

# “DEVELOPING ASPECT OF GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW”

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## INTRODUCTION

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Governing body of a state is described through its regulatory power, same body is known as administration, when such bodies are induced with power, a check needs to be maintained on them, administrative law ensures that governing body does not over step or makes ultra vires decisions. Administrative law provisions are not competent to influence decisions made by the body but to ensure a legal procedure is followed while decision making. Four basic bricks of foundation of administrative law are identified: to check abuse of administrative law, to ensure a fair determination of their dispute with the officials to avoid violation of their rights and interests, to make official accountable to the public for the exercise of power. Every country consists of its own domestic administrative law their provisions cannot operate beyond its jurisdiction. So, the question arises, who is administering order on a global scale? Administrative law on a global radius is not possible to be maintained by a single entity, so multiple institutions, governmental, non-governmental, state actors, non-state actors or private body, institutions and corporations participate together. Maintaining peace on such enormous area is not possible for any individual authority. The concept of global administrative law begins with a twin idea that most of the global governance can be understood as administration, and this very administration is organized and shaped by principles of an administrative law characters<sup>1</sup>. Any actions which are exercised by regulatory structures are each confronted by a high demand of transparency, consultation, participation, reasoned decisions and review mechanism to present accountability. These regulations create the elements of administrative characters. International law has evolved from time to time to fill communication gaps between countries, after the grotesque situation created from the First World War and World War II it became necessary to introduce international governing bodies in the global space to ensure past doesn't repeat itself. Administrative law emerged on the international level to protect natural rights of the people against provisions practiced by domestic governments, private sectors, or any other governing or non-governing bodies whose actions repercussions can be felt on a global scale. In this research we highlight how international administration came into existence followed by discussions of global administrative space aspect and relevancy of its existence. As we talked earlier that Global administrative law is not operated by any single entity but by multiple international administrative branches which are distinguished into five types. Global administrative law

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<sup>1</sup> Benedict Kingsbury, Nico Krisch, Richard B. Stewart and Jonathan B. Wiener, *Global Governance as Administration: National and Transnational Approaches to Global Administrative Law*, Vol.68, Duke University School of Law, Law and Contemporary Problems, No. 3/4, The Emergence of Global Administrative Law (Summer – Autumn,2005).

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is an emerging concept and has undergone development; international scenario depicts how the same has progressed.

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## PROGRESSIVE ORIGIN OF ADMINISTRATION

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Before understanding how operations of global administration is structured, it is necessary to know how administration on the global scale came into power. The attempts began in 19<sup>th</sup> century which extended to 1920 and 1930. In nineteenth century law of nature's relevancy was not given much importance by jurist of that era such as Westlake, Phillimore.<sup>2</sup> They believed that behind success of any International law, willful abidance of states is very important. 19<sup>th</sup> century was jubilant period for International Law. Although they were confined only to European and to Christian states, which later expanded to other states after their uprising<sup>3</sup>. Increase in communication between sovereign state and a great role in development of International code, communication lead to negotiation on the matter which was crucial and important for other states to discuss upon.

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## CONGRESS OF VIENNA

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19<sup>th</sup> century was of relative peace due to Congress of Vienna, organized right after the end of Napoleonic war, goal for this gathering was to redistribute Europe.<sup>4</sup> It was considered the most comprehensive and sophisticated treaty Europe had ever established. Goals of this congress was to redistribute land between European states given most of the countries reasonable part of land, leading issues related to classification of diplomatic agents and international rivers were discussed, finishing outcome of congress ended by creation of legal treaties between states by establishing international norms to be abided by the supporting countries. The agreements created in international states were all merged together in an instrument which was signed by participating countries on June 9, 1815 by eight countries but denied by Spain since they were not satisfied with Italian settlement.<sup>5</sup> Congress of Vienna was a first step towards establishing of administration.

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## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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Next step toward creation of a stable administration was the League of Nations. It was the truly first international organization to have responsibility for managing international peace.<sup>6</sup> Organization was

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<sup>2</sup> Michael. S. Barr, *Global Administrative Law and the Post- Crisis Financial Order*, Annual Meeting (American Society of International Law), Vol. 108, 31-33, (2014).

