

**EASTERNISATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW:
FRAGMENTATION AND REGIME COMPLEX OF CYBERSPACE GOVERNANCE**

Dissertation Summary

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1. Introduction

a. Background of study

Global power has historically shifted toward the West, consolidating economic and political dominance and shaping international norms and governance frameworks.¹ Western states extended their influence not only through military and economic means but also by embedding authority in religion, regulation, and governance. Today, this pattern is increasingly challenged by the rise of Asia-Pacific states, whose growing influence contests traditional Western dominance.²

This shift highlights a tension within international law: although Asia-Pacific nations account for a significant share of global population and economy, their historical role in shaping international legal standards has been limited. Recent developments, including climate change, transnational crime, and digital transformation, have prompted greater engagement with international law, offering opportunities for regionally grounded approaches.³

The concept of Easternisation, typically explored in economic and geopolitical contexts as the shift of global power from West to East, remains underexamined in international law.⁴ This dissertation frames the central problem as the extent to which Southeast Asian nations pursue governance approaches that are regionally distinctive and relatively independent from Western-dominated frameworks, illustrating a form of easternisation in international law.

Among contemporary issues, cyberspace stands out as the most rapidly evolving and disruptive phenomenon confronting the international community, making it a particularly revealing domain through which to examine whether and how easternisation manifests in international law.⁵ Unlike traditional domains, cyberspace is borderless, decentralised, and simultaneously public and private. No single entity can claim ownership or comprehensive control over it, yet a growing number of international institutions seek to govern its operation and use.⁶ Governments, corporations, private entities, civil society actors, and international organisations all maintain enduring interests in this shared domain.⁷ As observed by Wolfgang Kleinwächter, governing cyberspace entails shared decision-making over infrastructure, information, communication, and commerce, reflecting a complex blend of political, technological, and organisational dimensions. Despite these novel characteristics, governance cannot be meaningfully separated from the state, whose

¹ Sushil Jain, “Easternization of the West: An Essay in Reverse Colonization,” *SSRN Electronic Journal*, September 1, 1988, <https://doi.org/10.2139/SSRN.1851868>.

² Shirashi Takashi, *Emerging States and Economies: Their Origins, Drivers, and Challenges Ahead*, ed. Shirashi Takashi and Sonobe Tetsushi, 2019, <http://www.springer.com/series/16114>.

³ Simon Chesterman, “Asia’s Ambivalence about International Law and Institutions: Past, Present and Futures,” *European Journal of International Law* 27, no. 4 (November 29, 2016): 945–78, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/chw051>.

⁴ Gideon Rachman, *Easternization: Asia’s Rise and America’s Decline from Obama to Trump and Beyond* (Other Press, 2016).

⁵ See Yee Fen Lim, *Law and Regulation in Cyberspace*, 2nd ed. (Oxford University Press, 2007), <https://doi.org/10.1109/CYBER.2003.1253432>, m Drake J, *The Working Group on Internet Governance*, ed. William Drake J, accessed August 28, 2025, https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/IG_10_Final_0.pdf.

⁶ Yee Fen Lim, *Law and Regulation in Cyberspace*, 2nd ed. (Oxford University Press, 2007), <https://doi.org/10.1109/CYBER.2003.1253432>.

⁷ William Drake J, *The Working Group on Internet Governance*, ed. William Drake J, accessed August 28, 2025, https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/IG_10_Final_0.pdf.

sovereignty and regulatory authority remain central to legal ordering in cyberspace.⁸ An international law perspective therefore remains indispensable for understanding how authority, responsibility, and norm production operate in this domain.

International law in the digital age is increasingly fragmented, with overlapping rules, norms, and institutions. This fragmentation is particularly acute in rapidly evolving domains such as cyberspace, where states, international organizations, regional bodies, and private actors all issue their own instruments.⁹ The result is one of the most complex regime structures in contemporary international law,¹⁰ raising questions about authority, enforcement, and the capacity of different actors to influence norm production.

