

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Turkish is not allowed to investigate the case and need to have permission from Saudi to enter the consulate because of international laws governing how host countries have to treat state representative or other diplomatic missions. Undoubtedly, Embassy and consulate stand on land belonging to their host nations, and the international law lays out firm rules for the behave of a host country. It is crystal clear, under international law, state police and security officials cannot enter an embassy without the permission of the head of embassy or consulate itself.

In the Khashoggi assassination murder, human rights must be firmly enforced. Unlike human rights that cannot be annulled by everyone, diplomatic immunity has different nature since it can be revoked. Turkish authority has a right to interfere and doing the investigations in the location of the massacre, the Consulate of Saudi Arabia in Istanbul.

#### **B. Recommendation**

Even though international law does not seem to provide a firm statement as to the question of priority between human rights and diplomatic immunity. However, because the human rights are naturally non-derogable and peremptory (*jus cogens*), the Convention of Diplomatic Relations 1961 that provide the immunity for every single diplomatic mission should be reviewed when it *Vis a Vis* with a case of human right.