<sup>3</sup> Dr. H.O. Agarwal, *International Law & Human Rights*, 20<sup>th</sup> Edition, 35-64, Central Law Publications (reprint 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Philipp Dann, *The Global Administrative Law of Development Cooperation*, *Cassese Research handbook on Global Administrative Law*, 1-22, (2015).

<sup>5</sup> Stella Ghervas, *What was the Congress of Vienna?*, HISTORY TODAY, (Aug,30,2019, 21:37 PM), <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/what-was-congress-vienna>.

<sup>6</sup> *The League of Nations*, The British Library, (Aug 30, 2019, 22:03),

<http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/findhelpregion/internat/theleagueofnations/leagueofnations.html>

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created after the serious catastrophes of World War I in 1920. Organization was established to ensure that history does not repeat itself, which had a potential to lead to another World War Phase. President of United States, Woodrow Wilson had submitted an argument; the Treaty of Versailles which brought an end to and the First World War, certain provisions should be adopted to ensure international affairs are protected.<sup>7</sup> League of Nations administration was divided in three parts legislative, executive and judicial arms. Due to the absence of participation by United States the organization was indeed weak. The international organization protected minorities, Saar territories, status of terrorism and keeping records of narcotics trafficking, the league-maintained reports of the same. Soon nation turned out to be in-fructuous. League was not strong enough organization; due to lack of strength and enforcement ability when the Weimar Republic in Germany was overthrown by Nazi government, they were unable to prevent the Second World War, leading to the failure of the organization.<sup>8</sup>

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### **PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (PCIJ)**

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PCIJ was created in the year 1921 under authorization of League of Nations and inaugural sitting took place the very next year. The International court dealt with 29 contentious cases between states & delivered 27 advisory opinions, in doing so PCIJ also made clarification in number of International Law aspects which had a major role in development. Permanent Court of International Justice was dissolved in the year 1946.<sup>9</sup>

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### **UNITED NATIONS**

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UN Organization succeeded the League of Nations in the 1945, a Second attempt to create an organization to promote global peace. Aftermath of World War II forced countries to rethink about the future as a collective, representatives of 50 different countries met in San Francisco for a conference, where United Nations Charter was structured. The Charter was signed by 50 countries on 26 June 1945, later by Poland including which the total was 51.<sup>10</sup> Years later United Nations is maintaining International Peace and security. The organization is aiding in development and providing humanitarian assistance to the people who are in desperate need of them. UN is upholding International laws and protecting human rights, and now UN organization is hell bent on fighting climate change.<sup>11</sup> United Nations consists of six principal bodies which work in synchronization with each other to deliver results. UN also has several other bodies specializing in various international

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<sup>7</sup>*League of Nations*, Encyclopedia Britannica, (July 09, 2018, 12:50 PM), <https://www.britannica.com/topic/League-of-Nations>.

<sup>8</sup>*League of Nations*, HISTORY, (Aug 30, 2019, 22:03), <https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/league-of-nations>.

<sup>9</sup>*Permanent Court of International Justice*, International Court of Justice, (April 14, 2018), 22), <http://www.icj-cij.org/en/pcij>.

<sup>10</sup>*International Labor Organization History*, THE NOBEL PRIZE, (Aug 30, 2019), <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1969/labour/history/>.

<sup>11</sup>United Nations, *History of United Nations*, (April 14, 2018), <http://www.un.org/en/sections/history/history-united-nations/index.html>.

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aspects, such as (ILO) International Labor Organization, (FAO) Food and Agriculture Organization, (UNESCO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. UN has now become a bastion of hope for administration of international law.<sup>12</sup>

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### **INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)**

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ICJ is the successor of Permanent Court of Justice, the International court of justice is a principle organ of United Nations which was established from the charter in the year 1945 when UN organizations came into existence, but work started from 1946 on its first hearing. The seats of the court are now located in Peace Palace in Hague, Netherland. The court was created with purpose of settling conflicting matters between states, provide advisory opinions on legal questions related to International Law and aid the UN organization in maintaining peace and security around the globe. International Court of Justice is still operational till this date. With the passing time the International Law developed and so did the global administrations, the group administrating and regulating law on the global scale expanded, more organizations came into existence aiding in monitoring peace around the world. These organizations were differentiated into categories of global administration.

