

ABSTRAK

Keputusan Kenya untuk menarik diri dari proses penyelesaian sengketa maritim dengan Somalia di Mahkamah Internasional (*International Court of Justice/ICJ*) pada tahun 2021 memunculkan berbagai pertanyaan penting dalam studi hubungan internasional, terutama terkait komitmen negara terhadap prinsip penyelesaian sengketa secara damai melalui mekanisme hukum internasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis keputusan tersebut melalui perspektif kepentingan nasional Kenya, yang mencakup aspek pertahanan, integritas teritorial, serta kesejahteraan sosial-ekonomi. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dan kerangka teori kepentingan nasional menurut Jack C. Plano dan Roy Olton, penelitian ini mengeksplorasi latar belakang historis konflik, proses diplomasi yang ditempuh, hingga ketegangan politik domestik dan regional yang melatarbelakangi keputusan Kenya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keputusan Kenya didorong oleh kekhawatiran terhadap ancaman terhadap kedaulatan wilayah lautnya, potensi kerugian ekonomi dari hilangnya akses atas wilayah strategis di Samudra Hindia, serta persepsi ketidakadilan dalam proses di ICJ. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa pertimbangan kepentingan nasional menjadi faktor utama dalam kebijakan luar negeri Kenya terkait sengketa ini.

Kata kunci: Kenya, Somalia, sengketa maritim, Mahkamah Internasional, kepentingan nasional

ABSTRACT

Kenya's decision to withdraw from the maritime dispute resolution process with Somalia at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in 2021 raises several important questions in the study of international relations, particularly regarding states' commitment to the principle of peaceful dispute settlement through international legal mechanisms. This study aims to analyze the decision through the lens of Kenya's national interests, encompassing aspects of defense, territorial integrity, and socio-economic welfare. Using a descriptive qualitative approach and the national interest framework proposed by Jack C. Plano and Roy Olton, this research explores the historical background of the conflict, the diplomatic processes undertaken, and the domestic and regional political tensions that underpinned Kenya's decision. The findings indicate that Kenya's withdrawal was driven by concerns over threats to its maritime sovereignty, potential economic losses from the loss of access to strategic areas in the Indian Ocean, and perceptions of unfairness in the ICJ proceedings. These findings affirm that considerations of national interest were the primary factor in Kenya's foreign policy regarding this dispute.

Keywords: Kenya, Somalia, maritime dispute, International Court of Justice, national interest