Despite legal instruments addressing cyberspace, enforcement is uneven due to jurisdictional limits, anonymity, and global dispersion of actors. Binding rules exist alongside soft-law measures, yet legitimacy and effectiveness depend on alignment with societal expectations. In Southeast Asia, disparities in infrastructure and institutional capacity mean that while EU frameworks like the GDPR serve as benchmarks, local threats and vulnerabilities persist.¹¹ Nonetheless, ASEAN has begun articulating its own approach, implementing domestic cybersecurity and data protection frameworks and advancing regional strategies that reflect regional political values, cultural norms, and economic priorities.¹²

To analyse these developments, the dissertation applies Lawrence Lessig's Regulability Theory (LRT), which interprets the four interdependent modalities: Law, Norms, Market, and Architecture, that collectively shape behaviour in cyberspace. By mapping governance instruments through these modalities, this study captures both the type of regulation and the actors involved, revealing interactions, conflicts, and reinforcement across modalities. Operationalising LRT alongside regime complex theory and the concept of easternisation allows Southeast Asian governance to be examined within broader debates on fragmentation, authority, and norm diffusion.

Finally, this dissertation develops four indicators of easternisation: (1) norm-setting share, measuring ASEAN's contribution to normative instruments; (2) binding versus non-binding mix, highlighting reliance on soft law; (3) cross-referencing practices, indicating whether external norms are imported or locally developed; and (4) institutional centrality, assessing ASEAN's position within the global regime complex. Together, these indicators distinguish easternisation from broader regionalisation or pluralisation trends, providing an empirical framework to evaluate Southeast Asia's distinctive governance in cyberspace.

⁸ Haekal Al Asyari, "Cyberspace as a Common Heritage of Mankind: Governing Normative Limitations of the Internet by Virtue of International Law," *AUC IURIDICA* 69, no. 4 (December 4, 2023): p. 212, <https://doi.org/10.14712/23366478.2023.56>.

⁹ Joseph Nye, S., "The Regime Complex for Managing Global Cyber Activities." Global Commission on Internet Governance, no. Paper Series No.1 (May 2014).

¹⁰ Joseph Nye, S., "The Regime Complex for Managing Global Cyber Activities." Global Commission on Internet Governance, no. Paper Series No.1 (May 2014).

¹¹ Valentina Ancillia Simbolon, Vishnu Juwono, Comparative Review of Personal Data Protection Policy in Indonesia and The European Union General Data Protection Regulation, *Public Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi*, Vol.11 No.2, 2022, pp.178-190

¹² Building Cybersecurity Regulation in Southeast Asia: A Challenge for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), *Journal of Social and Political Sciences*, Vol.3(4), pp.983-995

b. Research questions

In light of the aforementioned issues, this thesis will set out to answer the following main research question: **To what extent has the rise of Southeast Asia's cyberspace governance frameworks contributed to the easternization of international law?** In doing so by answering the follow sub-set of research questions:

1. How can LRT be applied to map the governance modalities of international cyberspace law?
2. How does the regime complex of international cyberspace governance reveal patterns of fragmentation across regions and modalities?
3. What are the distinct characteristics of ASEAN-led cyberspace governance frameworks compared to Western-led frameworks, and what evidence demonstrates a shift from Western-dominated norms to regionally driven regimes?

c. Literature review

The scholarship on cyberspace governance remains fragmented, with most studies focusing narrowly on cybersecurity rather than mapping cyberspace as a whole. Early contributions, such as the GLOBE report, emphasised institutional structures, highlighting state-dominated, single-membership institutions and regional treaties that prioritize pragmatic, security-oriented cooperation. The report introduced the notion of regime complexes, providing a foundational conceptual lens for this dissertation and underscoring the prevalence of soft, non-binding governance functions like information sharing and capacity building.

Portnoy and Goodman¹³ offered a historical, organizational mapping of cyber governance, analyzing intergovernmental, regional, and private actors, and their mandates, structures, and policy instruments. Their work complements GLOBE by providing a structured baseline of institutional engagement, highlighting the absence of consistent metrics for assessing governance effectiveness.

Joseph Nye¹⁴ advanced a conceptual approach by explicitly linking cyberspace governance with regime complex theory, identifying overlapping yet interdependent regimes covering law, technical standards, markets, and norms. Nye's framework anticipates Lessig's four modalities, situating diverse governance mechanisms—from ICANN and IETF to national cybercrime frameworks—within an integrated analytical perspective.