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### **EXISTENCE OF GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE?**

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International laws and state laws are believed to exist as separate entities according to classical view; this creates a parochial perspective of international law, believes every state has its own binding laws and are considered superior than any other law practiced around the globe, dualism theory claims international law and domestic are different laws and one cannot interact with other in anyway, hence administration is confined in the view of domestic body, and International laws are in existence but don't have binding value over countries but supportive or advisory nature.<sup>13</sup> This view is contradicted by the rapid involvement of international bodies in issues which can no longer be handled by an individual state government and now a problem for the world. Global Administrative Space is an area in which International bodies are not just advisory or supportive to domestic provisions but have powers which are regulatory and administrative, countries are obligated to comply if resist. The increasing density of regulation beyond the state enables us to recognize a multifaceted global regulatory and administrative space populated by many distinct regulatory bodies specializing in global subjects.<sup>14</sup> The shift from domestic to international can be seen in deepening economic integration and other form of interdependency with the help of regulation and administrative practice of World Trade Organization

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<sup>12</sup> Benner, Thorsten, Wolfgang H., *Global Public Policy Networks*, BROOKING REVIEW 21, 18-21, (2003).

<sup>13</sup> Benedict Kingsbury, Nico Krisch and Richard B. Stewart, *Emergence of Global Administrative Law*, Duke University School of Law, Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 68, No. 3/4, The Emergence of Global Administrative Law (Summer - Autumn, 2005).

<sup>14</sup> OUP Academic, *World Trade Organization: Multiple dimensions of Global Administrative Law/ International Journal of Constitutional Law/ Oxford Academic*, (April 14, 2018), <https://academic.oup.com/icon/article/9/3-4/556/657636>.

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(WTO).<sup>15</sup> Drastic change in climate has become an international developing aspect which is taken care by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system”<sup>16</sup> as a goal to achieve, Kyoto Protocol for reduction of emission and Paris Convention aiming to strengthen the global response and keeping global temperature rise well below 2 degree Celsius, Sanction on anti- terrorism measures regulated by UNHRC,<sup>17</sup> these subject matters are on the rise for operations in the Global Administrative Space. It is true that on various subjects domestic and global administration operates separately, but it is also true that when it comes to issues that are affecting countries, international law and state laws tangle to each other. Due to the existence administrative space, operation of international law has been made possible and its regulation is recognized. These Administrative bodies are of 5 forms operating in global administrative space.

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### **TYPES OF GLOBAL ADMINISTRATION**

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International administration has been divided into five different forms<sup>18</sup>; each form of administrative is constructed through different bodies or through cooperation towards each other or merger of institution. The practice by global administrations could be binding or advisory.

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### **PRACTICE BY FORMAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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Inter-Governmental Organization is defined as an organization that come into existence through mutual agreements and lengthy discussions of sovereign states, with the purpose of achieving an objective or to maintain order related to an International subject that is affecting countries ratifying the agreement. IGO is structured via treaties or agreements that act as a charter to the group. Formal International Organizations are regulatory in nature, any order issued by the organizations are binding to an individual. These Organizations have the powers to sanction order against nations, individuals, or any association that may threat peace and security of world. International Organization such as Security Council of UN Organization, this Council has pledged to assure peace in our time, settle international conflicts between states to prevent any threat to harmony by recommending alternate resolutions and through medium of negotiations. The body also has the powers to impose any sanction as may deem fit, and if necessary, also authorize use of military force kept in reserves.

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### **PRACTICE BY TRANSNATIONAL NETWORK ORGANIZATIONS**

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<sup>15</sup> *The WTO*, WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION, (Aug 30, 2019, 23:06), [https://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/thewto\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/thewto_e.htm).

<sup>16</sup> *What is the United Nations Framework Climate Change*, UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE, (Aug, 30, 2019), [http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/convention/items/6036.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/6036.php).

<sup>17</sup> *Id* at 13.

<sup>18</sup> Benedict Kingsbury, Nico Krisch and Richard B. Stewart, *Emergence of Global Administrative Law*, Duke University School of Law, Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 68, No. 3/4, The Emergence of Global Administrative Law (Summer - Autumn, 2005).

