun negara tersebut telah mengabaikan ketentuan-ketentuan NPT dan IAEA serta imbauan oleh DK-PBB melalui Resolusi 1696 dan 1737. Kedua, empat poin amandemen Indonesia berhasil dimuat dalam Resolusi 1747, Ketiga, substansi dari Resolusi 1747 ditujukan untuk mencari solusi negosiasi untuk mencapai stabilitas perdamaian sehingga sesuai dengan pembukaan UUD 1945, yaitu "turut menciptakan dunia yang aman dan ikut melaksanakan ketertiban dunia yang berdasarkan kemerdekaan, perdamaian abadi, dan keadilan sosial.". Keempat) dalam resolusi 1747 terdapat dua kebijakan DK PBB yang berisikan tawaran bagi Iran. 1. suspension to suspension yaitu apabila setelah resolusi ini ditetapkan Iran mau menanggihkan pengembangan uranium, maka pembicaraan di Dewan Keamanan juga akan ditanggihkan; 2. termination to termination apabila Iran menghentikan penggunaan uraniumnya, maka resolusi DK 1747 akan dihentikan.

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Iran's policies on its nuclear development, 1) As an alternative energy resource for Iranian people in order to anticipate the limited amount of fossil fuel energy. 2) For research purposes, to acquire the latest technology on nuclear developments. 3) Iran argues as a member of Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT), it has the right to develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. United States as a nation that opposes Iran's nuclear developments, took this matter to the United Nations (UN) Security Council.

US opposes Iran's nuclear developments because, 1) US accuses Iran is behind the anti-US movements in countries such as; Lebanon, Palestine, and Iraq. 2) Iran has the backing from China and Russia. 3) US accuses Iran has making political maneuvers in Latin America, by establishing 'alliance' with the anti-US Leftist governments in the region. 4) US accuses Iran is trying to develop nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles. 5) Iran is seen by the US as a threat for US hegemony in the Middle East.

Since the Indonesian government had agreed to UN Security Council Resolution no. 1747, it stirred up responses and reactions from all sides within Indonesia, including the Indonesian parliament. With the right of interpellation, the Indonesian parliament asked the Indonesian government to explain its foreign policies that supposed to be 'free and active'. The Indonesian government had explained that; Firstly, Indonesia is still supporting Iran's nuclear developments. However, Iran has ignored the NPT and IAEA rules and UN Security Council Resolutions (1696 and 1737). Secondly, Indonesia has successfully put its four points on the amendment of Resolution 1747. Thirdly, the Resolution 1747 was made to find a peaceful solutions (through negotiations) in order to find stability and peaceful solutions, which is in accordance to the Indonesian Constitution, which is "to make the world as a peaceful place and contributing to the world order which is based on freedom, lasting peace, and social justice." Fourthly, within Resolution 1747 the UN Security Council offers Iran to 1. Suspension to suspension, which is if after the resolution Iran is willing to suspend its uranium enrichment program, the talks in the Security Council will also be suspended; 2. Termination to termination, if Iran terminates its uranium enrichment program, the UN Security Council Resolution no.1747 will also be terminated.