Kuerbis and Badiei¹⁵ further refined the analysis by incorporating institutional economics, identifying markets, networks, and hierarchies as structural modalities shaping cybersecurity governance. Their study emphasizes market mechanisms, such as cyber insurance and commercial solutions, as powerful regulatory forces that complement state authority and networked cooperation.

¹³ Portnoy, Michael, and Seymour Goodman. *Global Initiatives to Secure Cyberspace: An Emerging Landscape*. New York: Springer, 2009

¹⁴ Joseph Nye, S., "The Regime Complex for Managing Global Cyber Activities." *Global Commission on Internet Governance*, no. Paper Series No.1 (May 2014).

¹⁵ Brenden Kuerbis and Farzaneh Badiei, "Mapping the Cybersecurity Institutional Landscape," *Digital Policy, Regulation and Governance* 19, no. 6 (2017): 466–92, <https://doi.org/10.1108/DPRG-05-2017-0024/FULL/XML>.

Study	Focus	Analytical Approach	Governance Structures Analysed	Key Findings	Relevance
GLOBE Report	Cybersecurity governance via institutional mapping	Typological mapping of 85 membership-based institutions; regime complex framework	State-led institutions, limited multistakeholderism	Transcontinental cooperation more common; institutions Favor 'softer' functions like info-sharing	Introduced regime complex and typological model foundational to analysis
Portnoy & Goodman	Organizational and historical account of cyber governance	Descriptive and structured institutional framework	Public and private institutions at multiple governance levels	Lack of standardized metrics despite institutional proliferation	Baseline mapping reference for institutional roles and practices
Joseph Nye	Conceptual framing via regime complex; functional domains	Theoretical framing using regime complex; functional differentiation	Norms, law, market, architecture; multiple issue areas	Cyberspace governance is fragmented but interdependent; aligns with Lessig's theory	Bridges Lessig's theory with practical mapping; highlights intermodal regulation
Kuerbis & Badiei	Cybersecurity governance through institutional economics	Theoretical-economic approach; disaggregated governance structures	Market, networks, hierarchies	Market demand crucial to success; hybrid structures more effective ex post	Highlights market modality; supports analysis of regulatory pluralism

Across these studies, a clear pattern emerges: cybersecurity has been the primary lens for mapping cyberspace governance, reflecting historical, technical, and economic factors. The internet's original architecture, designed under assumptions of trust and delayed problem-solving, coupled with its commercialization, made security a central concern. Consequently, early scholarship prioritizes security governance as both a practical entry point and a domain of regulatory urgency, forming the backdrop for this dissertation's broader mapping of international, regional, and national cyberspace governance.

d. Research contribution and innovative content

This dissertation contributes to international legal scholarship in three main ways. First, it provides one of the most systematic mappings of international cyberspace governance to date, distinguishing between binding and non-binding instruments, formal law and soft law, and situating these within Lessig's modalities. This empirical approach clarifies how governance operates across institutional levels and regions, bringing transparency to a field often described as fragmented but rarely mapped with

such precision. Second, it offers a comparative regional perspective by analysing the UN, the EU, and ASEAN (including ASEAN member states), highlighting differences in institutional capacity and governance philosophy. This demonstrates Southeast Asia's distinctive approach which is consensus-based, norm-driven, and pragmatic; which both complements and diverges from Western legalist traditions, contributing to debates on regime complexity, fragmentation, and legitimacy. Third, the study introduces the concept of easternisation into international legal scholarship, operationalizing it through measurable indicators such as norm-setting share, binding versus non-binding balance, cross-referencing of frameworks, and ASEAN's institutional centrality, thereby empirically evidencing a shift in the geography of international lawmaking authority.

