

Putting the two books together, we could see a new paradigm of international economic law scholarship. Both turn to domestic institutions, policies, and practices to illustrate the factors underlying the clash (for example, the US-China trade war) or harmonization (the window period for WTO reform after the Pandemic) between international law and national law. They both emphasize the institutional spillover of international law on domestic governance. By contextualizing domestic accountability, the two books also contribute to the current debate on democratic vis-à-vis authoritarian international law. It is interesting to note that both books consider China's exceptionalism differently: Calamita and Berman posit that China is an exception under the regime of international investment law. At the same time, Gao and Zhou find evidence to line up China's state capitalism with existing WTO disciplines. This "fork in the road" might deserve further observations.

Both books are written by scholars based in Asia (N. Jansen Calamita and Ayelet Berman at the National University of Singapore; Henry Gao and Weihuan Zhou at Singapore Management University and University of New South Wales, respectively), who are familiar with the target states and have demonstrated the complexity of international law practices in the real world. Both books are well-structured and fluidly written, offering a valuable resource to students, researchers, and policy makers. The analytical frameworks and some of the findings in the two books will help us to contemplate a fundamental challenge of our age.

Competing interest. The author declares none.

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Judging the Law of the Sea

by Natalie KLEIN and Kate PARLETT. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2022. xl + 424 pp. Hardcover: £102.50; available as eBook. doi: 10.1093/9780198853350

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Judging the Law of the Sea is an exciting book concerning the developments of the Law of the Sea by international courts and tribunals. Natalie Klein has a long-standing interest in UNCLOS dispute settlements, publishing her first monograph, *Dispute Settlement in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea*, based on her PhD in 2005. Kate Parlett is a barrister who specializes in the full range of public international law issues, including the Law of the Sea.

The authors' approach differs from other works on UNCLOS dispute settlements; some take a doctrinal approach that focuses solely on analyzing the rules and procedures of international courts and tribunals. This book fills the gap by evaluating whether international courts and tribunals – and, in particular, judges when deciding cases – act according to the objectives of UNCLOS, namely, “the peaceful settlement of disputes, the rule of law, and the public order of the oceans” (p. 39).

The authors propose an explanatory paradigm based on “stakeholder identification theory” to assess whether international courts and tribunals follow these objectives. According to this theory, judges are deemed decision makers who act in the organization's interests, in this case, UNCLOS (p. 37). Judges must also pay attention to actors' rights and

interests, especially States, since they are the primary stakeholders. Further, Chapter 2 discusses the role of judges from different perspectives. First, the authors empirically assess who has been appointed as a judge; such empirical assessment could reveal a judge's subjective choices. Second, critical judicial functions have been analyzed. In the authors' view, treaty interpretation is one of a judge's crucial tasks.

Chapters 3 to 9 subsequently provide lively discussions concerning the roles of international courts and tribunals in several cases. Chapter 3 highlights how provisional measures can play an important role in preserving the parties' rights. Chapter 4 discusses the subject matter of jurisdiction. Next, Chapters 5 to 9 cover a significant number of cases regarding maritime space, maritime boundary delimitation, navigation, fisheries, and the marine environment. Chapter 10 provides the authors' key findings.

Throughout these chapters, judges are shown to have played a significant role in upholding the good order of the oceans by settling disputes between States under the rule of law, thus promoting a peaceful dispute settlement regime. Furthermore, judges are essential to protect and develop the UNCLOS regime by ensuring the coherence of the UNCLOS rules via the practices of treaty interpretation and application.

The authors' analysis, which builds around stakeholder identification theory and the grand objectives of UNCLOS, is eye-opening and persuasive. This ground-breaking work is an excellent addition to the literature on the Law of the Sea and the international settlement of disputes.

Competing interests. The author declares none.

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A Handbook on Geographical Indications in India

by K. D. RAJU. Mumbai: Thomson Reuters South Asia Private Limited, 2021. xiii + 726 pp. Hardcover: INR ₹2,025.00; USD \$30.00. ISBN-10: 939134058X; ISBN-13: 978-9391340582

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The first geographical indication (GI) registration from India was the iconic Indian product, "Darjeeling tea", in 2004. In 2018, India was among the countries with the lowest number of GI products, having only 320. Germany topped the list with 15,566 GI-tagged products.¹ This is possibly due to the diverse cultural and environmental heritage in India. However, India has since entered a state of progression, with 504 registered GIs to date.² This book is one of the first to offer a complete analysis and description of the 370 GIs in India registered up to March 2021, providing details of each registered GI at that time, while other concurrent writings have focused instead on the general scenario of GIs in India.

The five introductory chapters give a good overview of intellectual property protection and GIs, international agreements on GIs, GI protections in countries other than India, GI

¹ World Intellectual Property Organization, "World Intellectual Property Indicators 2019", Report, 2019 at 180.

² Intellectual Property India, "Registered GIs" (26 September 2023), online: Intellectual Property India <https://ipindia.gov.in/registered-gis.htm>.