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Organizations lack any central authority, claiming dominance over other entities, hence no decision binding over the other but is considered highly effective. The participants are private individuals with no supervision or involvement of State actors, established as a horizontal form of administration, which may or may not come into existence through treaties. It can be considered as a self-organization; their interest revolves around subjects to which nations are not participants. A system implemented by private actors only. NGOs fall under the ambit of such administration. To set an example Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) a non-profit council with multi-stakeholder organization, to supervise responsible management of the world's forests, and Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) for the sustainable development of fishery and the rugmark label to prevent child labor in factories of rugs and carpets<sup>19</sup> are examples for transnational network organizations.

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### **PRACTICE BY DISTRIBUTED ADMINISTRATION**

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Domestic administrations which have authority to regulate in the ambit of International governance are distributed administration. A nation's administration with the power of extraterritorial regulatory jurisdiction, in other words when a state administration obtains authority to exercise specific powers over the ground of another state. In certain circumstances these regulation are limited and procedural requirements are structured internationally.<sup>20</sup> National environmental regulators will fit under this ambit who are concerned with greenhouse gas emission of biodiversity which is now a global issue,<sup>21</sup> making the regulator part of global administration with the responsibility to implement International environmental law to achieve the same objective in other nation's as well, these steps and decisions adopted are of importance to governments of other states.

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### **PRACTICE BY HYBRID INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PRIVATE ADMINISTRATION**

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An administration which is a combination of both, Governmental and Private actors acting under cooperation, at an International level. Private bodies and governmental bodies establish an organization raising light over issues concerning sovereign states. For instance, worlds fight against doping. World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is international organization contributed participation by private and governmental actors fighting against use of doping in International sports and athletic meets. Members of the Board foundation are of equal partnership between "public authorities" and "Olympic Movement".

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### **PRACTICE BY PRIVATE BODIES**

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<sup>19</sup> Kristern Kern, *Global Governance Through Transnational Network Organizations, The Scope and Limitations of Civil Society Self-Organization*, 24-102, Duke University School of Law, Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 70,

<sup>20</sup> Benedict Kingsbury, Nico Krisch and Richard B. Stewart, *Emergence of Global Administrative Law*, Duke University School of Law, Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 68, No. 3/4, The Emergence of Global Administrative Law (Summer - Autumn, 2005).

<sup>21</sup> *Id* at 10.

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Modernizing era has given an open invitation to private organizations and individuals, who are acting as a major body of administration. The order or sanctions implemented may not be of binding nature but sure are of effect since there is scarcity in global administrative institutions, which leaves not many options but to follow decisions which are outcome of these bodies. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Society and international non-profit private body protecting human life and looking after health of people around the world, to protect respect of all human being and to prevent alleviate human suffering.<sup>22</sup> National Red Cross and Red Crescent society had responded to 82 emergencies in relation to requirement of shelter assistance in 2015, and more that 4.5 million people received the aid.<sup>23</sup>

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## GLOBAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT

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Since International law is widespread it is not possible for any individual governing body to dominate around the globe, this is where multiple private and public institutions come in. International bodies provide guidance to countries and if within their limits of power also sanction orders which are to be followed under obligation.<sup>24</sup> Since there are numerous bodies acting as international administrations they need to be kept under check, so that the powers are not abused or arbitrary orders are not imposed on countries. Global Administration laws are created in order to protect the rights of states or international association from exploitation. Laws help in reviewing the legitimacy of the institutions working under the hood of international law, and to review governing capabilities and helps in its improvement. The administrative provisions indicate towards accountability of administration imposing decisions and provide clear transparency of operational procedures according to which the decisions made. The emergence of global administrative law still has a long way to go in order to build, design transnational and global construct, which will be similar to domestic administrative laws of states to structure global democracy and to keep supervision over operations of international governing bodies. Administrative space on the international level has progressed as international organizations increased their participation; decisions evolved from advisory to regulatory in time as in Myanmar by the International Labor Organizations (ILO).<sup>25</sup> ILO an international body pursuing objective, to promote and protect workers fundamental rights via certain norms and principles, to provide greater employment opportunities and guarantee basic incomes to all workers, to assure extension of social security and benefits to provide a standard level of protection to labors, help workers and labors approach and create social dialogues with government.<sup>26</sup> In Myanmar formerly known as Burma

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<sup>22</sup> Benner, Thorsten, Wolfgang H., *Global Public Policy Networks*, BROOKING REVIEW 21, 18-21, (2003).