The study's innovations lie in both methodology and theory. Methodologically, it pioneers the integration of computational analysis with traditional document review, producing a large-N ontology of 148 governance instruments systematically coded across thirteen fields, combining "distant reading" with qualitative interpretation. Analytically, it applies Lessig's Regulatability Theory (originally developed for domestic cyberspace regulation) to the international domain, highlighting how law, norms, markets, and architecture interact differently across regions and institutional levels. Most significantly, it theorizes easternisation in cyberspace governance, providing operational measures that distinguish it from general regionalisation or pluralisation. Together, these innovations advance empirical understanding of global governance, demonstrate the explanatory power of LRT for international law, and illuminate Southeast Asia's emerging role in shaping a parallel trajectory of international legal authority.

2. Methodology

This dissertation employs an empirical legal research design, integrating qualitative interpretation with quantitative mapping. The study builds on document analysis but extends traditional doctrinal methods through computational classification, coding, and visualization. The dataset comprises 148 formal instruments of cyberspace governance issued by the UN, EU, ASEAN, and ASEAN member states. Each instrument was examined for its legal, functional, and regulatory qualities, enabling a multi-layered mapping of governance across institutional levels. This approach combines "distant reading" for large-scale pattern recognition with "close reading" for doctrinal interpretation, reflecting the computational turn in international law and responding to the field's increasing complexity and fragmentation.

The research unfolds in four stages: systematic collection of governance documents from institutional repositories; filtering and cleaning to ensure consistency and formal adoption; coding using a thirteen-field classification ontology covering aspects such as governance type, instrument form, source of international law, and Lessig's four regulatory modalities; and analysis through both manual interpretation and computational visualization, including comparative and temporal mapping via Tableau. The epistemological stance is pragmatic: computational tools are used to enrich doctrinal inquiry without replacing interpretive reasoning. The project adopts an abductive approach, surfacing empirical patterns that inform theoretical reflection through Lessig's Regulatability Theory, regime complex theory, and the easternisation framework.

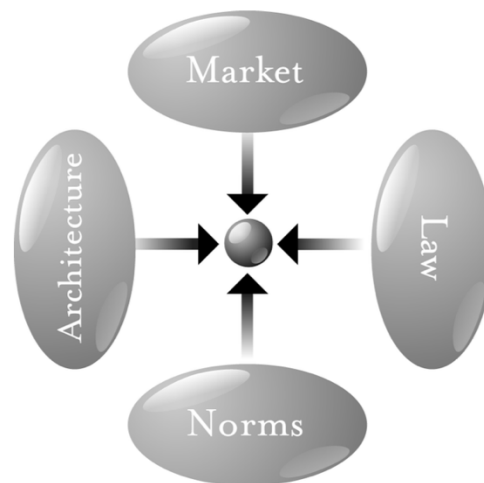
The analytical threshold is defined by the formal issuance and substantive relevance of instruments to cyberspace governance. Each document was coded against sources of international law, with an added category of national law to account for ASEAN member states, and operationalized across Lessig’s modalities. Hybrid instruments were recognized where multiple modalities were operative. Overlaps, vertical fragmentation, and indicators of easternisation were systematically assessed, validated through coding cross-checks, triangulation, and alignment with established doctrinal categories.

The empirical scope focuses on the UN, EU, and ASEAN due to their recognized legal personality, norm-setting capacity, and institutional comparability. Individual states, including the US, were excluded to avoid asymmetry, as were judicial decisions, informal commentary, drafts, or unrelated documents. The coding framework captures legal, institutional, and functional attributes in thirteen structured fields, providing a reproducible ontology that enables multidimensional mapping of cyberspace governance. This methodological design balances computational breadth with interpretive depth, ensuring rigor while accommodating the complex, fragmented nature of international cyberspace governance.

3. Theoretical framework

a. Lessig’s Regulability Theory

This study reinterprets Lawrence Lessig’s Regulability Theory (LRT) as a tool to map cyberspace governance. Lessig posits that behaviour in cyberspace is regulated not only by law but also by social norms, market forces, and technical architecture (“code”), all interacting to constrain the individual, or “pathetic dot.” Each modality exerts a distinct form of influence: law through sanctions, norms through social pressure, markets through economic incentives, and architecture through technical limitations, while changes in one modality can amplify or undermine others. In this dissertation, the modalities are operationalized empirically: codified legal frameworks (Law), ethical and cultural practices shaping behaviour (Norms), economic and trade mechanisms affecting participation (Market), and technical infrastructures that define what actions are possible (Architecture). Mapping governance across these dimensions enables a multidimensional analysis of how national, regional, and international actors collectively shape cyberspace.



