Contributions of Asian countries in the making of international law

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The Past

Negative attitudes towards international law.

Dark experiences of colonialism.

Being objects of international law rather than its subjects.

Unequal treaties, such as FCNs, Treaties of Comity and Commerce, and Boundary Agreements.

Limited participation in multilateral forums.

The influence of Western scholars on the development of international law.

The Present

New developments after World War II, such as the Bandung Conference.

Increased role in the development of international law across various forums.

Challenges include vast coverage, diversity, and lack of resources.

Positive examples include the law of the sea, international trade law, international investment law and free trade areas.

The UN's recent achievements in the development of international law.

Contributions of Asian countries to the UN system

The Future

Continuously increasing representation in multilateral negotiations.

Enhancing regional cooperation to formulate common positions (e.g., ASEAN, AALCO,).

Expanding participation in international law-making organizations and organs (e.g., WTO, ILC, ICJ).

Encouraging international law-making organs to produce more legal instruments.

Contributing more practices to ILC works in progress.

