

ABSTRAK

Kudeta militer di Myanmar pada Februari 2021 memicu eskalasi pelanggaran hak asasi manusia dan krisis kemanusiaan yang berkepanjangan, sekaligus menguji kapasitas Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) sebagai organisasi regional. Penelitian ini menganalisis upaya ASEAN dalam menangani pelanggaran HAM di Myanmar sepanjang periode 2021–2025 dengan menggunakan teori rezim internasional Robert O. Keohane dan pendekatan human security. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif melalui analisis dokumen resmi ASEAN, laporan lembaga hak asasi manusia, literatur akademik yang relevan, dan wawancara akademisi. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa respons ASEAN melalui Five-Point Consensus, peran ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), dan mekanisme kemanusiaan AHA Centre cenderung bersifat normatif dan diplomatik, tanpa diiringi mekanisme penegakan yang efektif. Keterbatasan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh kuatnya prinsip non-interference, perbedaan kepentingan politik antarnegara anggota, serta lemahnya kapasitas institusional rezim ASEAN dalam memaksa kepatuhan. Dari perspektif human security, pendekatan ASEAN masih berorientasi pada stabilitas negara dan kohesi regional, sehingga belum mampu menempatkan perlindungan individu warga Myanmar sebagai prioritas utama. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kegagalan ASEAN dalam merespons krisis Myanmar mencerminkan disfungsi rezim regional dalam konteks pelanggaran HAM berat, serta menegaskan urgensi reformasi prinsip non-interference menuju non-indifference dan penguatan mandat kelembagaan HAM ASEAN.

Kata kunci: ASEAN, Myanmar, hak asasi manusia, kudeta militer, rezim internasional, human security.

ABSTRACT

The military coup in Myanmar in February 2021 triggered an escalation of human rights violations and a protracted humanitarian crisis, thereby testing the capacity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a regional organization. This research analyzes ASEAN's efforts to address human rights violations in Myanmar during the period 2021–2025 by employing Robert O. Keohane's international regime theory and the human security approach. This study adopts a qualitative descriptive methodology through the analysis of official ASEAN documents, reports from human rights organizations, relevant academic literature, and interviews with scholars. The findings indicate that ASEAN's responses through the Five-Point Consensus, the role of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), and the humanitarian mechanisms of the AHA Centre have largely remained normative and diplomatic in nature, without being accompanied by effective enforcement mechanisms. These limitations are shaped by the strong adherence to the principle of non-interference, divergent political interests among member states, and the weak institutional capacity of the ASEAN regime to compel compliance. From a human security perspective, ASEAN's approach remains oriented toward state stability and regional cohesion, thereby failing to prioritize the protection of individual citizens in Myanmar. This research concludes that ASEAN's inability to effectively respond to the Myanmar crisis reflects the dysfunction of a regional regime in the context of severe human rights violations and underscores the urgency of reforming the principle of non-interference toward non-indifference, alongside strengthening ASEAN's human rights institutional mandate

Keywords: ASEAN, Myanmar, human rights, military coup, international regime, human security.