Picture 1 - Lessig's Regulability Theory (LRT)

b. Fragmentation and regime complex in international law

Fragmentation and regime complex theory complement Lessig's framework by explaining the institutional and normative environment within which cyberspace governance occurs. International law has long evolved through issue-specific, overlapping regimes with varying mandates, memberships, and enforcement capacities, producing persistent institutional pluralism. Interaction across regimes; through law-making, implementation, and enforcement, creates both cooperation and conflict, as illustrated by fisheries, trade, and environmental law regimes. In cyberspace, this complexity is amplified: governance spans multiple issue areas (security, trade, human rights, infrastructure), involves state and non-state actors, and lacks centralized authority. Regime complex theory thus helps interpret not only structural overlaps but also political contestation, power asymmetries, and normative negotiation, highlighting how fragmented institutions collectively regulate behaviour in a multi-actor, high-stakes environment.

c. Defining and operationalising easternisation

Easternisation is incorporated as a lens to assess the shifting centre of normative and rule-making authority toward Southeast Asia. Unlike Western-centric models, easternisation identifies the measurable reallocation of agenda-setting and governance outputs toward ASEAN and its member states. This is operationalized through four indicators: norm-setting share, binding versus non-binding instrument mix, cross-referencing of external frameworks, and institutional centrality. Together, these indicators capture both the substantive contributions of Asian actors and the distinctive governance philosophy they bring, reflecting a regionally-informed, soft-law-oriented, and consensus-driven approach. By combining Lessig's modalities, regime complexity, and easternisation, this framework allows the dissertation to map cyberspace governance systematically, revealing how legal, technical, economic, and normative mechanisms interact within a fragmented yet increasingly multipolar international order.

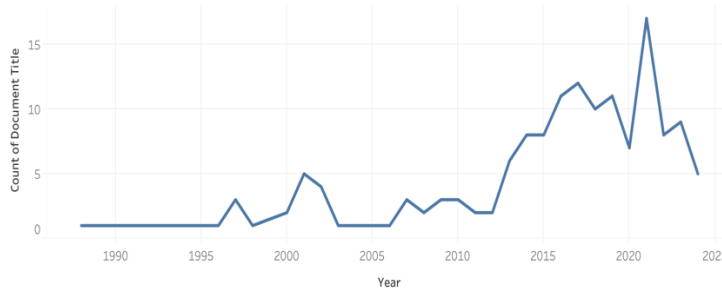
4. Findings and Analysis

a. Mapping of international cyberspace governance under LRT

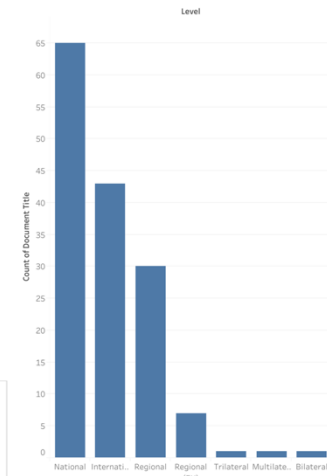
The mapping of 148 international, regional, and national cyberspace governance instruments under Lessig's Regulatability Theory (LRT) reveals a highly fragmented and evolving landscape. Documents were sourced from UN, EU, and ASEAN databases, filtered for formal legal, normative, architectural, or market-relevant instruments. Temporally, governance activity accelerated sharply post-2015, peaking in 2021, reflecting the global recognition of cyberspace as a strategic domain. Regionally, 88 documents originate from ASEAN and its member states, surpassing 60 Western outputs (UN and EU combined), highlighting Southeast Asia's active normative and regulatory role. National-level instruments dominate (65/148), underscoring states' central role, while international organizations contribute 50 documents, emphasizing coordination and norm-setting. Legal instruments remain limited, with only 44 binding laws, treaties, or directives, whereas non-binding instruments such as reports, strategies, and communiqués prevail, serving as key tools for norm diffusion, capacity building, and policy guidance. Security emerges as the

primary thematic focus (76 documents), often intersecting with infrastructure, development, and economic objectives, revealing the complex layering of cyberspace governance and the functional fragmentation of policy domains.

