

ABSTRAK

Perlindungan warga negara di luar negeri merupakan salah satu fungsi konsuler yang diatur dalam *Vienna Convention on Consular Relations* 1963 (VCCR 1963) serta menjadi bagian penting dari praktik *consular diplomacy* dalam diplomasi modern. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi fungsi konsuler KJRI Jeddah dalam memberikan perlindungan terhadap Warga Negara Indonesia (WNI) pada kasus candaan bom di Bandara Internasional King Abdulaziz tahun 2017 berdasarkan Pasal 5 dan Pasal 36 VCCR 1963 melalui perspektif *consular diplomacy*. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus tunggal melalui wawancara mendalam dengan diplomat KJRI Jeddah periode 2015–2019 serta studi dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa KJRI Jeddah telah mengimplementasikan fungsi konsuler melalui respons cepat, pendampingan hukum, penyediaan *retainer lawyer*, penerjemah, pelaksanaan komunikasi dan kunjungan konsuler, serta koordinasi dengan otoritas Arab Saudi selama proses hukum berlangsung. Implementasi tersebut secara umum telah sesuai dengan ketentuan Pasal 5 dan Pasal 36 VCCR 1963 serta mencerminkan praktik *consular diplomacy* yang berorientasi pada perlindungan warga negara melalui koordinasi lintas institusi. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa efektivitas implementasi fungsi konsuler dipengaruhi oleh tantangan struktural berupa karakteristik sistem hukum Arab Saudi, kendala bahasa, keterbatasan akses konsuler pada tahap tertentu proses hukum, serta belum adanya *Mandatory Consular Notification* (MCN) antara Indonesia dan Arab Saudi.

Kata kunci: diplomasi konsuler, perlindungan konsuler, VCCR 1963, KJRI Jeddah, WNI

ABSTRACT

The protection of nationals abroad constitutes one of the consular functions regulated under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR) 1963 and has become an integral component of consular diplomacy in contemporary diplomatic practice. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the consular functions of the Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia (KJRI) in Jeddah in protecting Indonesian citizens involved in the 2017 bomb joke incident at King Abdulaziz International Airport, based on Articles 5 and 36 of the VCCR 1963 through the perspective of consular diplomacy. This research employs a qualitative approach using a single case study design, drawing on in-depth interviews with a diplomat who served at KJRI Jeddah from 2015 to 2019, complemented by document analysis. The findings indicate that KJRI Jeddah implemented its consular functions through prompt response measures, legal assistance, the provision of a retainer lawyer and interpreters, consular communication and visitation, as well as coordination with Saudi Arabian authorities throughout the legal proceedings. Overall, these measures were found to be consistent with Articles 5 and 36 of the VCCR 1963 and reflected the practice of consular diplomacy by prioritizing the protection of nationals through cross-institutional coordination. The study also finds that the effectiveness of the implementation of consular functions was influenced by several structural challenges, including the characteristics of the Saudi legal system, language barriers, limited consular access at certain stages of the legal process, and the absence of a Mandatory Consular Notification (MCN) agreement between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia.

Keywords: consular diplomacy, consular protection, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 1963, KJRI Jeddah, Indonesian citizens