

ABSTRAK

Praktik diplomasi yang telah berlangsung demikian lamanya pada awalnya hanya dilakukan berdasarkan hukum kebiasaan. Lahirnya Konvensi Wina 1961 tentang Hubungan Diplomatik hadir sebagai sebuah dasar yang baku untuk mengatur hubungan diplomatik secara tertulis, termasuk pengaturan tentang pemutusan hubungan diplomatik. Permasalahan yang diteliti dalam penulisan hukum ini ialah mengenai analisis hukum proses pemutusan hubungan diplomatik yang terjadi di antara Arab Saudi, Uni Emirat Arab, dan Bahrain terhadap Qatar, serta bagaimana implikasi pemutusan hubungan diplomatik tersebut terhadap keberlangsungan *Gulf Cooperation Council*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan yuridis normatif. Sementara itu, spesifikasi penelitian yang digunakan ialah deskriptif analitis. Dalam melakukan pengumpulan data, metode yang digunakan ialah studi kepustakaan yang merupakan data sekunder. Analisis data dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses pemutusan hubungan diplomatik yang dilakukan Arab Saudi, Uni Emirat Arab, dan Bahrain terhadap Qatar sesuai dan tidak melanggar ketentuan dalam Konvensi Wina 1961. Namun, terdapat beberapa hal yang menyalahi ketentuan dalam Resolusi Majelis Umum PBB Nomor A/Res/36/103 dan juga Resolusi HRC Nomor 33/2 tentang Keamanan Jurnalis. Pemutusan hubungan diplomatik tersebut juga secara ekonomi berimplikasi pada terhambatnya integrasi ekonomi negara teluk, serta berkurangnya kegiatan ekspor-impor intra-*Gulf Cooperation Council*. Secara politik berimplikasi pada hilangnya dependensi Qatar terhadap Arab Saudi, meningkatnya hubungan Iran-Qatar, serta keberhasilan Qatar membuat kerja sama dengan negara di luar teluk. Secara hukum berimplikasi pada kewajiban negara anggota *Gulf Cooperation Council* untuk melaksanakan perjanjian dalam organisasi meskipun tidak terikat hubungan diplomatik.

Kata kunci: Implikasi, Diplomatik, *Gulf Cooperation Council*

ABSTRACT

Diplomatic practice that has been lasted for a long time was done based on international customary law in the beginning. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relation was established in 1961 as a standart basis of internatoinal relations in a written form, including the regulation of diplomatic termination. Issues studied in this research are legal analysis in the process of diplomatic termination between Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain over Qatar, and also the implication of the diplomatic termination to the sustainability of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

This research used the normative juridical approach. The research spesifications is analytical descriptive, and using literature study which is a secondary data in collecting the data. The data was analyzed by using qualitative methods.

The research showed that the process of diplomatic termination between Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain over Qatar was in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relation of 1961. However, there were several acts that violated provisions in the UNGA Resolution A/Res/36/103 and UNHRC Resolution 33/2 about the Safety of Journalist. The diplomatic termination was also implicatedthe sustainability of Gulf Cooperation Council in the field of economy, politics, and law. Economically, it implicated to the hampered of economic integration in the Gulf and reducing intra-Gulf Cooperation Council exports and imports activities. Politically, it implicated to the Qatar loss of dependence towards Saudi Arabia, the improvement of Iran-Qatar relation, and Qatarability in making new relations with countries outside the Gulf. In the field of law, it implicated to the duties of Gulf Cooperation Council member states to implement agreements made or adopted by the organization despite thecondition of no diplomatic relation.

Keywords: Implication, Diplomatic, Gulf Cooperation Council