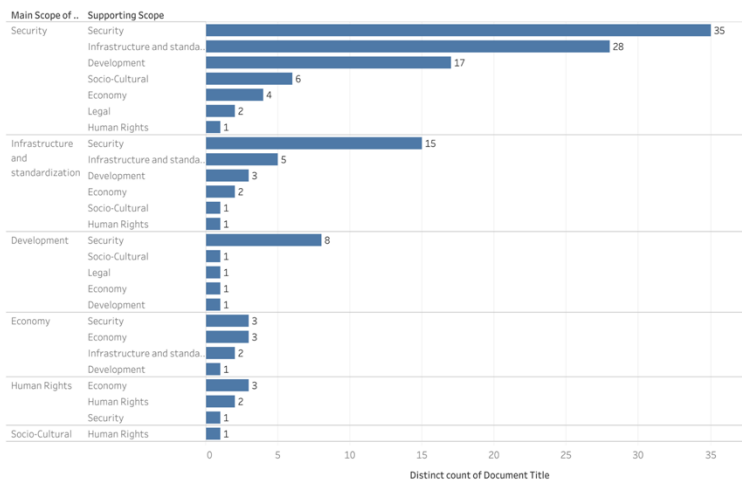
Total docs by Year



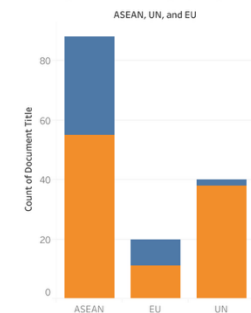
Docs by Level



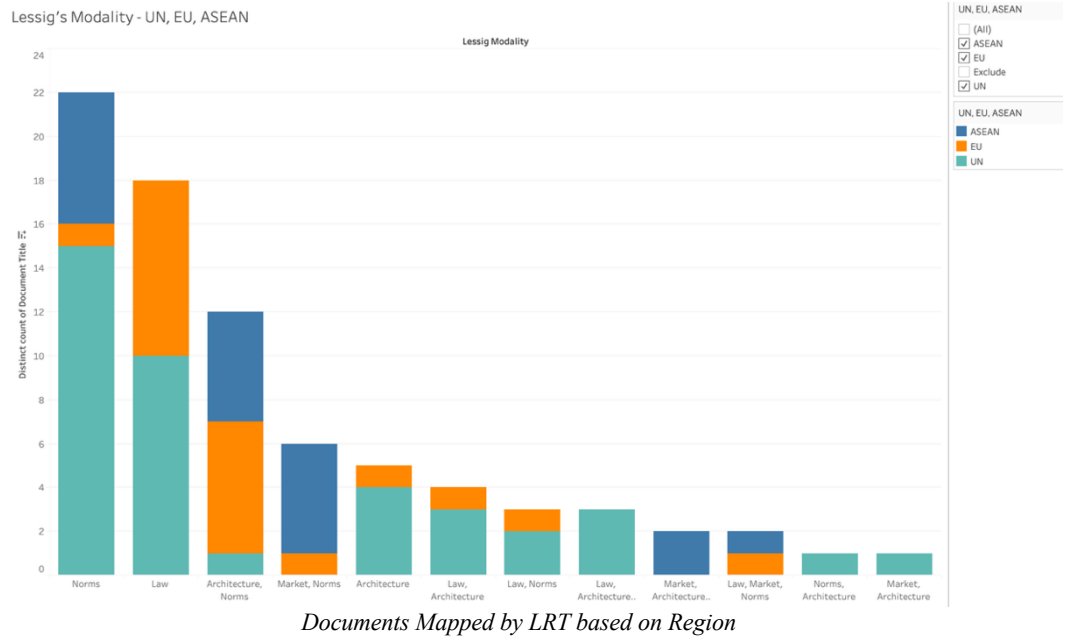
Scope of Governance



Binding & non binding by region



Analysis through Lessig’s modalities shows Law and Norms as dominant, Architecture growing, and Market underrepresented. The UN emphasizes norms and hybrid frameworks, the EU prioritizes binding legal instruments, and ASEAN leverages architecture, norms, and market-linked strategies to shape governance despite limited formal legal authority. At the regional level, Norms predominate, with Architecture–Norms and Market–Norms hybrids embedding behavioural expectations in infrastructure and economic frameworks. When ASEAN member states’ national instruments are included, Law regains dominance, demonstrating vertical interdependence: legal authority at the state level amplifies the effect of complementary norms and infrastructure-based governance. Overall, the mapping illustrates regional divergence, layered modality interaction, and the emergence of an eastern-influenced regulatory approach, providing empirical support for the easternisation of international cyberspace governance.



b. Fragmentation in cyberspace governance

International cyberspace governance exhibits deep fragmentation across institutional, thematic, vertical, and modality dimensions, forming a dense regime complex rather than a coherent legal order.¹⁶ Globally, overlapping institutions; from UN bodies and regional organizations to private standard-setting actors, operate with divergent mandates, producing redundant, partially conflicting, and often non-binding instruments. Thematic priorities diverge sharply: security dominates, infrastructure and development are unevenly addressed, economic governance is concentrated in ASEAN and EU frameworks, while human rights are led by the EU and largely non-binding at the UN and ASEAN levels. Vertically, authority is unevenly distributed: the UN provides global norms with limited enforceability, the EU enacts binding regional law, and ASEAN advances consensus-based, largely non-binding instruments at the regional level. Modality analysis further underscores fragmentation: the UN leads in normative and architectural guidance, the EU prioritizes binding legal frameworks, and ASEAN emphasizes norms and hybrid market–law–architecture instruments, with minimal pure legal or technical authority. ASEAN’s distinctive contribution lies in creating a parallel regional governance pole that is pragmatic, non-binding, and market-linked, bridging security, economy, and development while leaving gaps in enforceability and technical standard-setting. Collectively, these patterns confirm that cyberspace governance is structurally fragmented, regionally pluralized, and increasingly shaped by Eastern regulatory philosophies, reinforcing both regime complexity and the easternization of international law.

