

**PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP GEDUNG
PERWAKILANDIPLOMATIK DITINJAU DARI PERSPEKTIF
KONVENSI WINA 1961 (STUDI KASUS : BOM BUNUH DIRI DI KABUL
AFGHANISTAN DEKAT KEDUTAAN BESAR AMERIKA SERIKAT**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis perlindungan hukum terhadap gedung perwakilan diplomatik Amerika Serikat ditinjau dari perspektif Konvensi Wina 1961 serta pertanggung jawaban negara penerima Kabul Afghanistan dalam kasus bom bunuh diri dekat Kedutaan Amerika Serikat. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian hukum normatif melalui pendekatan konseptual, pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan sejarah yang kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlindungan hukum terhadap gedung perwakilan diplomatik diatur dalam pasal 25 konvensi Wina 1961 yang menjelaskan gedung perwakilan dan fasilitas didalamnya tidak dapat diganggu gugat negara penerima berkewajiban memberikan fasilitas guna menunjang kegiatan perwakilan diluar negeri dan bentuk pertanggung jawaban negara penerima Afghanistan terhadap gedung perwakilan diplomatik dengan mengganti segala bentuk kerugian baik kerusakan fisik maupun rasa ketidaknyamanan yang dialami oleh perwakilan diplomatik Amerika Serikat berdasarkan Konvensi Wina 1961, serta mengerahkan petugas keamanan untuk mengantisipasi serangan susulan yang dilakukan oleh pihak Taliban terhadap lingkungan gedung perwakilan diplomatik Amerika Serikat.

Kata Kunci : Kekebalan dan keistimewaan, Gedung perwakilan dan Pertanggung jawaban

UNDIKSHA

**LEGAL PROTECTION OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE BUILDING
ASSOCIATED FROM THE VIENNA CONVENTION PERSPECTIVE 1961
(CASE STUDY OF SELF-BOMB BOMB IN KABUL AFGHANISTAN NEAR
THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES**

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify and analyze the legal protections of diplomatic buildings of the United States are reviewed from the perspective of the Vienna Convention 1961 as well as the recipient state answer of Kabul Afghanistan in the case of suicide bombing near the U.S. embassy. The study uses a type of normative legal research through a conceptual approach, a statutory approach and a historical approach that is then analyzed by using primary, secondary, and tertiary legal substances. The results showed that the protection of the law against diplomatic buildings is governed in article 25 of the 1961 Vienna Convention describing the building of representatives and facilities therein can not be contested by the recipient State obliged to provide facilities to support the activities of representatives outside the country and the form of liability of the recipient of Afghanistan to the diplomatic buildings by replacing any damages for both physical damage and discomfort experienced by 1961 United States, as well as deploying security officers to anticipate follow-up attacks by the Taliban against the environment of United States diplomatic buildings.

Keywords: *Immunity and privilege, representative building and accountability.*

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