<sup>23</sup> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent, *Strategies, outcomes and achievements*, (April 18, 2018), <http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/who-we-are/performance-and-accountability/ifrc-annual-report-2015/strategies-outcomes-and-achievements/>

<sup>24</sup> *Id at 22.*

<sup>25</sup> *Id at 22.*

<sup>26</sup> Sabino Cassese, Bruno Carotti, Lorenzo Casini, Marco Macchia, Euan MacDonald, Mario Savino, *Global administrative law: cases, materials, issues 27- 35*, IPRA, (2008).

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became a part of United Nations on 19<sup>th</sup> April 1948, approved and ratified Forced Labor Convention of 1930. Section 11(d) of Village Act<sup>27</sup> forces the villagers to assist the police officer related to supplies of food guide, and send messages, means of transportation for troops and other duties for Government servants, analogous measures are contained in section 7 and 9 of the towns acts. These set provisions exploit villagers by forcing them into forced labor. First report filed against Myanmar government in the Forced Labor convention, government denied these allegations however proof presented otherwise. Situation of Myanmar did not improve. ILO took drastic measures by filing complaint against Myanmar Government, consequences led to commencement of a Commencement of Inquiry in 1997, after intense investigation in Myanmar principles and norm established against on-going violation of the convention, Commission demanded removal of these unfriendly provisions. Even after repeated sayings by the Commission, Myanmar Government's response was not effective or satisfactory. 1999 ILO adopted resolutions refusing Myanmar any form of technical assistance and suspending them from ILO meetings, and also insisted on applying article 33 of the convention. Article 33 invoked on 2000, specified measures which made government of Myanmar comply to, the recommendations provided, no option or exception provided. ILO kept Myanmar governing body under strict surveillance, conducting occasional inspections to ensure implementation of recommendations. This case study is a practical example, that how an international organization has attained administrative strength to make countries comply with its implementations. ILO has three key elements- legislation, jurisdiction and power of administration, all elements of a national legal system. ILO responding and creating communication with Myanmar government on subject to complaint filed, on issue of forced labor reflected administrative law actions by the international organization. Judicial Review is a key legal principle in every judicial system of a country, review in a way provides a second chance, tries to amend mistakes or actions made by any legislative or executive body, in domestic procedures of India a court handles proceeding in which judges reevaluate the lawfulness of the decision made by a public body. Powers to make judicial review is an essential ingredient for a well-structured global administrative law; the principle has been highlighted on national decisions made by a domestic public body. Such exercise of judicial review was displayed with the remedy adopted by North American Free Trade Agreement. In 1999 the commissioner of Canada of Customs and Revenue established an investigation of dumping. Dumping is a term used in relation to matters of International Trade. An export by a country or company of a specific good at a price lower in foreign importing market than the price charged in the exporter's domestic market. Mallinckrodt a Canadian company, manufacturers of the goods subjected to dumping filed a petition against two US exporters, Nycomed and Bracco for practice of dumping. Two Canadian authorities come handle these issues CCRA and CIIT both these bodies worked together, former evaluates the normal value of the goods, the exporting price and the dumping

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<sup>27</sup> Section 11, Village act 1907 (Myanmar).

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margins. The Canadian International Trade evaluates the practice in question which may have a tendency to damage domestic market of Canada. Proceeding were held in attendance of concerned parties, CCRA held that there was existence of dumping on behalf on the side of exporters, and CITT found the current practice by US exporters was indeed damaging the domestic market, although both domestic and market companies were allowed to participate in a “price war” although “once the imported product is offered at dumped prices which causes injury to the domestic industry, the line is crossed”, The tribunal was persuaded in this case, given the margins of dumping, the line has been crossed, resulting to material injury in form of price erosion.<sup>28</sup> Since the exporters were foreign in nature they were able to appeal in a bi-national panel of NAFTA made up of representatives from the countries of the controversy. With the help of NAFTA a judicial review proceedings took place on the decision made by the Canadian authority, after reviewing evidence bi-national panel decided that they CCRA was not in synchronization with the Canadian Law and asked was reconsideration of decision made by the body, but the decision made by CITT was upheld. NAFTA chapter 19 presents attributes of judicial review in relation of anti-dumping decisions taken by a national administrative agency. NAFTA shows progress in the Global Administrative Law and international judicial review by monitoring procedures used for decision making by national administrative body that could affect free and fair trade among northern American countries. Internet has become an essential source of communication; the thick web of net has spread across the world connecting people from different region. More than one million users are present. Internet consists of a domain, identification string to define an administrative realm over the internet.<sup>29</sup> ICANN an international private body handles the domain sector. This raises question about how global administrative governance can be given or trusted to an individual body which is not operational under state actor. ICANN fulfills the functions which are of global importance; the national government can participate in ICANN through Global Assembly Cache (GAC) they participate in ICANN through appointing liaisons to the board of directors. ICANN operates as an open transparent, consensus-based body that is broadly represented of diverse stakeholder communities of the global internet. This individual body symbolizes development of Global administrative law, from the time of creation of international law providing access or administrative governance power to an international individual body is a big leap of trust, as discussed earlier it is not possible for a single administrative body to bring order on such an international level alone, private sectors intervention has become important in present era.