¹⁶ Cuihong Cai and Ruoyang Zhang, “Fragmentation of Global Cybersecurity Governance: Quasi-Public Goods and Multi-Level Conflicts,” *Global Political Economy* 4, no. 1 (March 2025): 32–50, <https://doi.org/10.1332/26352257Y2024D000000016>.

translates global norms into regional mechanisms, selectively operationalizes them domestically, and in domains such as the digital economy, acts as an autonomous norm-setter. Unlike the EU's hierarchical, law-centric model, ASEAN disperses authority across bilateral, regional, and domestic levels, privileging consensus, voluntary cooperation, and pragmatic adaptation. Its approach embeds cultural and philosophical priorities: developmental pragmatism, inclusivity, and flexibility, while selectively engaging with binding international law, reflecting deliberate regulatory self-reliance. Across security, infrastructure, and economic governance, ASEAN's emphasis on norms, market, and architecture over formal law contrasts sharply with Western legalism, creating alternative, regionally grounded pathways for legitimacy. Collectively, these dynamics illustrate how Southeast Asia is reshaping global cyberspace governance, establishing a distinct, non-Western regulatory pole that redefines authority, legitimacy, and normative practice in international law.

5. Conclusions

The mapping of 148 cyberspace governance instruments shows a highly fragmented, soft-law-heavy, and regionally pluralized landscape. Binding law exists but is uneven: the EU leads in enforceable regulation, the UN sets global norms, and ASEAN relies on consensus-driven, non-binding frameworks. Governance activity has surged since 2015, reflecting cybersecurity concerns and digital transformation, with nearly two-thirds of instruments issued domestically, confirming states' enduring primacy. Thematic focus is skewed toward security, though ASEAN innovates by linking digital governance to economic integration and regional development. Modality analysis reveals distinct regional philosophies: the EU anchors regulation in binding law, the UN in norms, and ASEAN in hybrid non-binding frameworks that combine technical and market mechanisms. These patterns explain both vertical and horizontal fragmentation, illustrate regime complexity with overlapping but non-hierarchical institutions, and highlight ASEAN's role in shaping an alternative regulatory trajectory. Through selective adoption, reinterpretation, and operationalization of global norms, ASEAN demonstrates decentralized, pragmatic, and regionally grounded governance, signalling the easternisation of international law and challenging the Western law-centric paradigm.

Beyond cyberspace, these patterns carry broader implications for international law itself. Authority is increasingly dispersed horizontally across national and regional levels, and legitimacy is pluralized: UN resolutions, EU binding law, and ASEAN consensus frameworks each claim normative weight on different grounds. Easternisation illustrates how international law is recalibrated in response to technological and geopolitical shifts, foregrounding flexibility, inclusivity, and regionally adapted practices. International law is no longer a singular, coherent system but a regime complex of overlapping instruments and philosophies. In this sense, cyberspace acts as a prism for wider transformations: multipolar, contested, and adaptive legal orders are emerging, where legitimacy derives not solely from formal legality but also from pragmatic, consensus-driven, and culturally attuned governance, foreshadowing similar shifts in domains such as AI, outer space, and other technologically sensitive fields.

Annex: List of Certified Publications



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Doctoral School: Géza Marton Doctoral School of Legal Studies
MTMT ID: 10085447

List of publications related to the dissertation

Articles, studies (7)

1. **Al Asyari, H.**, Halim, H. A., Roselynn Nikita Tan, R. A.: ChatGPT and Legal Education in Indonesia: Examining Readiness and Implications.
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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15294/jils.v10i1.19338>
2. Putro, Y. M., Tarigan, M. I., **Al Asyari, H.**: Artificial Intelligence in Indo-Pacific.
Lentera Hukum. 10 (3), 391-432, 2024. ISSN: 2355-4673.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.19184/ejih.v10i3.43449>
3. **Al Asyari, H.**: Between Freedom And Protection: A Critical Review Of Indonesia'S Cyberspace Law.
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Level of HAS Committee on Legal and Political Sciences: D
5. **Al Asyari, H.**, Arifin, M. A., Grace, Y.: Cyberspace Ethics: finding an equilibrium between freedom and protectionism.
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List of other publications

Books (2)

8. Merdekawati, A., Afla, A. M., Wisnumurti, B. C., Pakpahan, C., Habib, F. H., Muhammadin, F. M., Arden, G., Sukianto, G. B., **Al Asyari, H.**, Hanif, I., Jessica, K., Nanda, L. F. M. D., Arifin, M. A., Dachlan, R., Riyanto, S., Susanto, S. K., Rosemary, T. L.: *Hukum Internasional: Edisi Ekspansi (International Law - Extended Edition)*. Komojoyo Press, Yogyakarta, 1134 p., 2025. ISBN: 9786238111916
9. Muhammadin, F. M., Merdekawati, A., Dachlan, R., Nanda, L. F. M. D., Hanif, I., Jessica, K., **Al Asyari, H.**, Afla, A. M.: *Hukum Internasional*. CV Buku Belaka Maju Jaya, Yogyakarta, Indonézia, 672 p., 2023. ISBN: 9786239717711

Articles, studies (5)

10. **Al Asyari, H.**: Indonesia at the Crossroads: Economic and Developmental Challenges from the Perspectives of Cyber Governance.
In: *Transforming Foreign Policy, Economic Growth, and Business Innovation* / edit. Szabolcs Veres, Mathias Corvinus Collegium, Budapest, 36-46, 2025. ISBN: 9786156221230
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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30631/alrisalah.v25i1.1936>
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Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies. 8 (2), 975-1018, 2023. ISSN: 2548-1584.
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14. Putro, Y. M., Andriani, P., Salsabila, G., **Al Asyari, H.**: Satellite Mega Constellations: conflict between Freedom of Exploration and Unsustainable Outer Space Activities.
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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21776/ub.blj.2023.010.01.06>

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Publications in periodicals level „D”: 1, related to the dissertation: 1.

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13 January, 2026