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<sup>28</sup> Canadian International Trade Tribunal, *IODINATED CONTRAST MEDIA*, (April 18, 2018), [http://www.citt.gc.ca/en/dumping/inquiry/findings/archive\\_nq99003\\_e](http://www.citt.gc.ca/en/dumping/inquiry/findings/archive_nq99003_e).

<sup>29</sup> Kimberly Amadeo, *What is the North American Free Trade Agreement?*, THE BALANCE, (Aug. 30, 2019, 21:44 PM), <https://www.thebalance.com/nafta-definition-north-american-free-trade-agreement-3306147>.

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## CONCLUSION

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International organizations making binding authority over states from international judicial review, decisions made by domestic government and providing administrative governing power to individual private sectors represents how global administrative law has progressed in time, but what was the reason that global administrative law had to develop? The question is answered via aspects of Globalization and Protection of human rights. Globalization was a bacon for international administration, it signifies a huge market in economic sectors; it aids in connecting people around the world. Globalization is not to be considered of a neutral value, in a global market there is always a winner and a loser. Globalization consists of key elements liberalization, privatization and linkage of domestic and world economy. Another definition of Globalization can be denationalization, and disinvestment, the former signifies dismantling of state ownership, deregulation selling of public sectors. This gives private sectors a chance to abuse globalization in order to tilt profits towards them; it often leads to creation of multiple victims of globalization rather than beneficiaries. A well-established global administrative regime is essential to keep these organizations from exercising anti-competitive practices and to maintain order. We reside in an era where there are issues which are too large in scale for a single government bodies to handle separately on its accords, it is next to impossible for a domestic governmental body to just cross borders beyond its jurisdiction for resolving its own issue in another's sovereign border, acts of terrorism spread across the world, sudden change in climate, ebola outbreak, these are some international matters of stress faced which are no more a problem of a single country but of the world in whole, cooperation is a must if countries desire a solution for them, a need of order in international law, Global Administrative Law becomes necessary to bring such peaceful structure, it ensures and protects rights of public, countries and also of private sectors from wrongful decision made by any domestic government. Protection of Human rights has been accepted globally but are their provision related to human rights binding in every country binding by every domestic government body, we are not sure, for instance, Case of Burma, even though they had ratified forced labor convention but still practiced the opposite provision by involving villagers into forced labor, Global administrative law puts a stop to these provisions in order to protect life and ensure rights to that very same life. Even administrative bodies make mistakes in sanctioning order; administrative laws are present there to rectify those mistakes, to assure safety and protection to the people of the world. With ideal goal "protection of people", global administrative law has emerged and prospered, but concept still has a long way to go. Even after a long and catastrophic international history, element of cooperation is still absent in consciousness of nations, countries not on terms of war covers only a one aspect of international peace and cooperation, but providing aid, security to people, protection to less privileged nations and maintaining friendly relations are also pieces of the same. Why is it that there is a conflict in European Union in relation to asylum seekers, because

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countries like Italy, Greece deny to cooperate and open gates for the shelter seeking people and there only so much a participating country can do. Why it is that North Korea is able to continuously violate human rights of the citizens and international organizations unable to act against them, no cooperation between members of United Nations, due to lack of will to participate and sanction orders. International administrations can provide directions but nations should comply wiling, even though administrations may have the power to make them obligate to the decisions like in Burma, but it doesn't create a progressive outcome. Cooperation and adherence towards Administration is a must to make development of Global Administrative law possible for the betterment of international community.

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